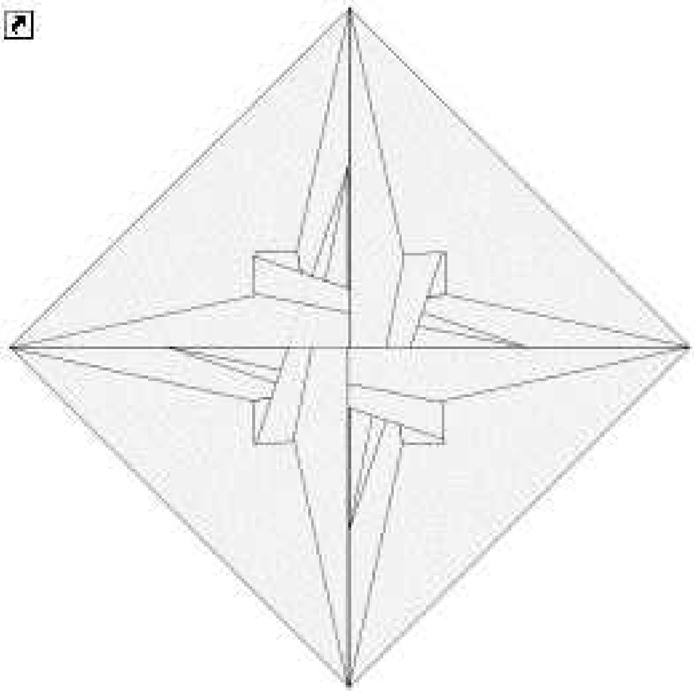
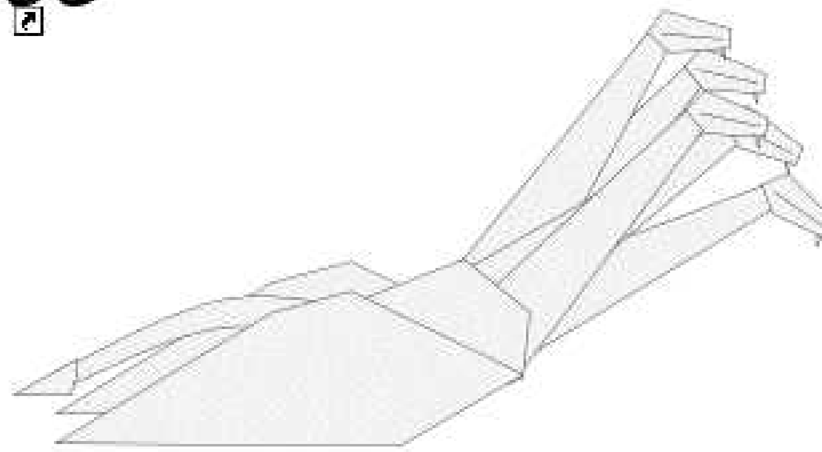
Origami USA - Annual Collection Collection

Collected Diagrams Submitted by J.C. Nolan
to the OUSA Annual Collections 1993-1998

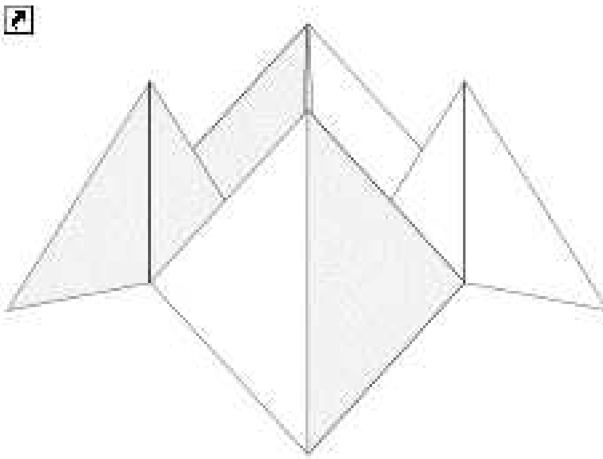
1993



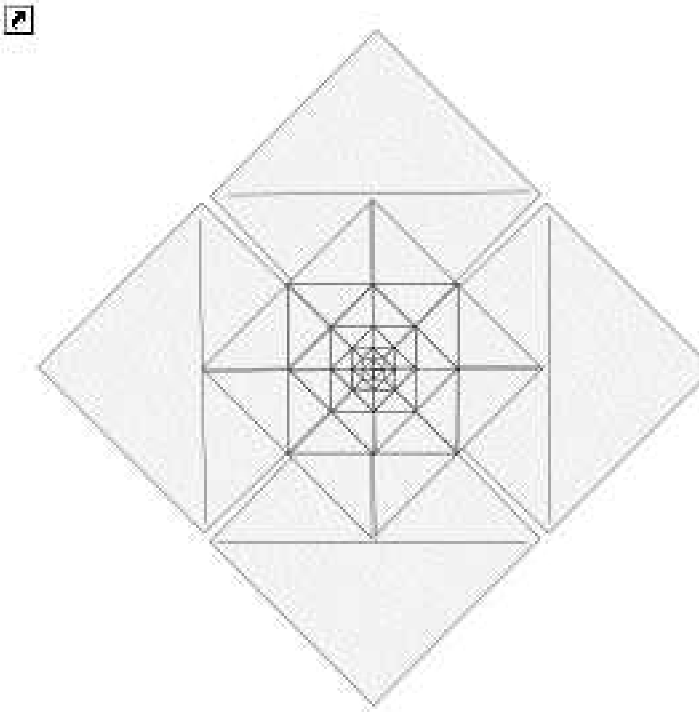
Braided Paper - J.C. Nolan



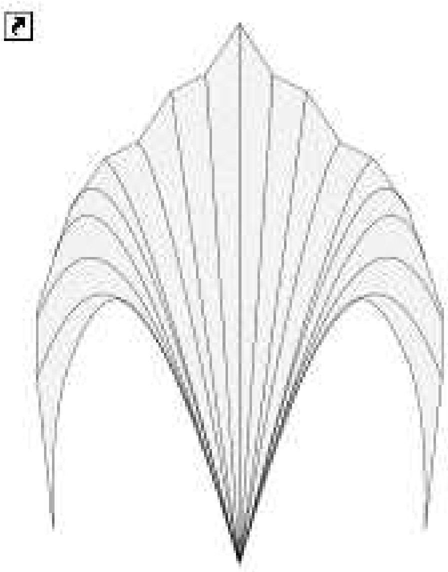
7 Headed Hydra - J.C. Nolan



Bi-Coloured Cootie Catcher - Russel Cashdollar



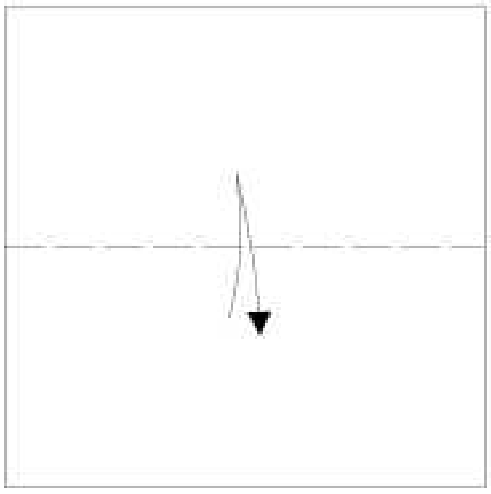
Andrea's Rose - J.C. Nolan



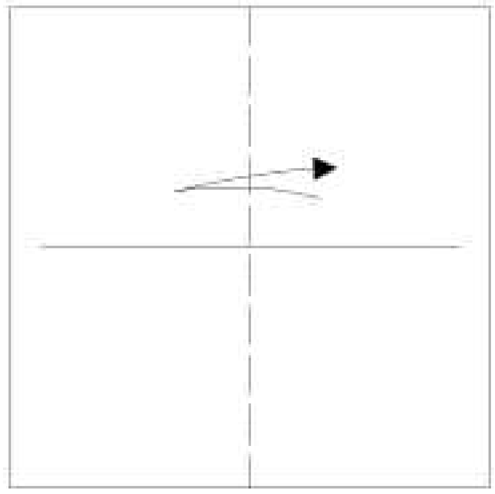
Art Deco Lily - J.C. Nolan

Andrea's Rose - J.C. Nolan 9/25/91

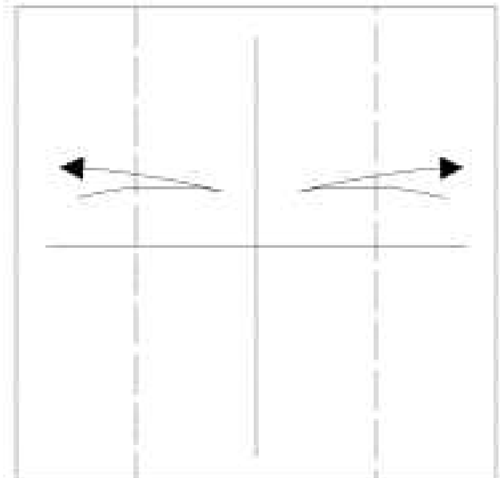
Intermediate difficulty level. A 10" piece of paper produces a 5" model.



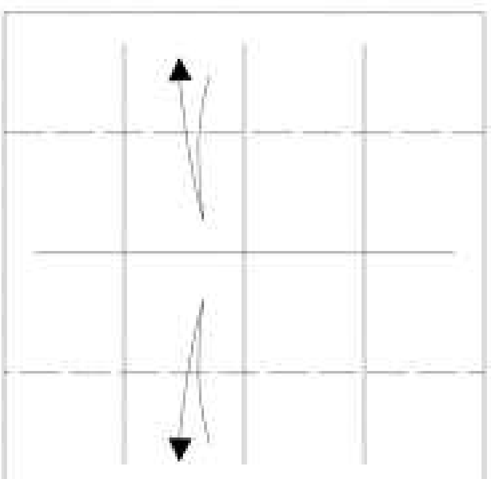
1. Fold and unfold.



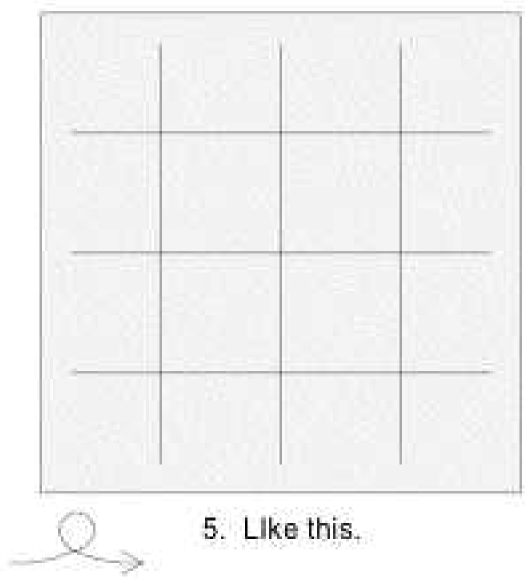
2. Fold and unfold.



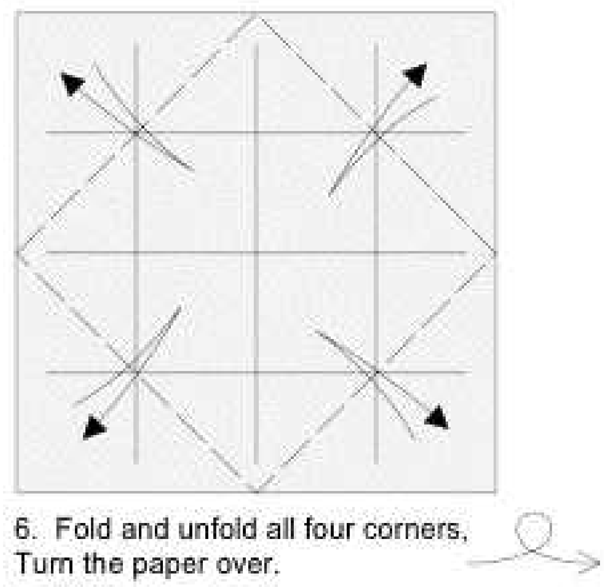
3. Fold and unfold.



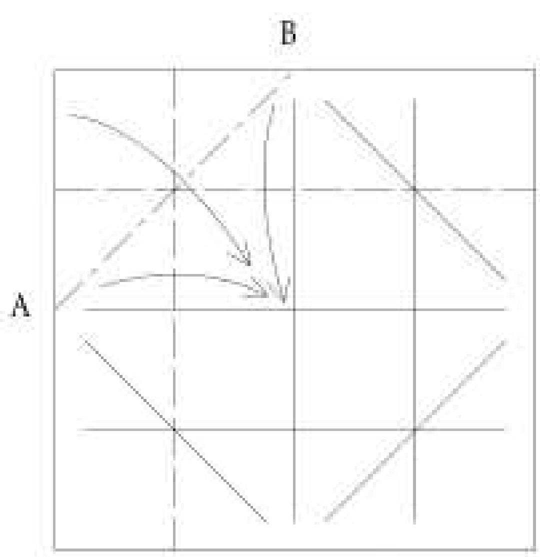
4. Fold and unfold, turn the paper over.



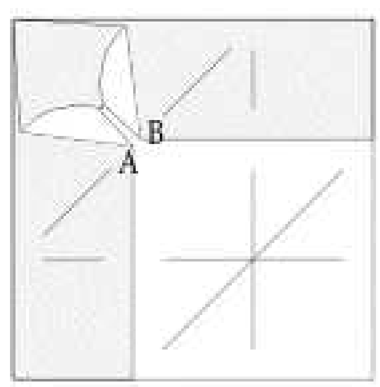
5. Like this.



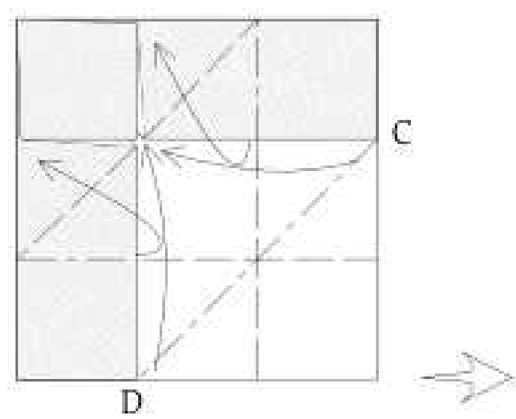
6. Fold and unfold all four corners, Turn the paper over.



7. Following the existing creases, bring points A and B to the center.

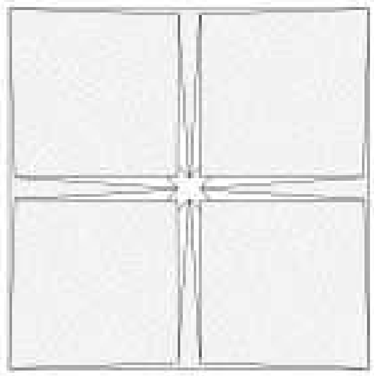


8. This is a mid-fold view.

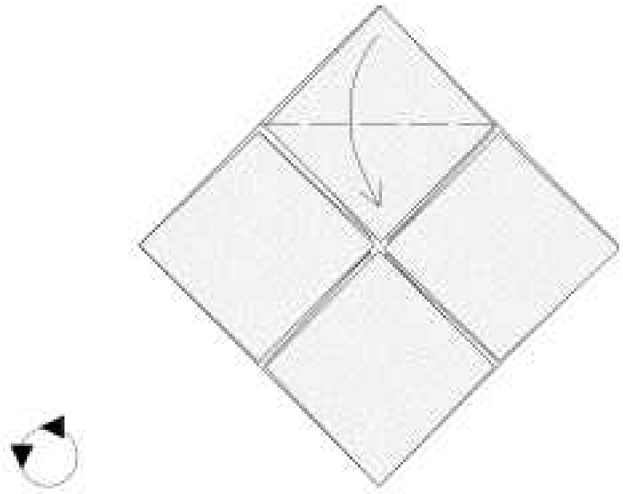


9. Repeat step 7 on C & D.

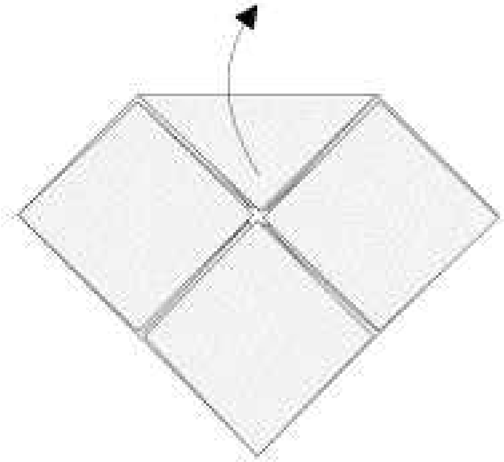
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct.'94



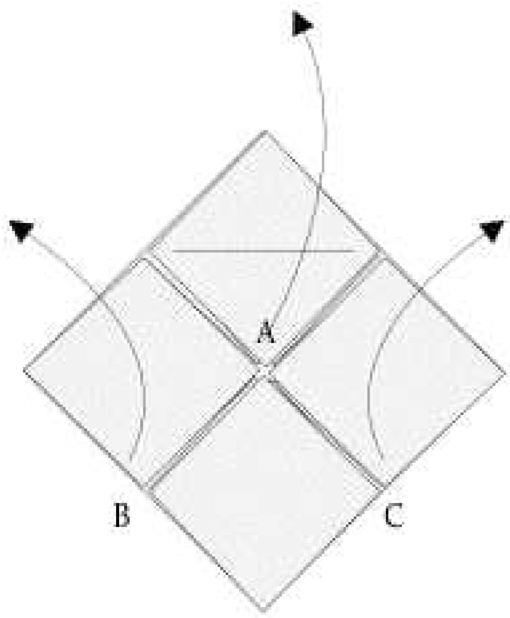
10. This is a completed Windmill base. Rotate the model 45 degrees.



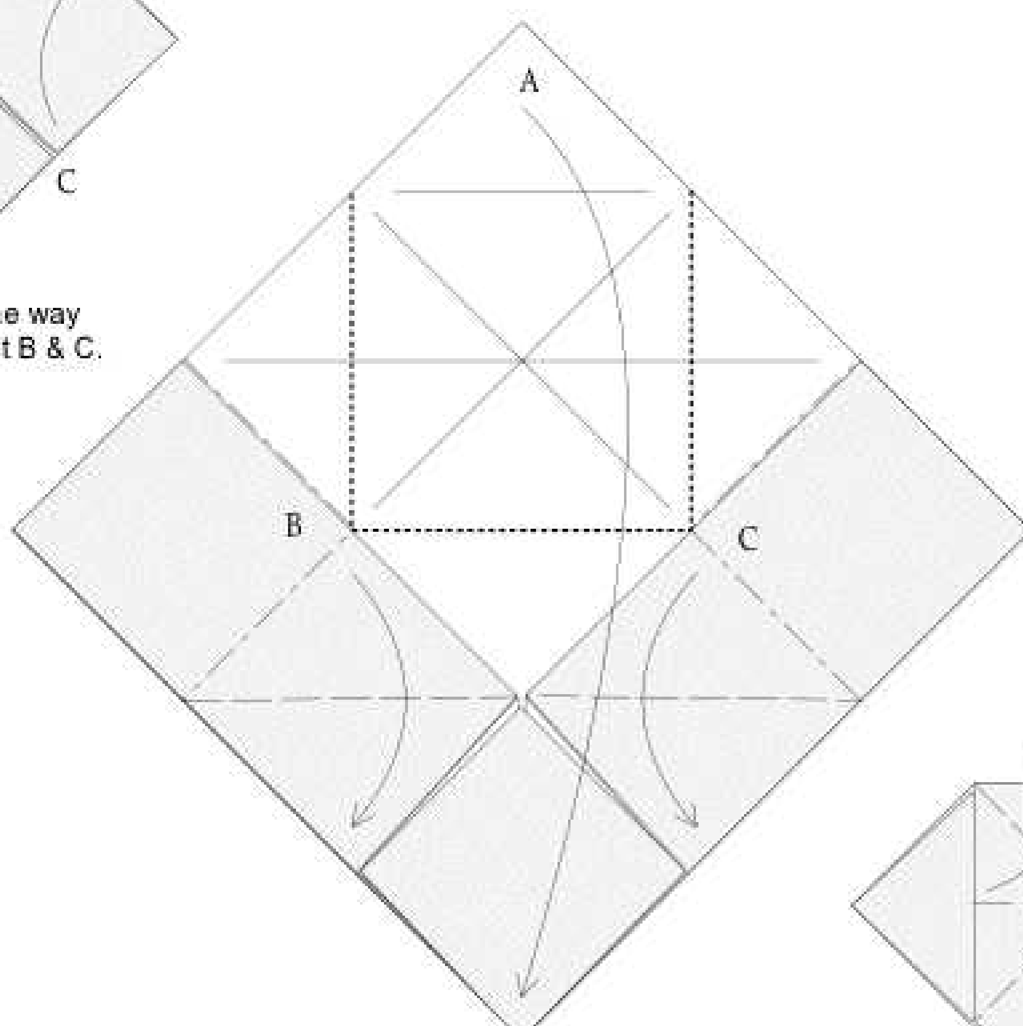
11. Steps 11-15 show the correct way of executing an open sink on the top corner. When you are comfortable with the sequence, steps 13-15 will be executed as one step without flattening the model. . If the sequence confuses you, see the additional explination in the "Techniques" section. Fold all layers to the center.



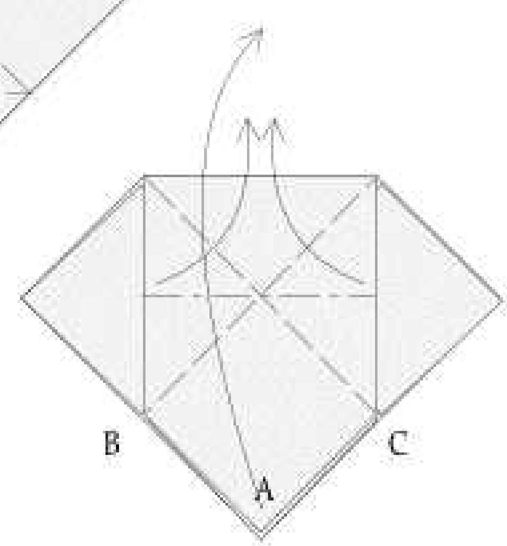
12. Fold the layers back up.



13. Pull flap A all the way upward, opening out B & C.

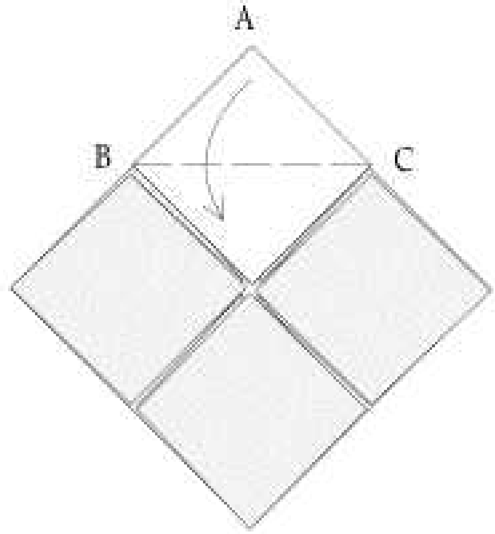


14. Fold back up on the previous creases, but turn the three lines of the completely opened flap (shown bolded), inside out.

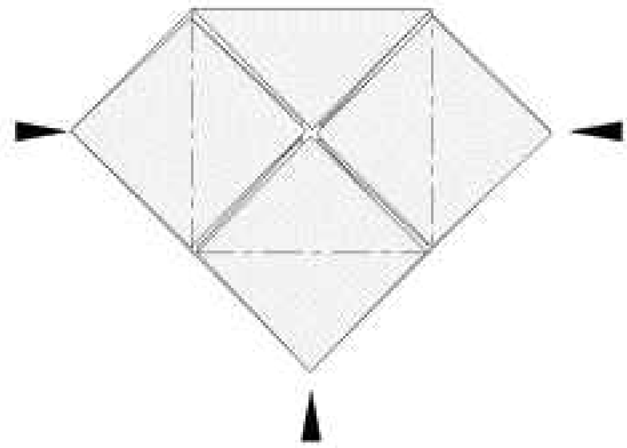


15. Complete the sink by folding point A back into place, pulling the side flaps inward as you go.

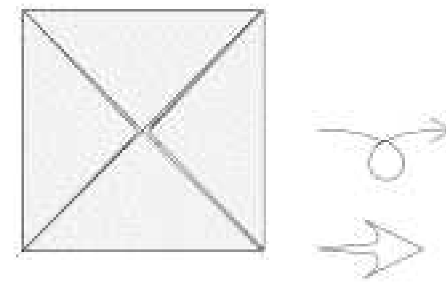
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct.'94



16. Fold the flap down.

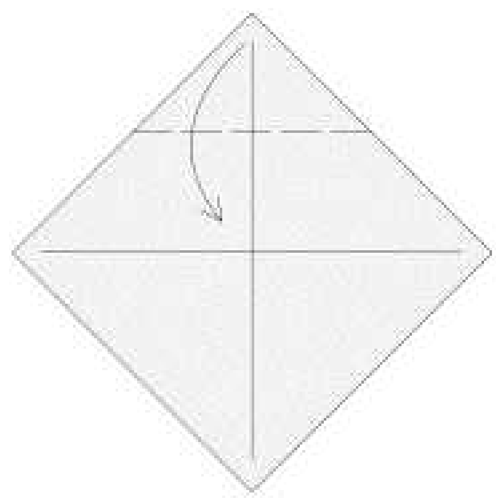


17. The first sink is completed. Repeat steps 11-16 on the three other flaps. The folds will become more complicated as you go because the model will not be able to be opened completely.

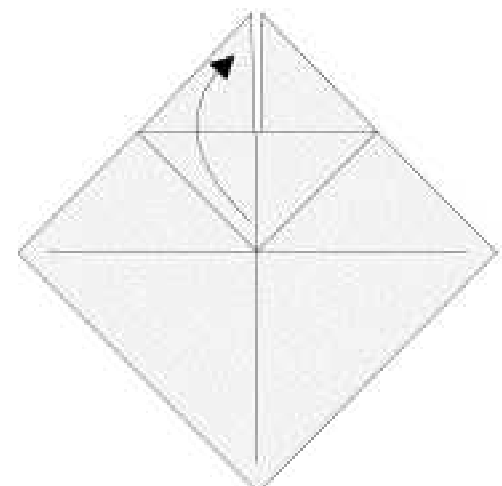


18. The first layer of sinks is completed. Turn the model over.

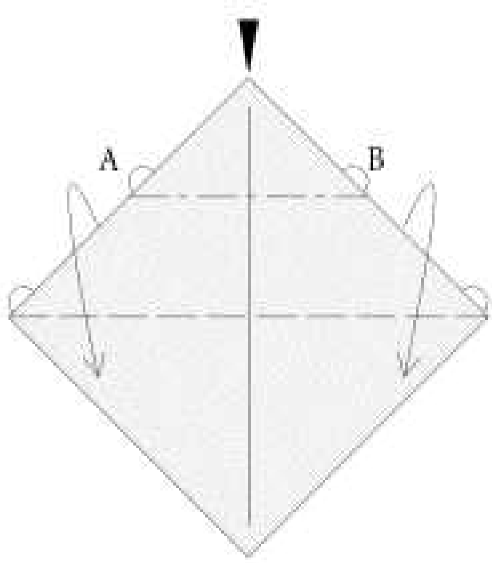
Note: Steps 20-23 show the correct way of executing an open sink on the top corner when there is no way of opening the model up. The method used is the spreadsquash method of sinking. On complicated models, this is often the simplest way of executing sinks. When folding up the squashes as in step 23, keep in mind that the finished product should look like a sink.



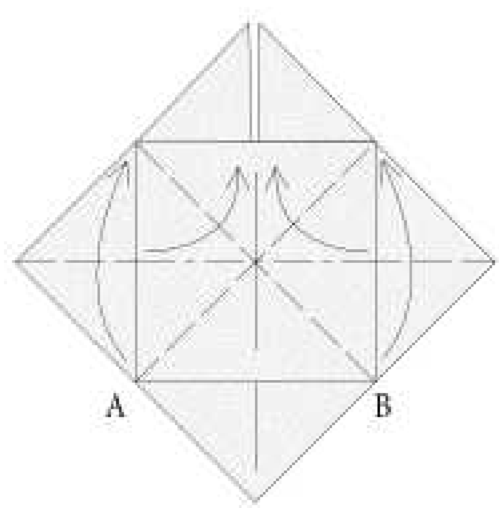
20. Fold a single thickness down.



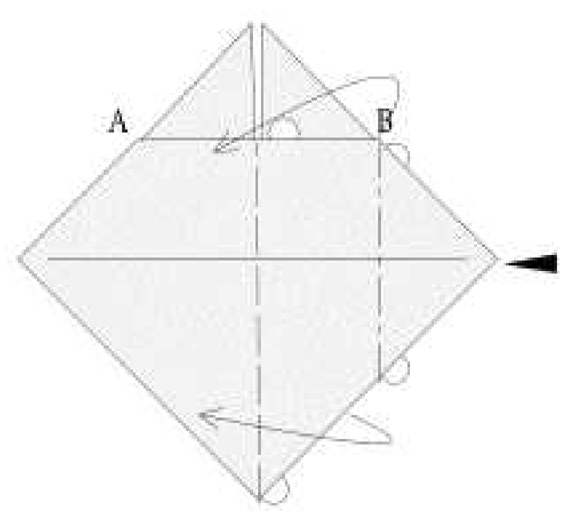
21. Fold the flap back up.



22. Note the location of the four anchor points. Place your index fingers on the upper points, under two layers of paper, and your thumbs on the lower points, under just one layer of paper. Pull the entire flap downward, across the middle line, pushing on the center of the point with your third thumb. This will cause the entire point to spread-squash into a square located directly over the center of the model.

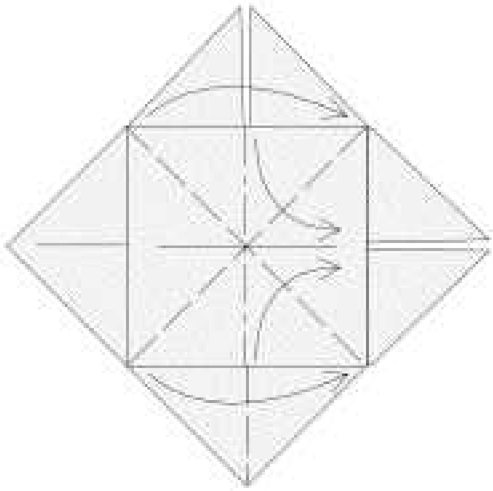


23. Notice that the square is located directly over the center of the model. This is very important! Fold the squashed paper back up on the existing creases, pulling one double layer from each side inward as you go, just like in step 15.

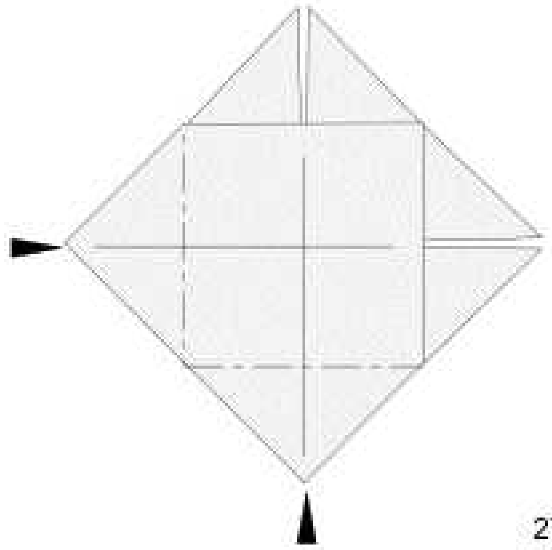


24. Execute the sink on the next flap. Note the placement of your fingers.

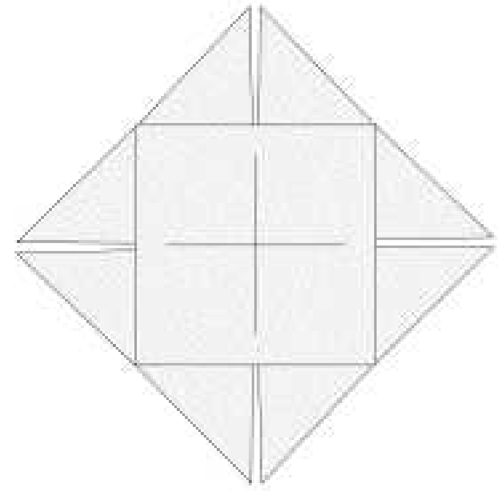
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct.'94



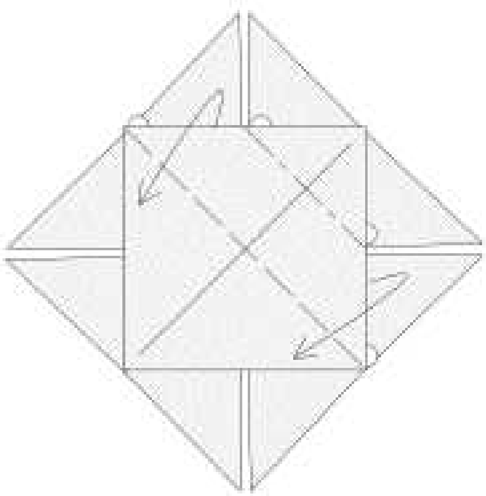
25. Remember when folding the sink back up, only bring in one layer from each side. It is as easy to grab two layers as one, and you can become lost easily if you aren't careful.



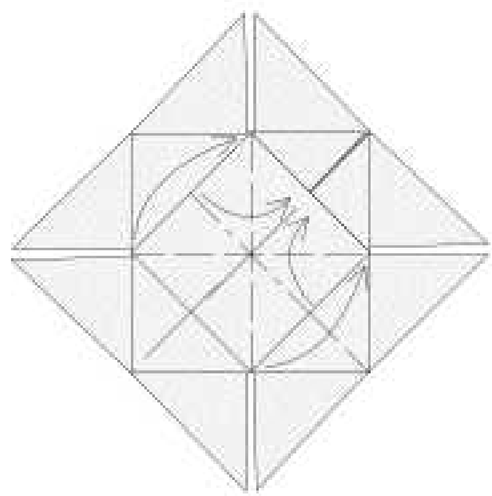
26. Repeat the sink on the two remaining corners.



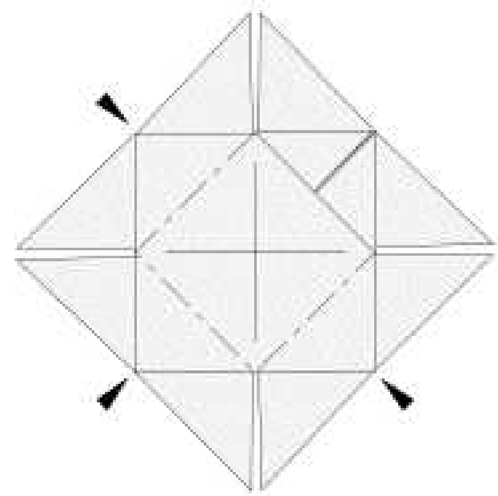
27. At this point the model should be symmetrical in four directions, if it is not, then a mistake was made in folding up the sinks. If this is the case you must rearrange the flaps or the next level will not work. If all else fails, unfold the model and try again on the same piece of paper. It's always much easier the second time!



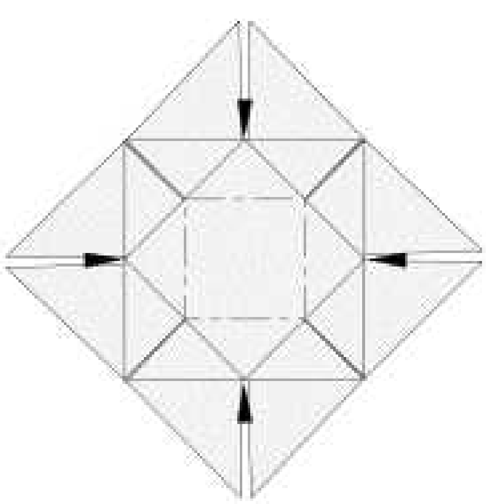
28. Continue sinking on the next level just as with steps 22-27.



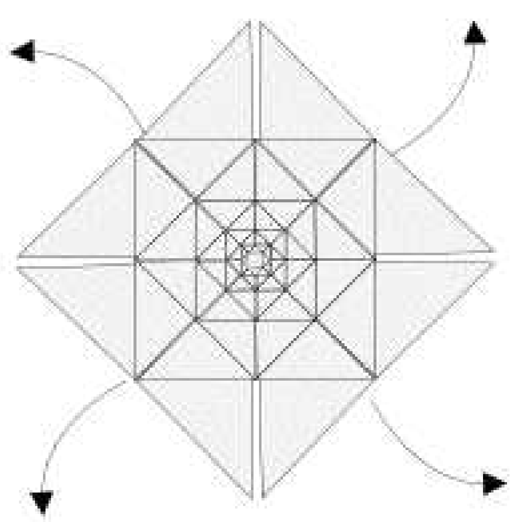
29. Note that the squashed square is always directly over the center of the model. Fold the squashed area up as before.



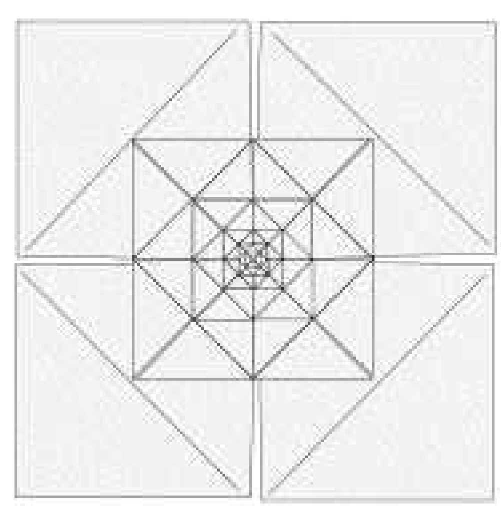
30. Complete the level by sinking the other 3 corners.



31. At this point three levels of sinks have been completed. Keep adding levels until your eyes explode, your paper shreads irrecoverably, or you feel satiated by the process. As a challenge, I try executing eight levels on an 8" piece of paper.



32. To complete the model, instead of sinking, valley fold the last set of flaps toward the center. Also pull out the flaps from behind.

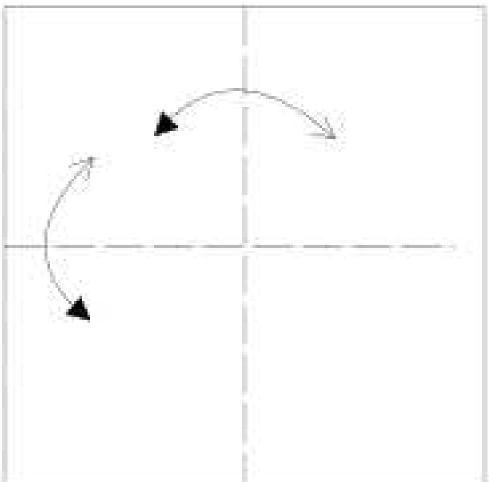


33. Completed model.

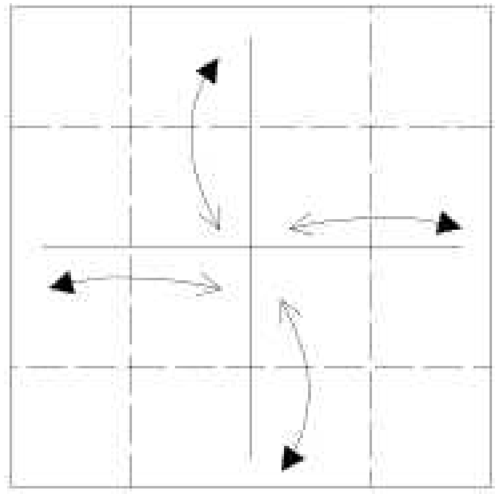
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct.'94

Andrea's Rose - J.C. Nolan 9/25/91

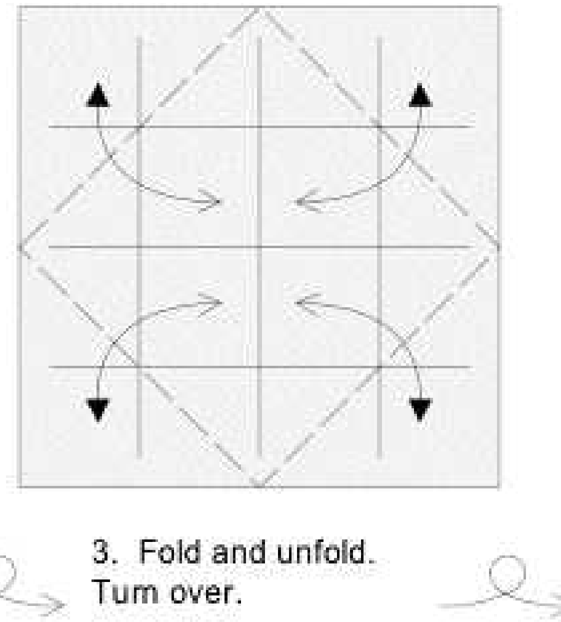
Intermediate difficulty level. A 10" piece of paper produces a 5" model.



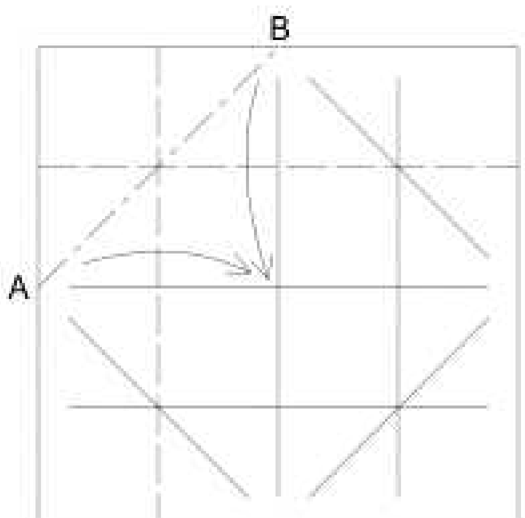
1. Fold and unfold laterally.



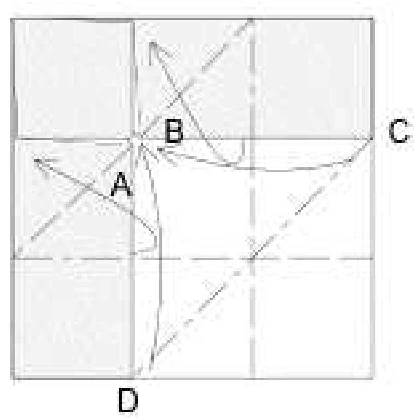
2. Fold and unfold in fourths. Turn over.



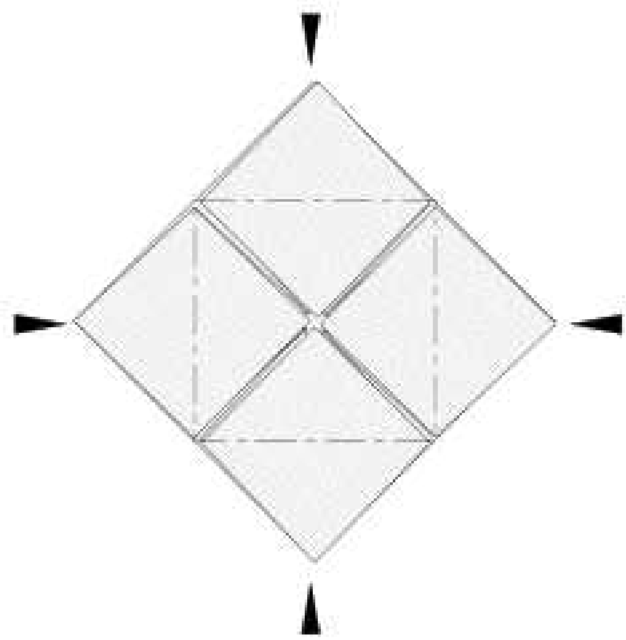
3. Fold and unfold. Turn over.



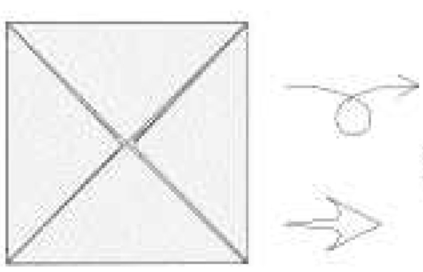
4. Following the existing creases, start to fold a windmill base, bringing points A and B to the center.



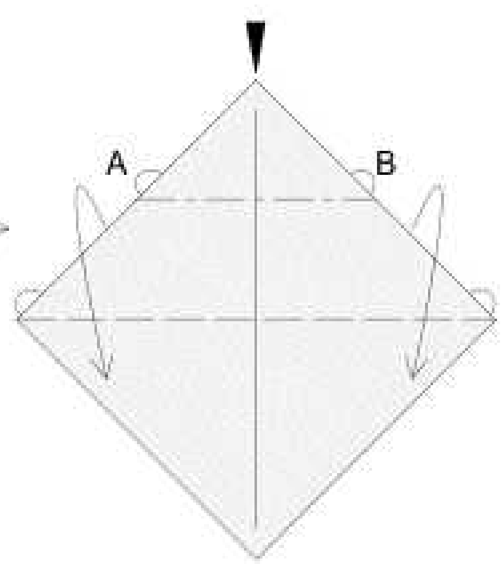
5. To complete the base, do the same with C & D.



6. This is a completed windmill base. Sink all four corners.

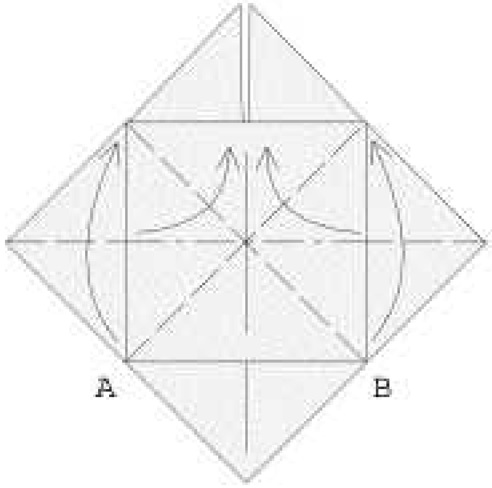


7. Turn the model over.

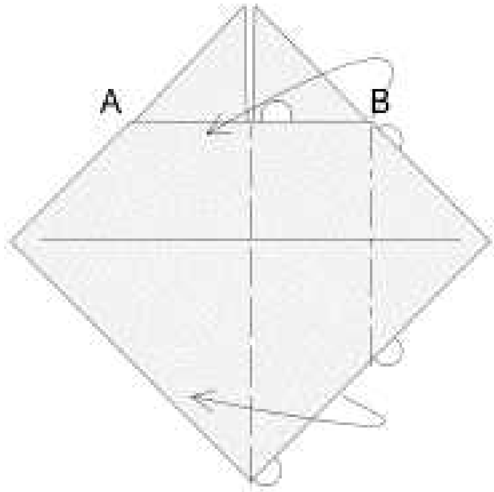


8. Now you will execute the next level of sinks using the spread-squash method. Note the location of the four anchor points. Place your two index fingers on the upper points, under two layers of paper, and your thumbs on the lower points, under just one layer of paper, and pull the upper layer of paper downward, across the center of the model, pushing on the upper point with your third thumb, causing it to spread-squash into a square located directly over the center of the model.

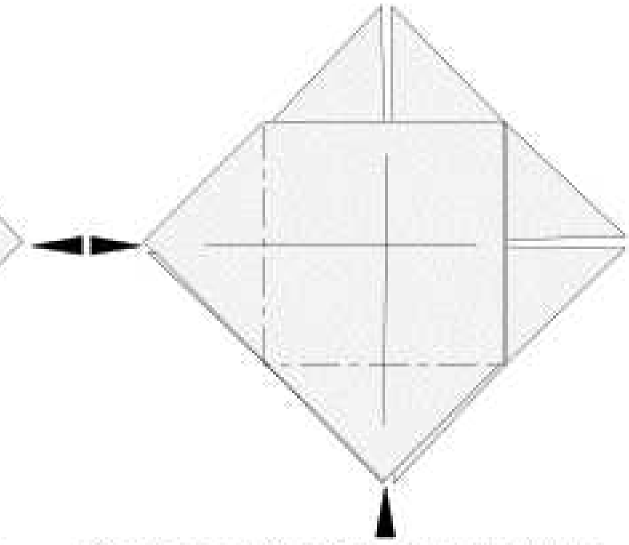
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct.'92



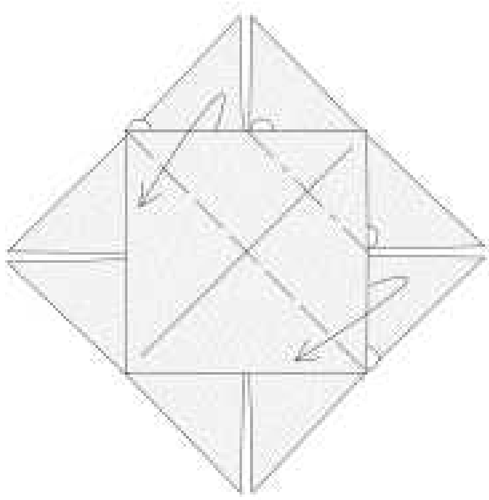
9. Fold the spread-squash back up on the existing creases, pulling one layer from each side inward and upward.



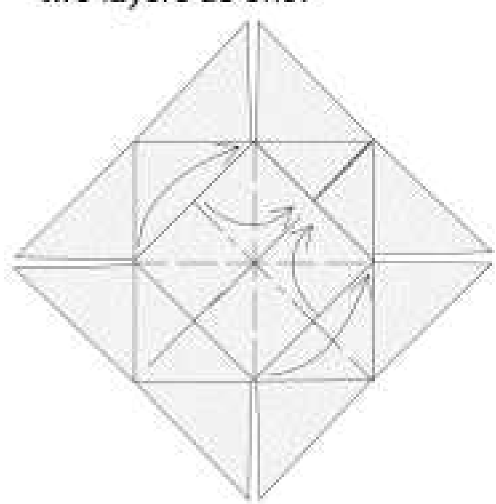
10. Now, repeat steps 8-9 on the next corner. Note the placement of fingers. Be careful when folding the sink back up, it is as easy to grab two layers as one.



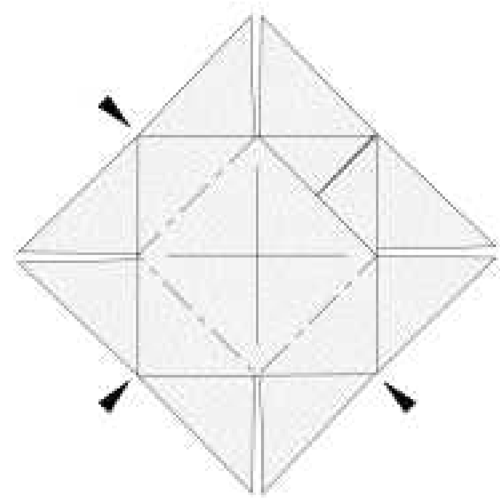
11. Repeat the sink on the last two corners.



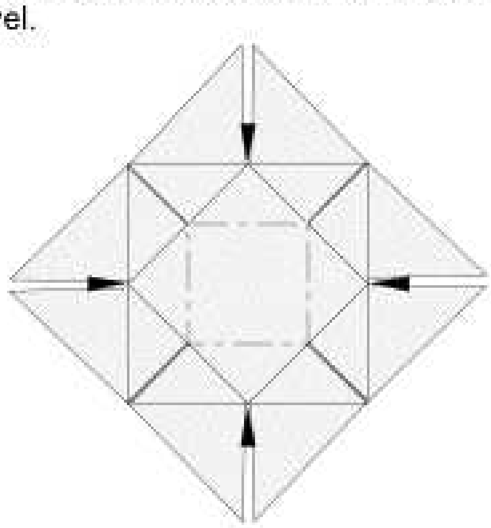
12. The second level of sinks is complete. The model should be symmetric in four directions, if it is not, then a mistake was made in folding up the sinks. Continue sinking on the next level.



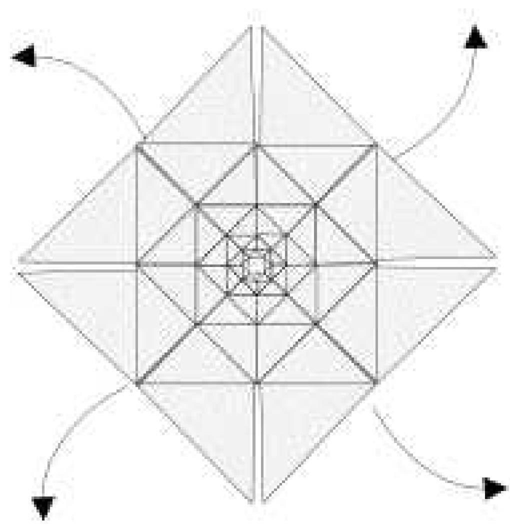
13. Note that the squashed square is always in the center of the model.Fold up as before.



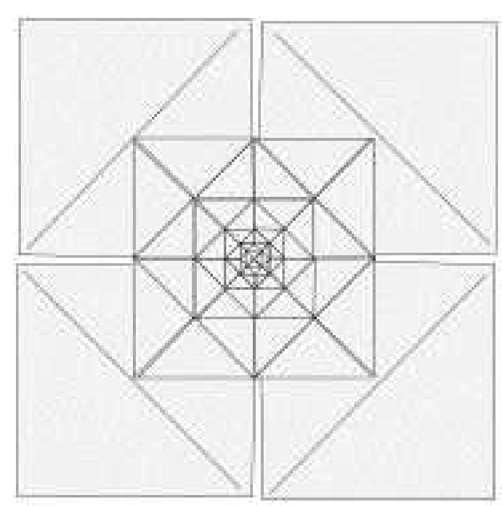
14. Complete the level by sinking the other 3 corners.



15. Keep adding levels until your paper shreads irrecoverably, your eyes explode, or you feel satiated by the process. As a challenge, I recommend eight levels on an 10" piece of paper.



16. To complete the model, valley fold the last set of flaps towards the center, and pull the flaps out from behind.

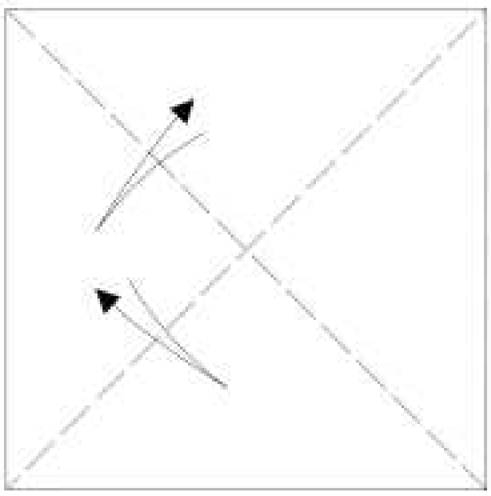


17. Completed model.

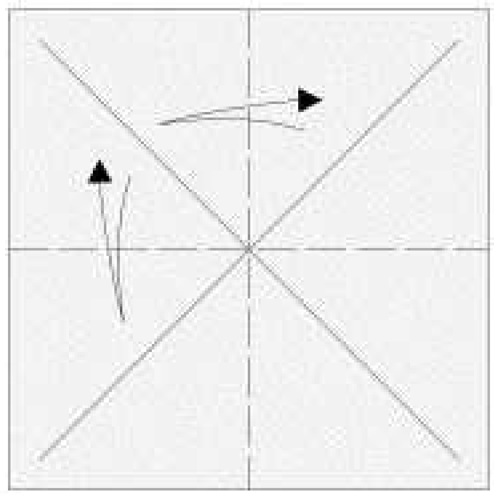
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct.'92

Art Deco Lily - J.C. Nolan 10/91

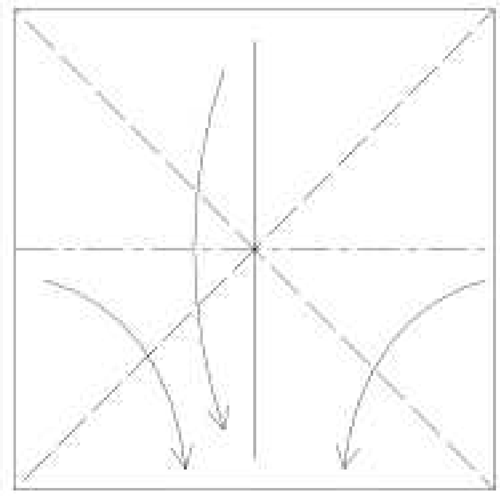
Beginner difficulty level. A 10" piece of paper produces a 4" model.



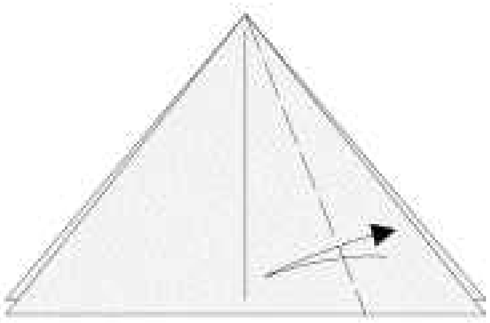
1. Fold and unfold along both diagonals. Turn the paper over.



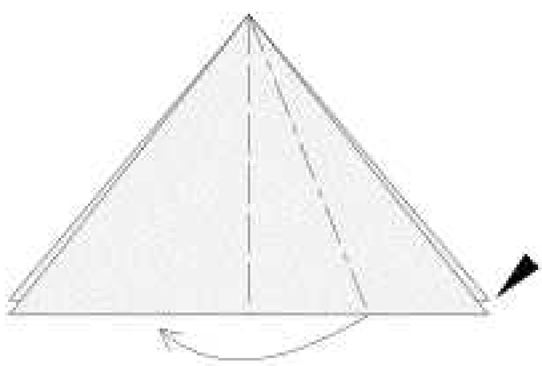
2. Fold and unfold the paper horizontally and vertically. Turn the paper over.



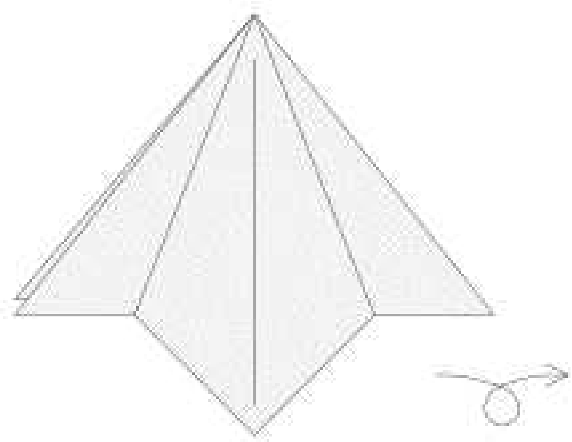
3. Fold a waterbomb base on the existing creases.



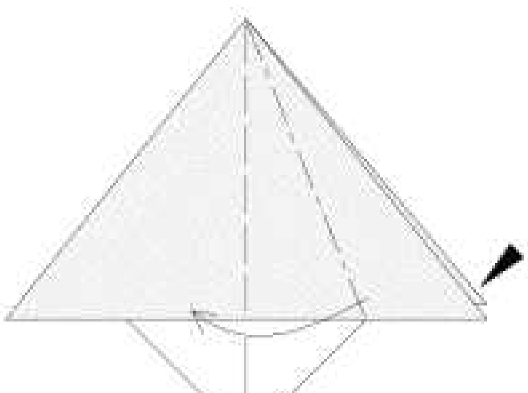
4. Fold and unfold the flap.



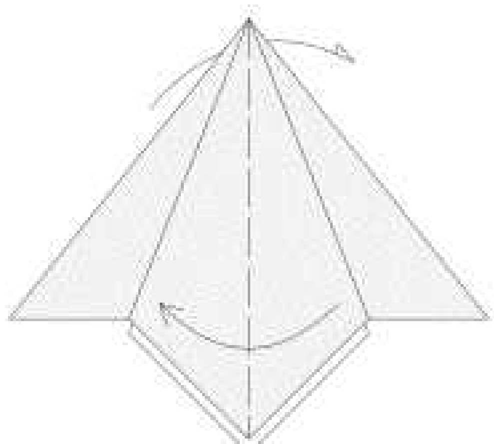
5. Squash fold the flap.



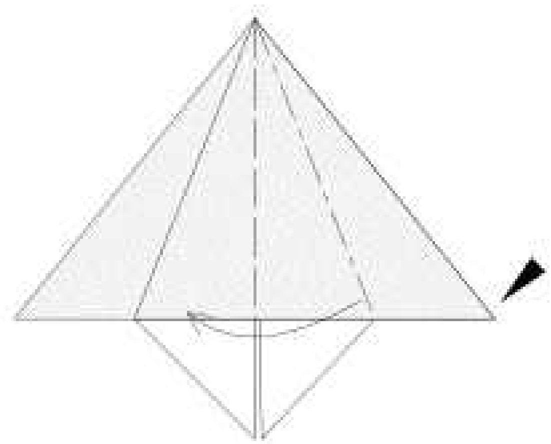
6. Turn the model over.



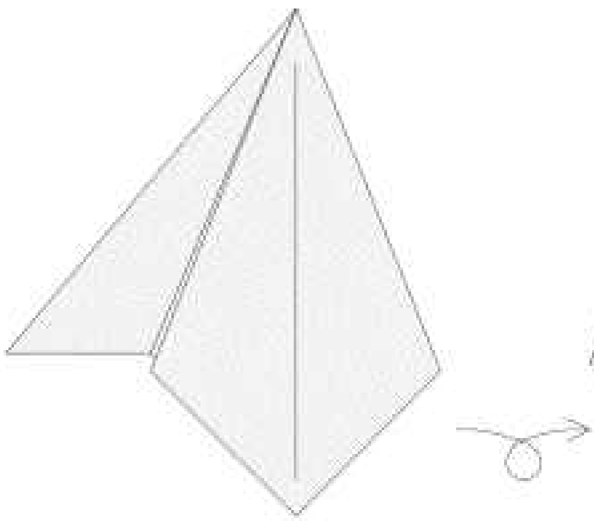
7. Repeat the squash fold on the other flap.



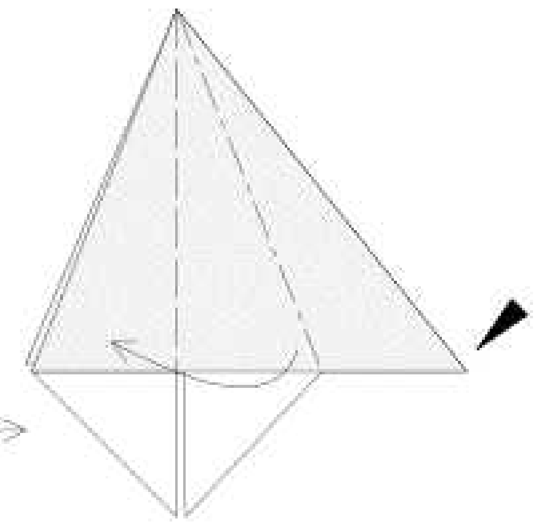
8. Fold one flap in front from right to left. Repeat behind.



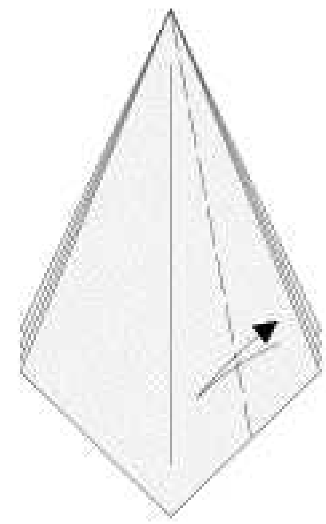
9. Repeat the squash fold on the next flap.



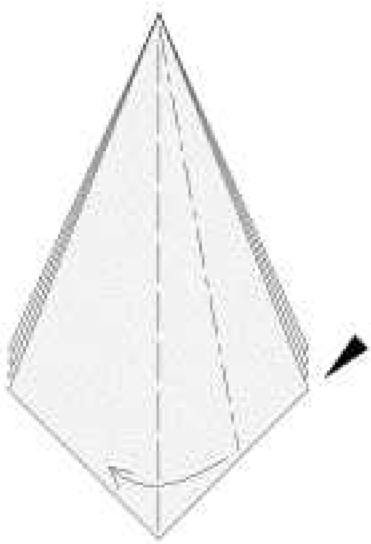
10. Turn the model over.



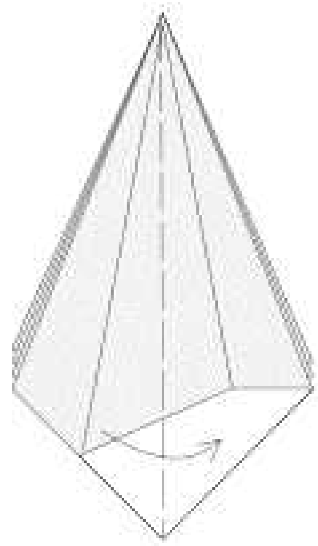
11. Repeat the squash fold.



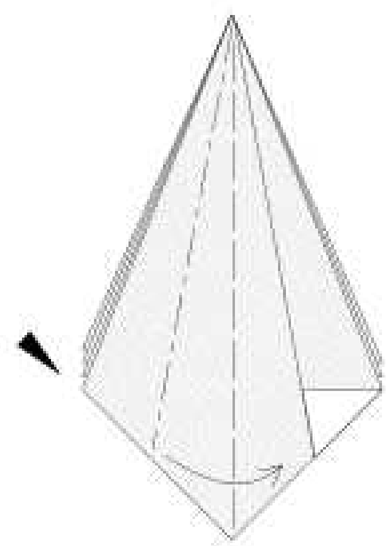
12. The first level of squashes is complete. Now we will squash fold each of the eight new flaps. Fold and unfold the first flap.



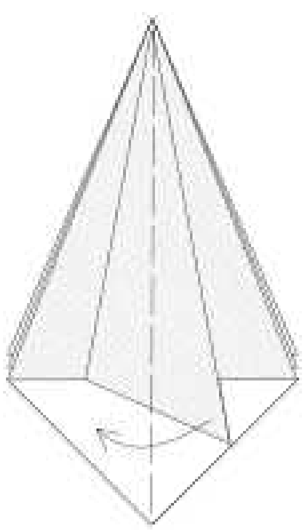
13. Squash fold the flap.



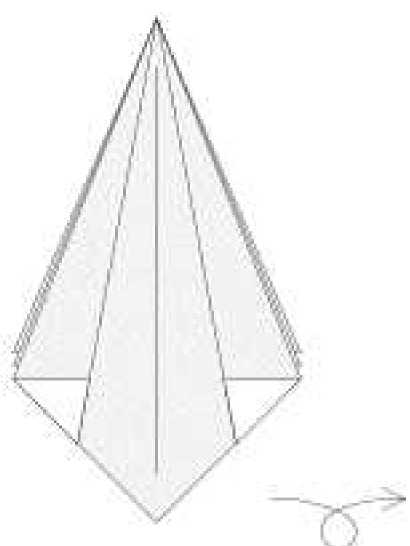
14. Fold the flap back.



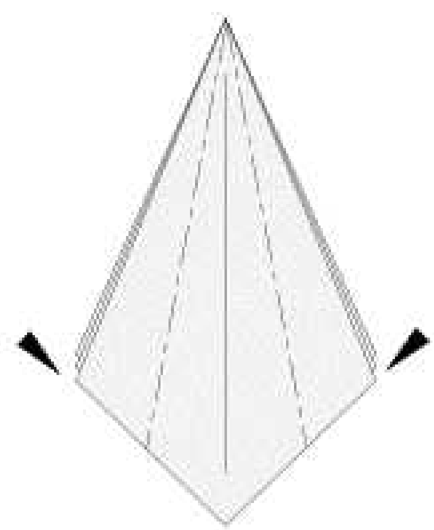
15. Squash fold the other side.



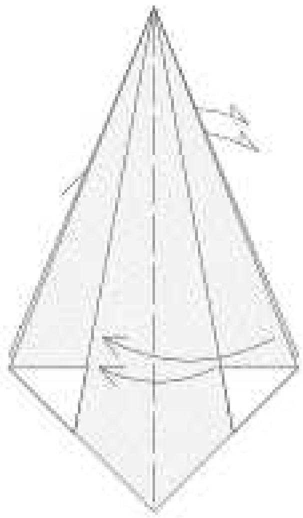
16. Fold the flap back.



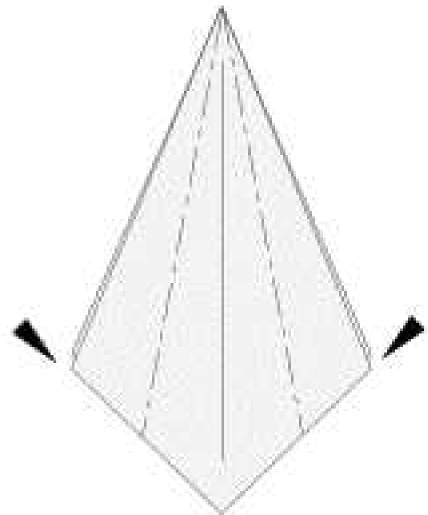
17. Turn the model over.



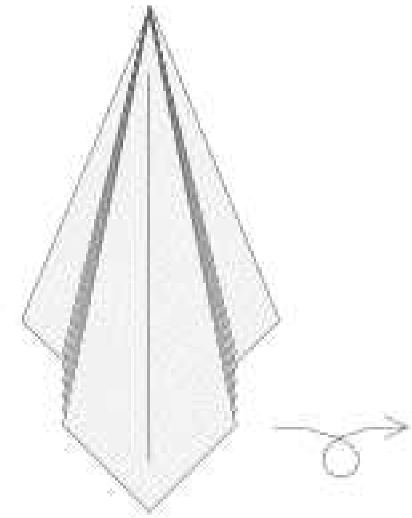
18. Repeat steps 13-16 on the next two flaps.



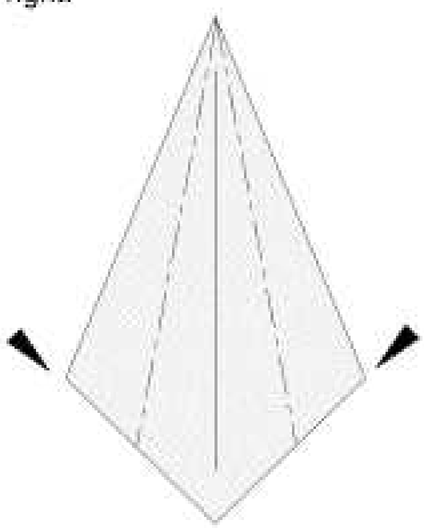
19. Fold two flaps in front from right to left, and two flaps behind from left to right.



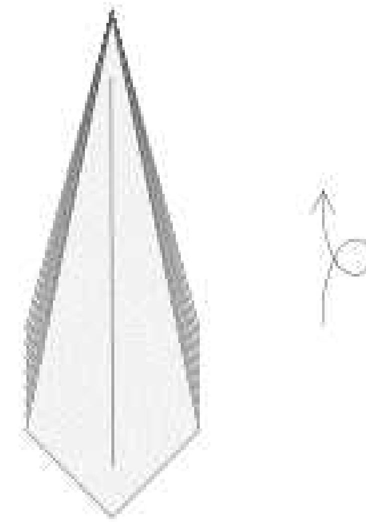
20. Repeat the squash folds on the new two flaps.



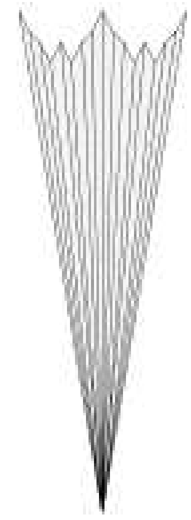
21. Turn the model over.



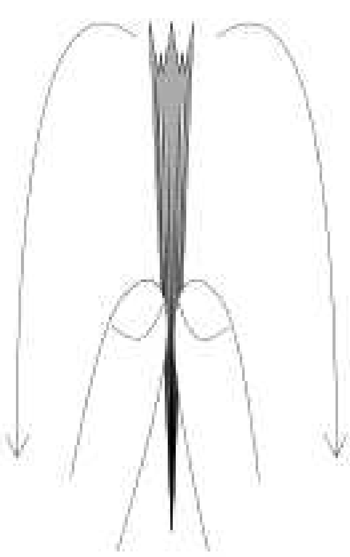
22. Repeat the squash folds on the last two flaps.



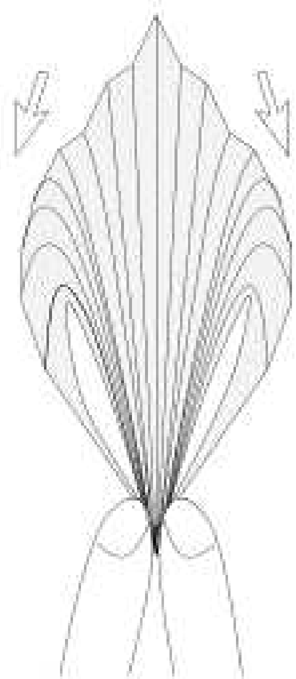
23. Squash folds completed, flip the model over and turn it on its side.



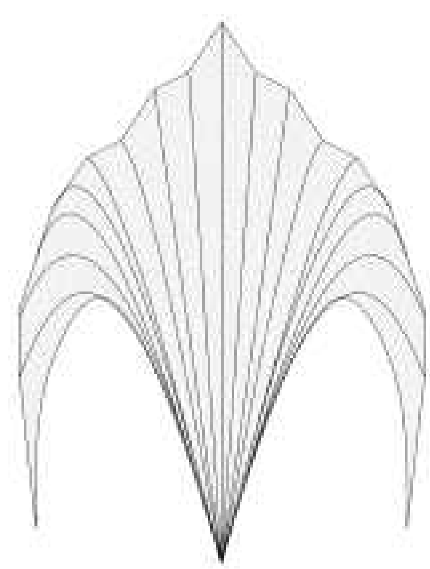
24. This is a side view of the model.



25. Pinch the model between your thumb and forefinger where indicated, and pull the two top points all the way down to the bottom. Do not crease!



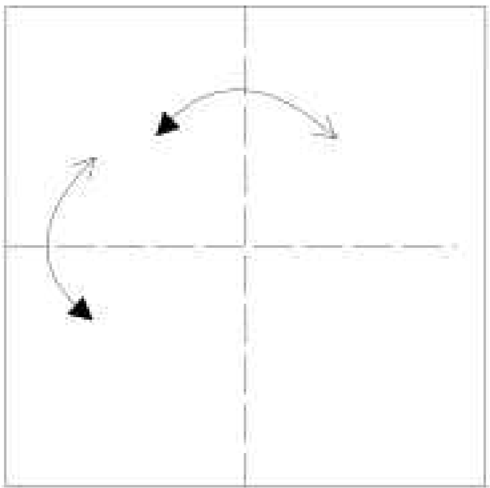
26. Now, pinch the model at the bottom, holding the side flaps in place, and "fluff" the sides of the paper downward, like brushing a feather the wrong way. When completed, let go and the model will spring partly back into shape.



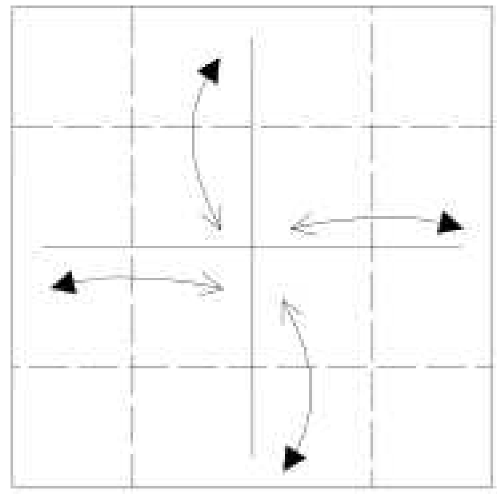
27. Completed model.

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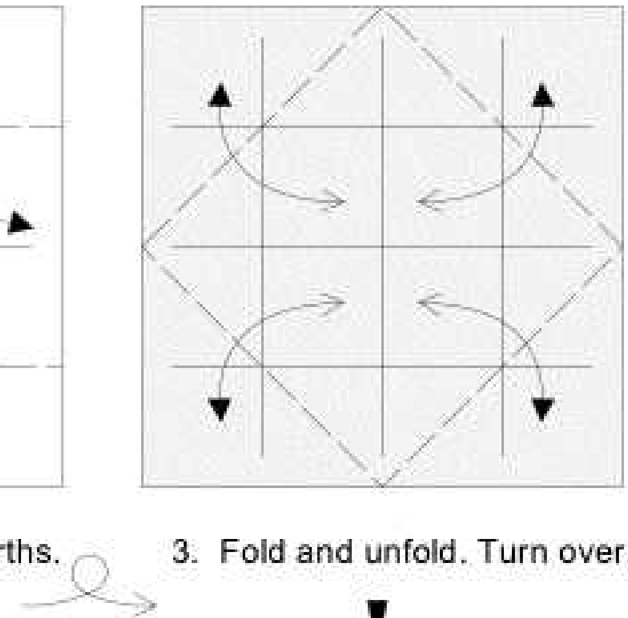
High Intermediate difficulty level. A 10" piece of paper produces a 3 3/4" model.



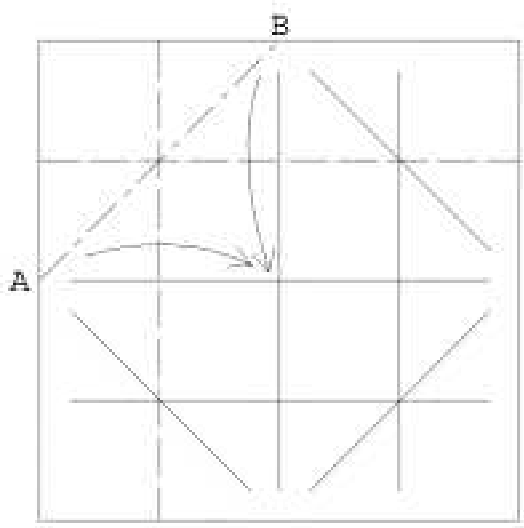
1. Fold and unfold laterally.



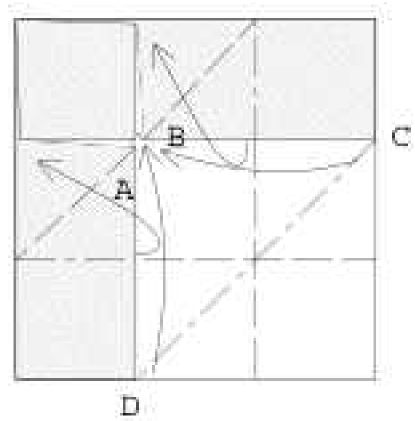
2. Fold and unfold in fourths. Turn over.



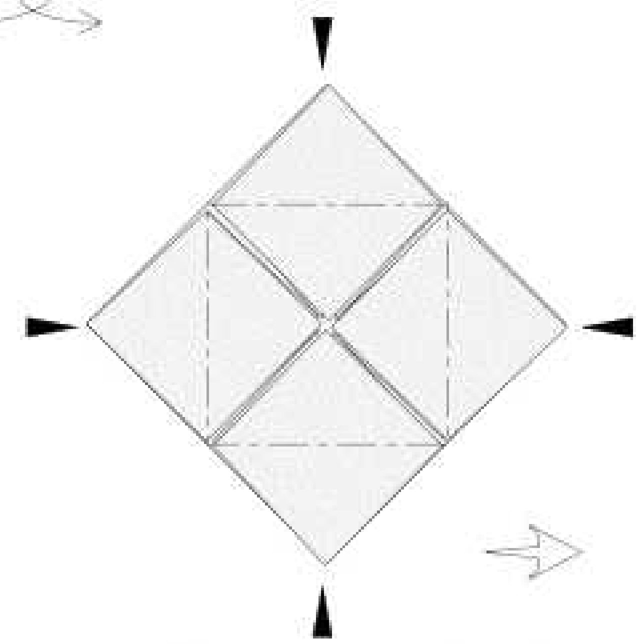
3. Fold and unfold. Turn over.



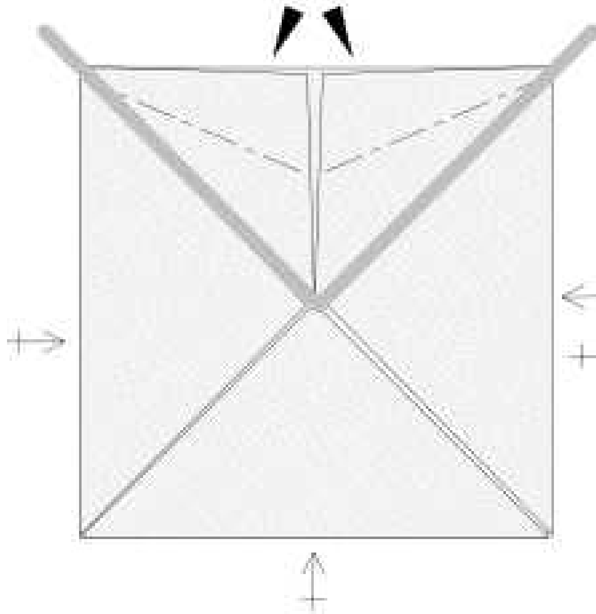
4. Following the existing creases, start to fold a windmill base, bringing points A and B to the center.



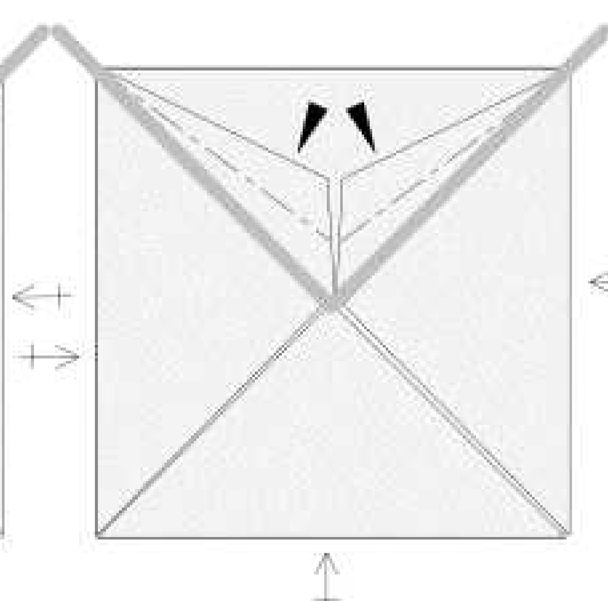
5. To complete the base, do the same with C & D.



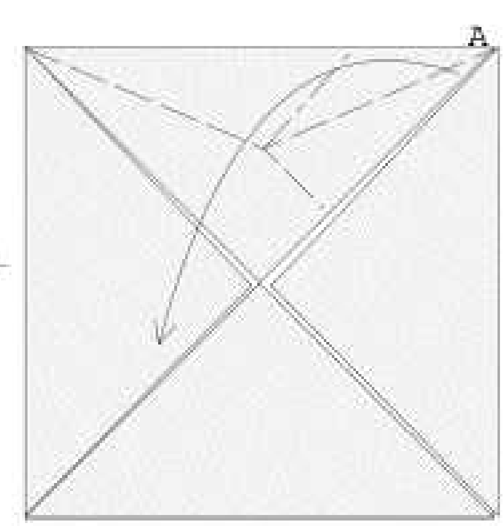
6. This is a completed windmill base. Sink all four corners.



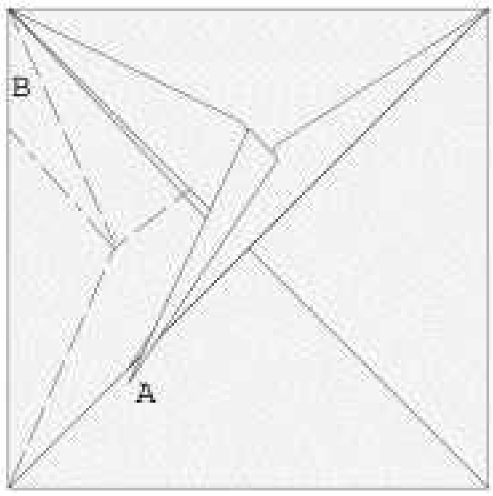
7. X-Ray view, reverse fold the two flaps. Repeat on other three sides.



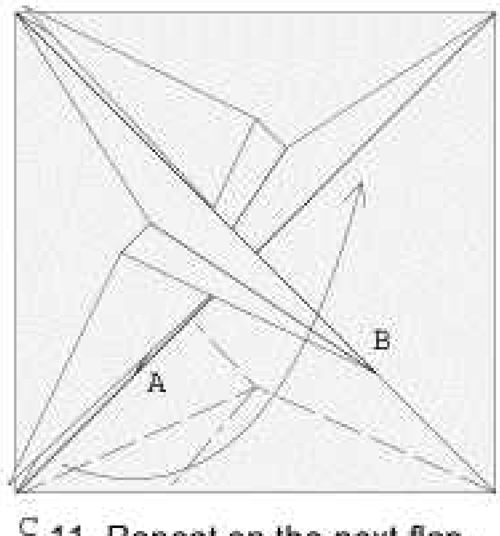
8. Pleat sink the two flaps. Repeat on the other three sides.



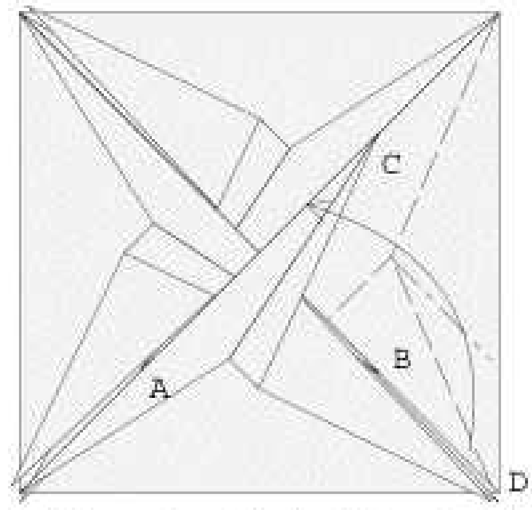
9. No longer an X-Ray view. Pull point A all the way down as far as it will go, thinning the diagonalsas you fold.



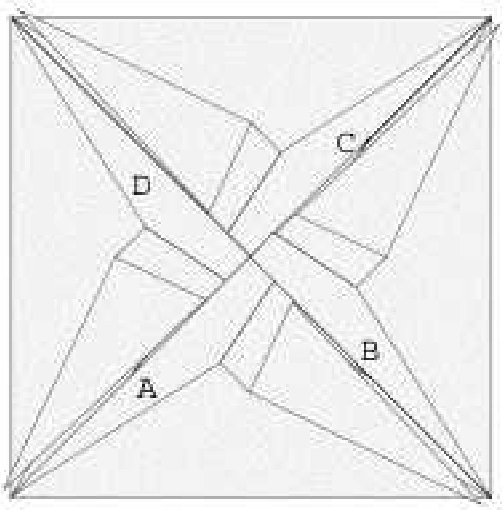
10. Repeat on the next flap. Point A will become covered.



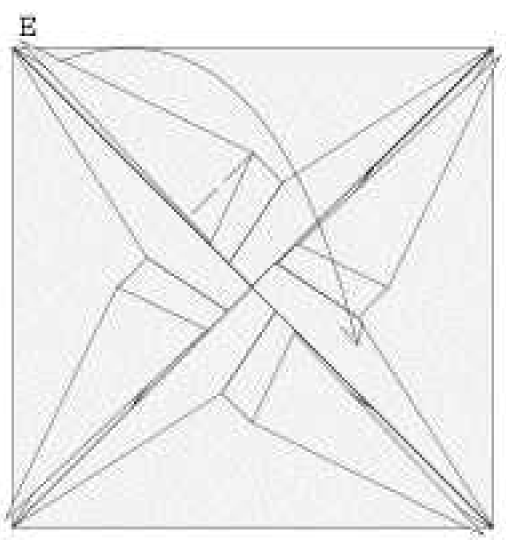
11. Repeat on the next flap.



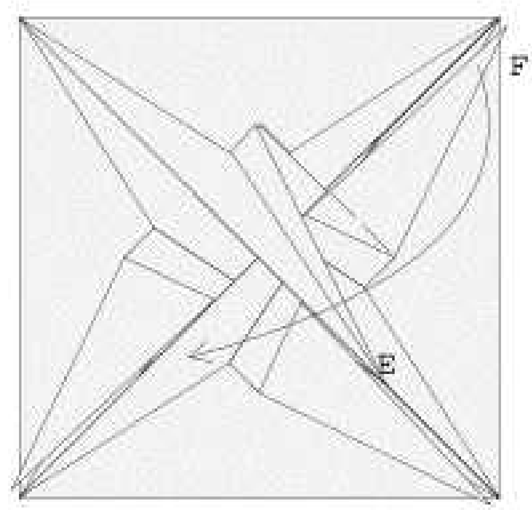
12. Repeat on the last flap, tucking the end inside when done.



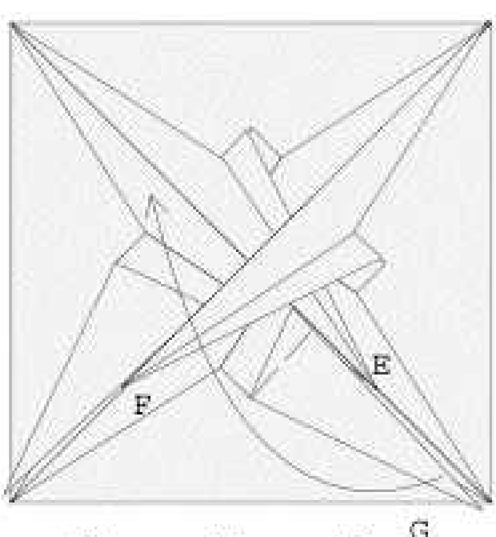
13. The first level is complete.



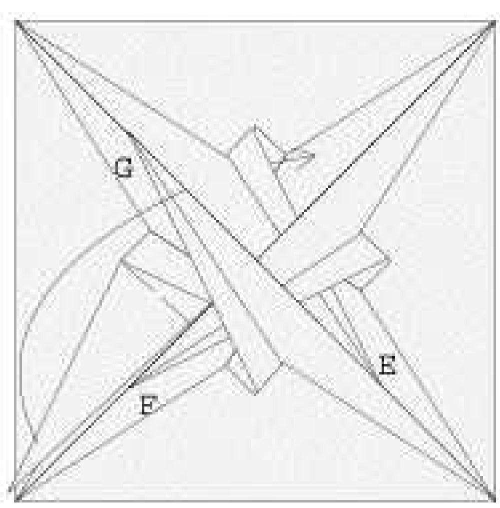
14. Fold the next flap down.



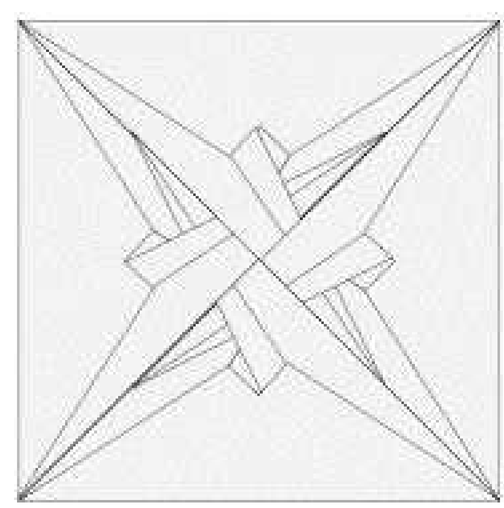
15. ...and the next flap...



16. ...and the next flap...



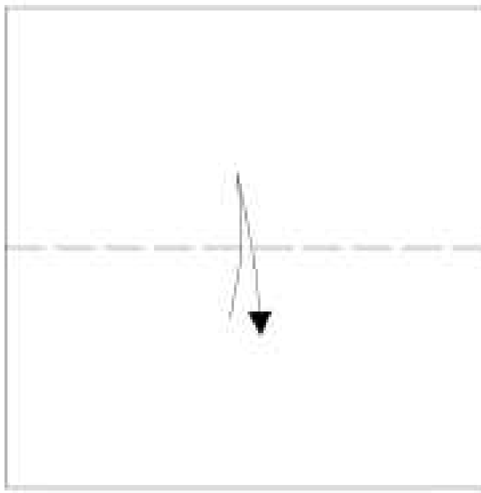
17. ...and the final flap, folding over the first flap, under the next, and out the other side.



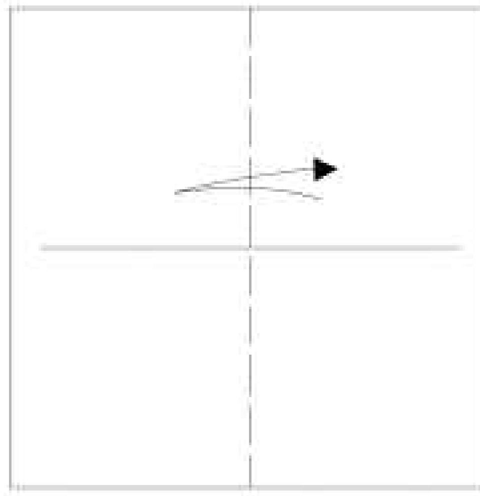
18. Completed model.

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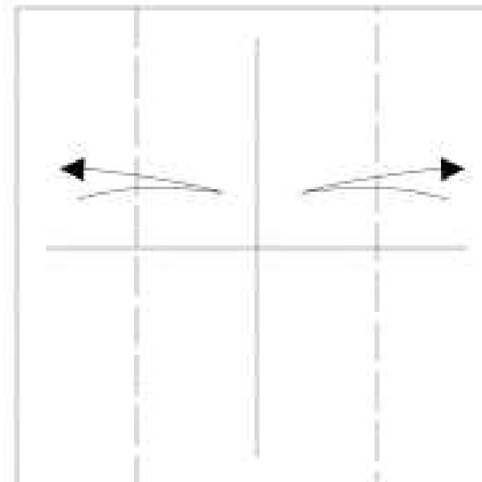
High Intermediate difficulty level. A 10" piece of paper produces a 3 3/4" model.



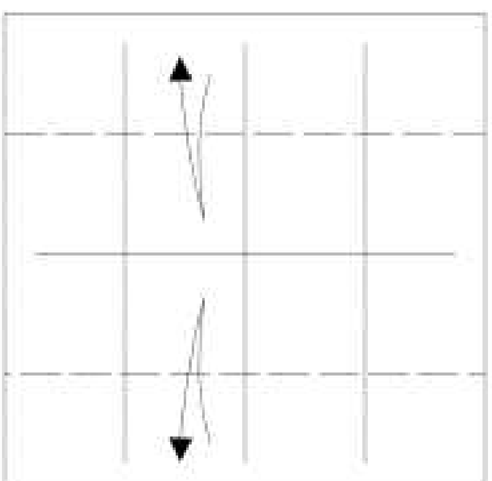
1. Fold and unfold.



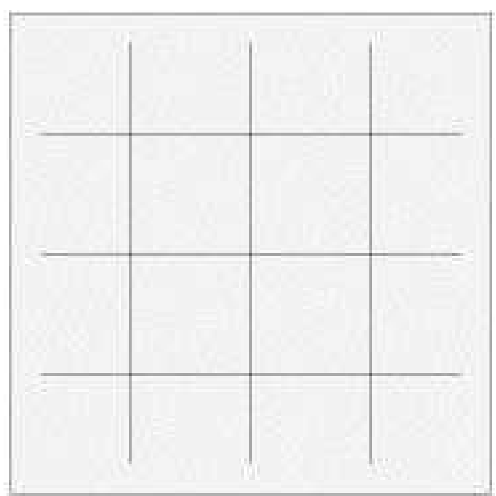
2. Fold and unfold.



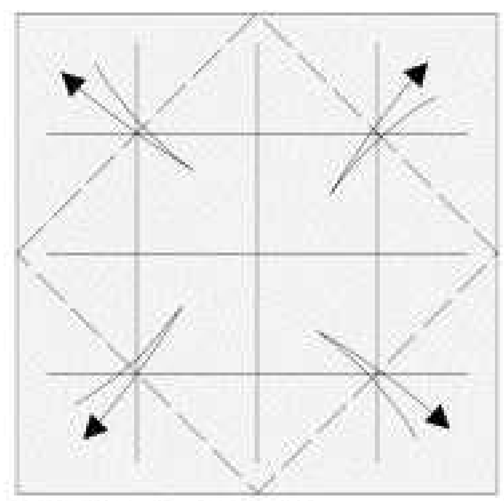
3. Fold and unfold.



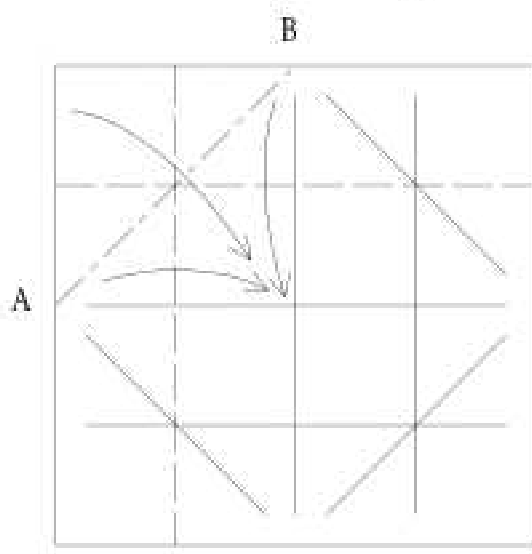
4. Fold and unfold, turn the paper over.



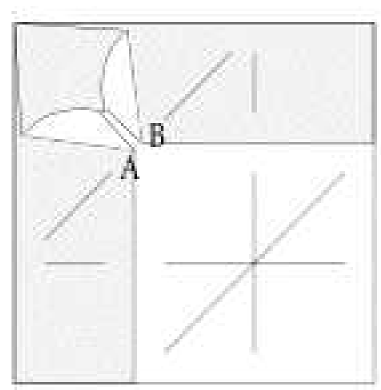
5. Like this.



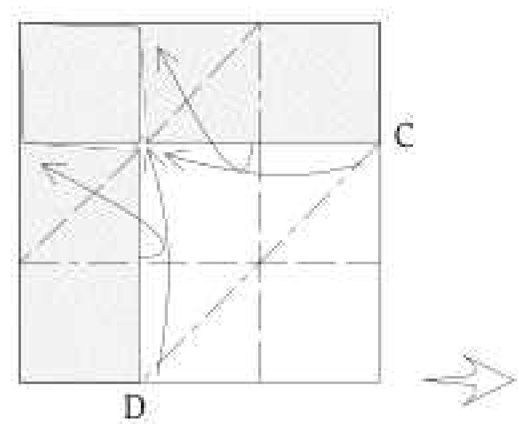
6. Fold and unfold all four corners. Turn the paper over.



7. Following the existing creases, bring points A and B to the center.

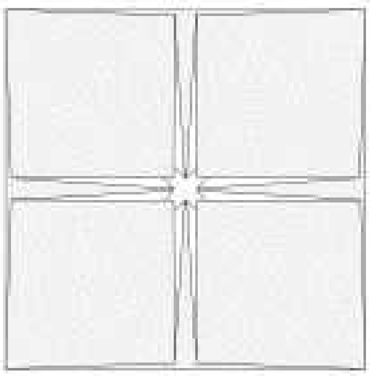


8. This is a mid-fold view.

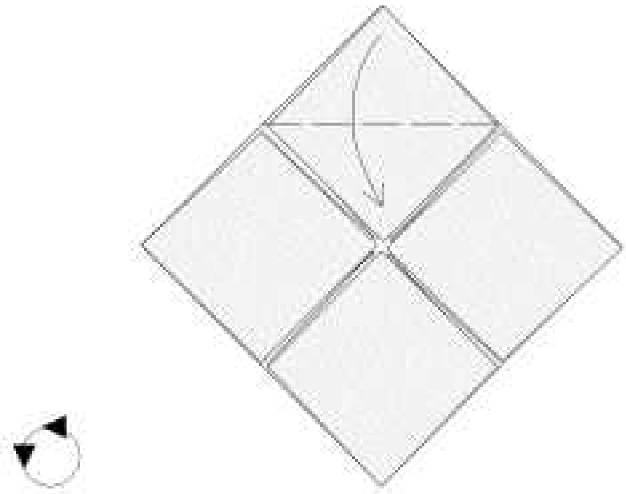


9. Repeat step 7 on C & D.

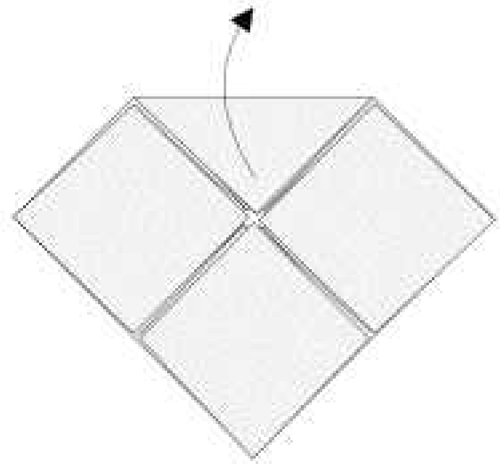
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct.'94



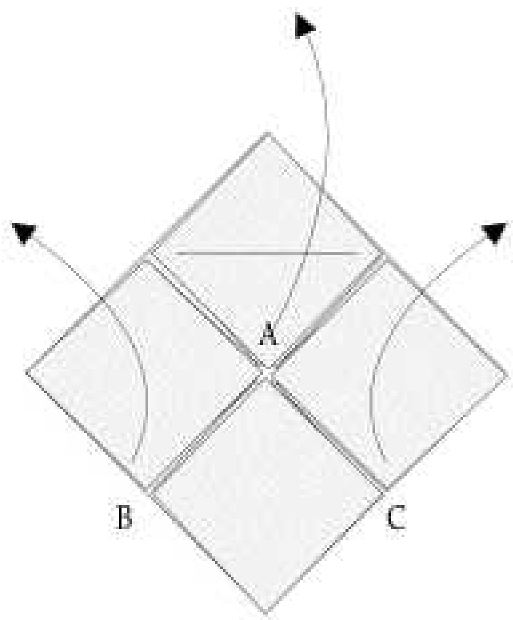
10. This is a completed windmill base. Rotate the model 45 degrees.



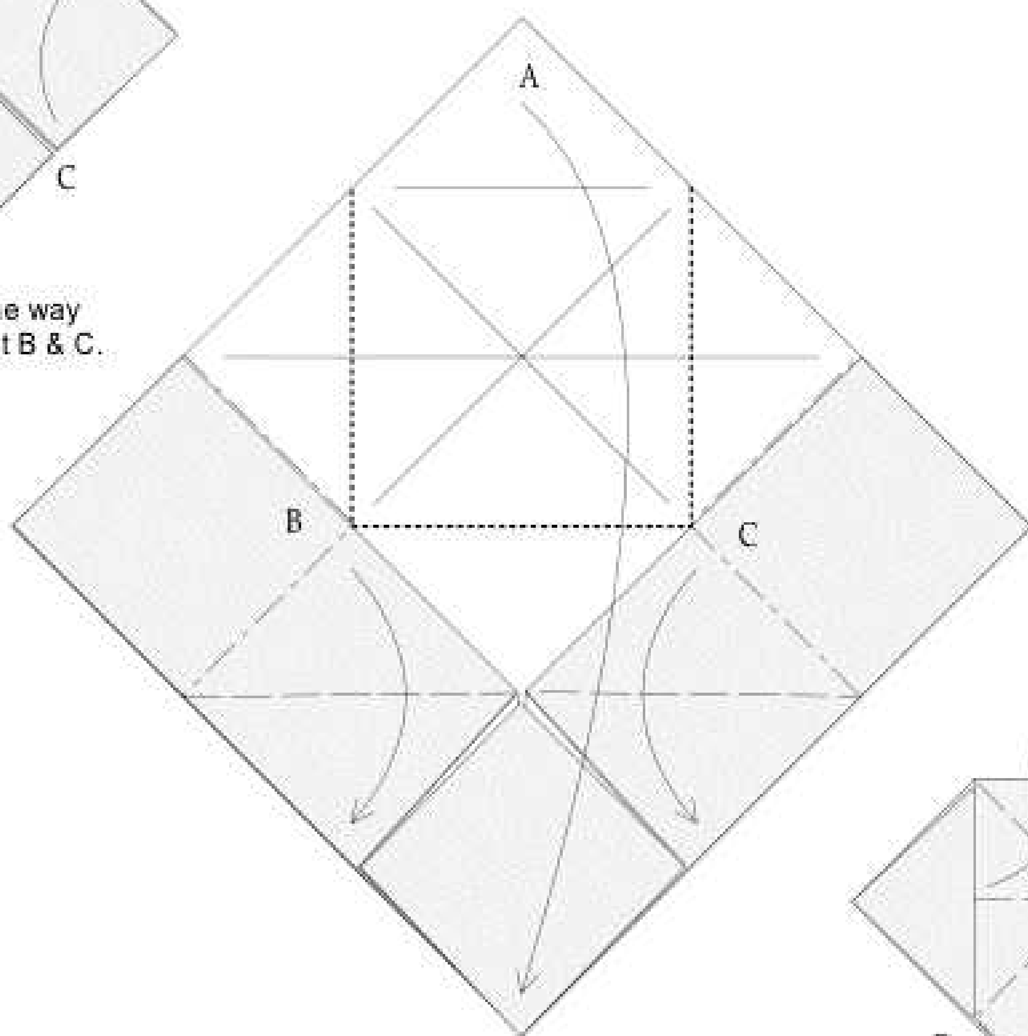
11. Steps 11-15 show the correct way of executing an open sink on the top corner. When you are comfortable with the sequence, steps 13-15 will be executed as one step without flattening the model. . If the sequence confuses you, see the additional explanation in the "Techniques" section. Fold all layers to the center.



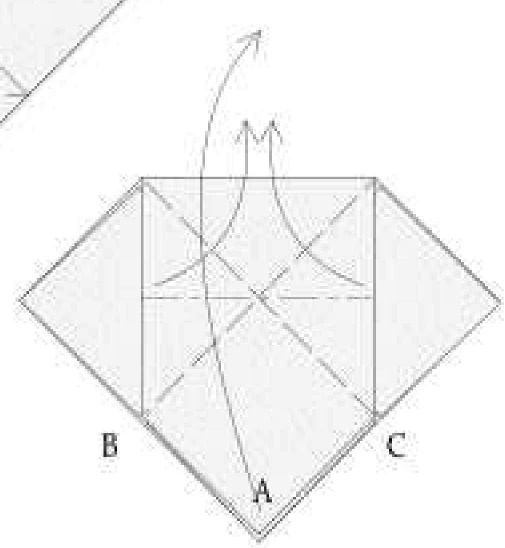
12. Fold the layers back up.



13. Pull flap A all the way upward, opening out B & C.

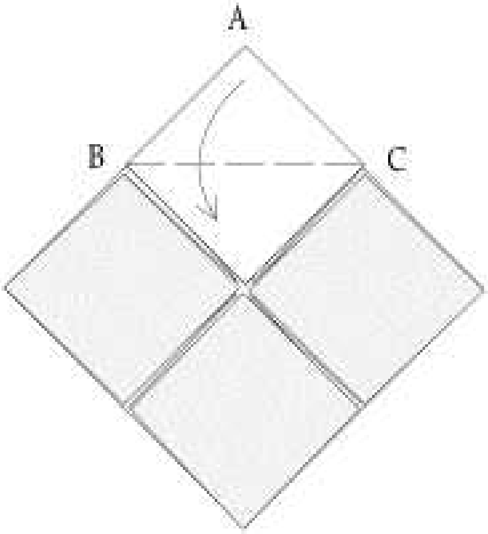


14. Fold back up on the previous creases, but turn the three lines of the completely opened flap (shown bolded) inside out.

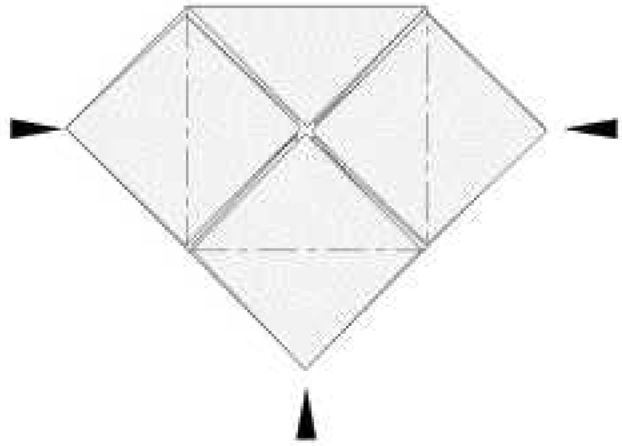


15. Complete the sink by folding point A back into place, pulling the side flaps inward as you go.

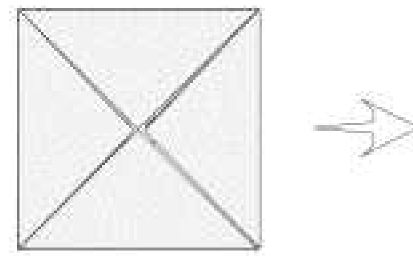
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct.'94



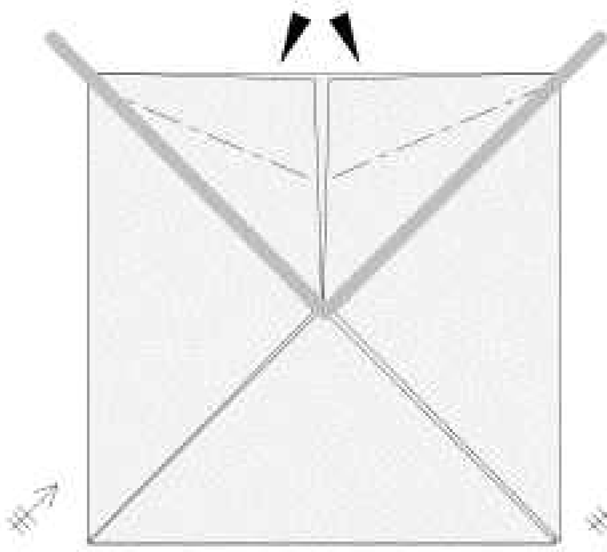
16. Fold the flap down.



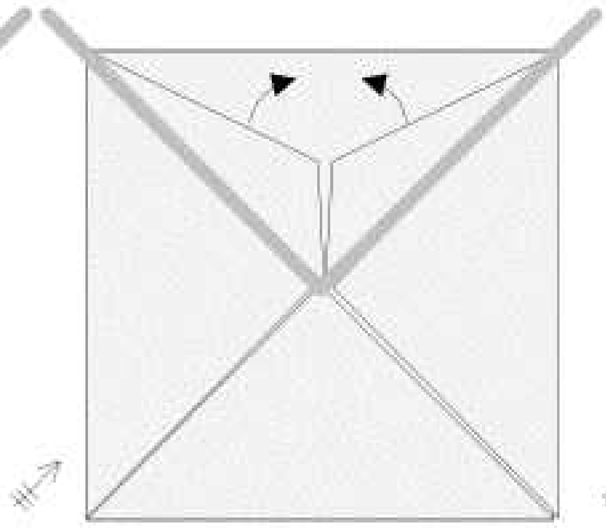
17. The first sink is completed. Repeat steps 11-16 on the three other flaps. The folds will become more complicated as you go because the model will not be able to be opened completely.



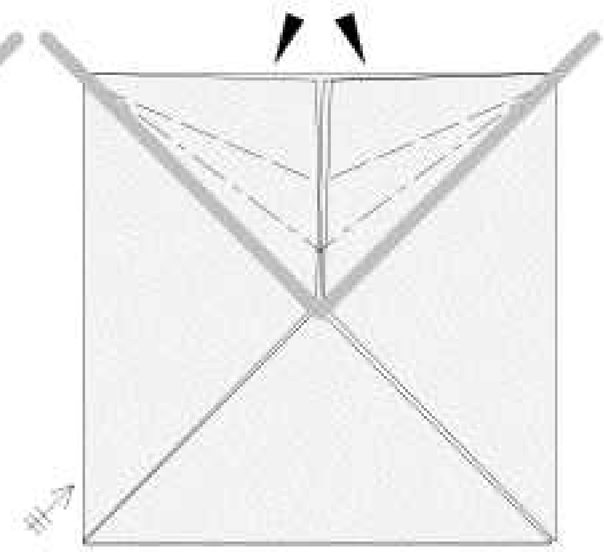
18. The first layer of sinks is completed.



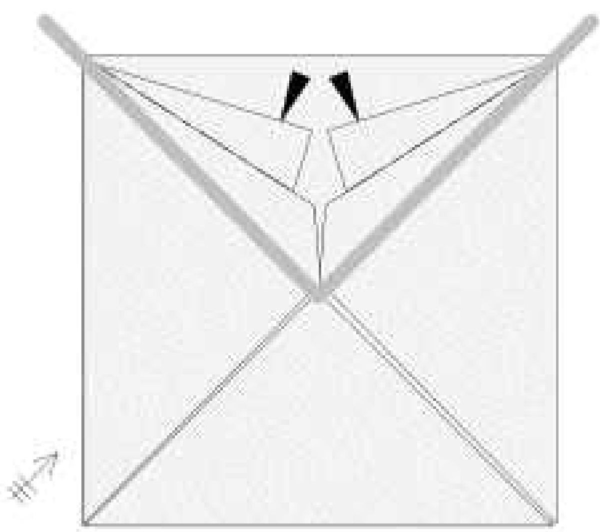
19. This is an X-ray view. Reverse fold the two flaps in half. Repeat on other three sides.



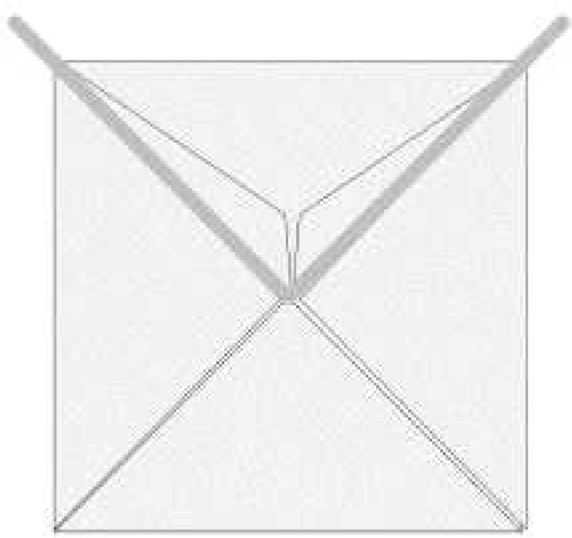
20. Steps 20-23 will demonstrate how to pleat-sink the two triangular areas. Unfold the flaps. Repeat on the other three sides.



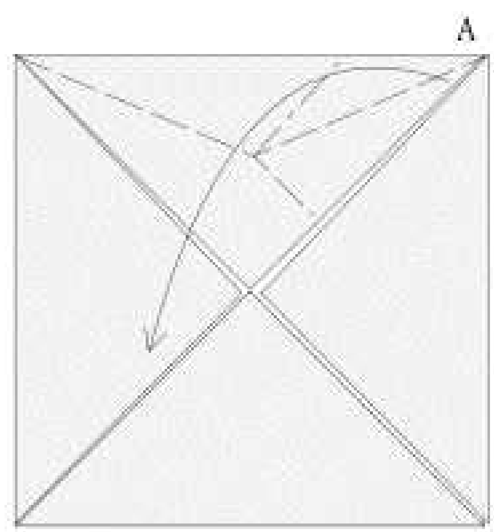
21. Crimp fold the flaps, mountain folding halfway between the previous crease and the diagonal, and valley folding on the previous crease. Repeat on the other three sides.



22. Reverse fold the two flaps. Repeat on the other three sides.

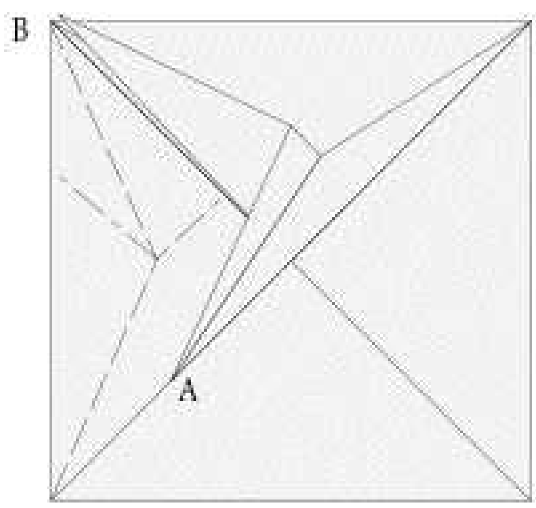


23. The pleat-sinks are completed.

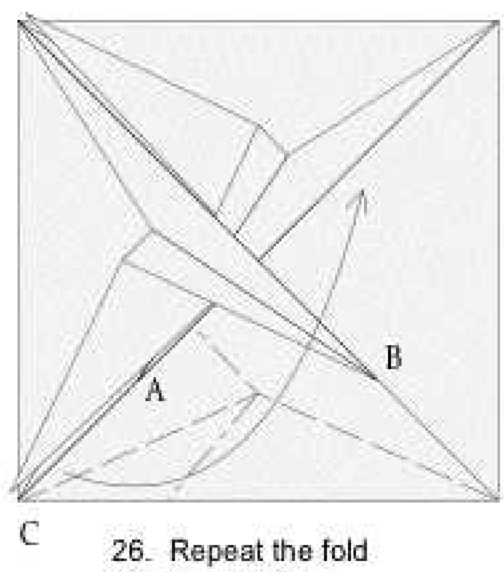


24. This is no longer an X-ray view. Pull point A down as far as it will go, thinning the sides as you fold.

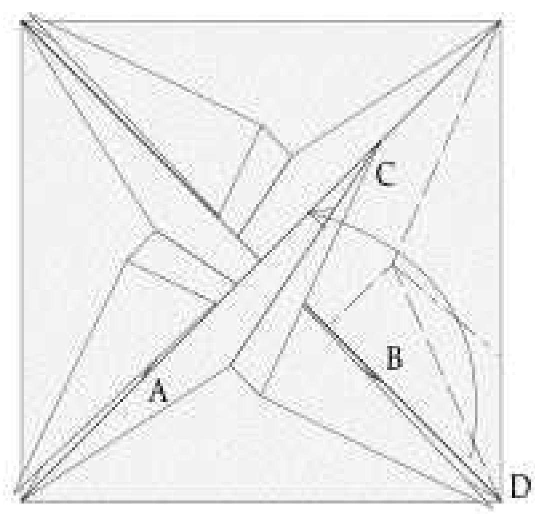
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct.'94



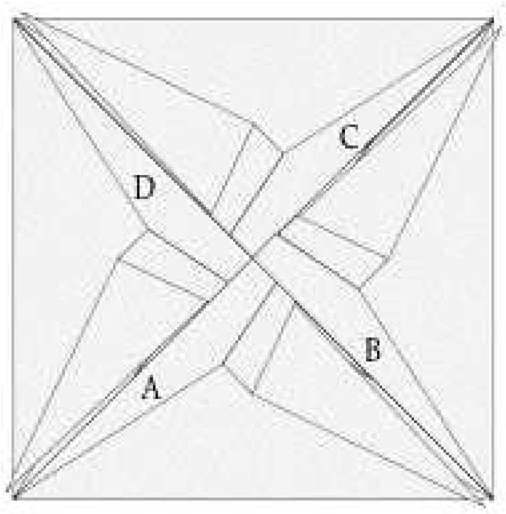
25. Repeat the fold on the next flap. Point A will become covered.



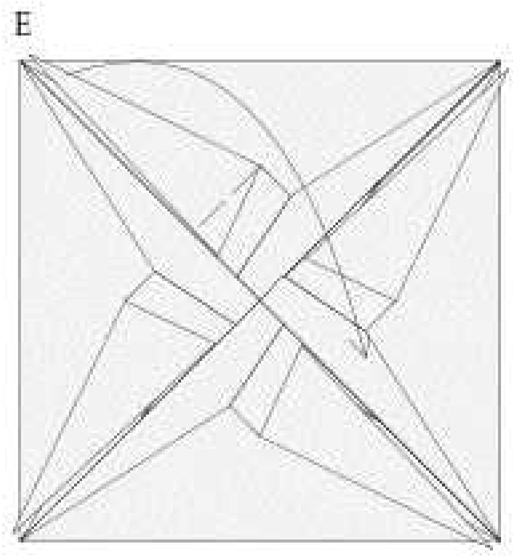
26. Repeat the fold on the next flap.



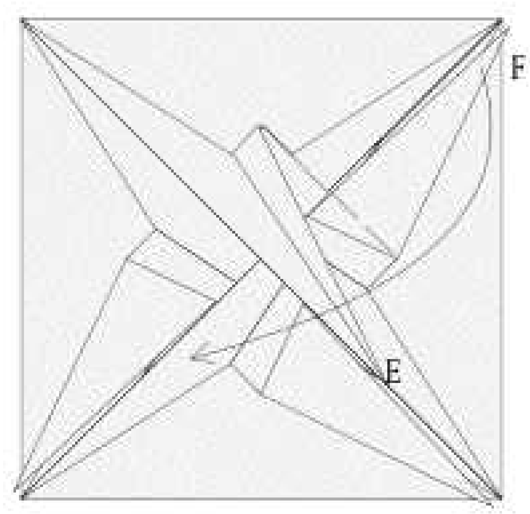
27. Repeat on the last flap, tucking point D inside the model.



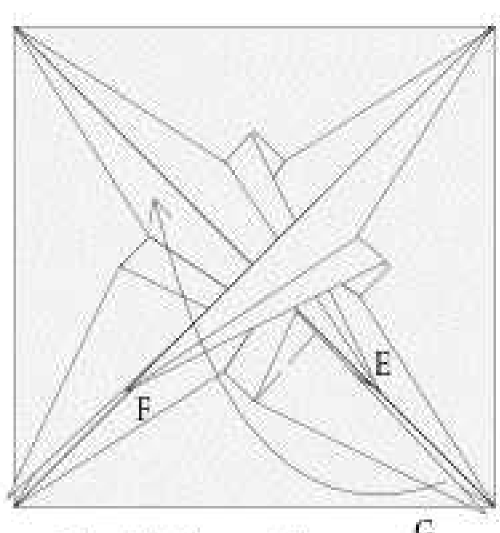
28. The first level of braids is complete.



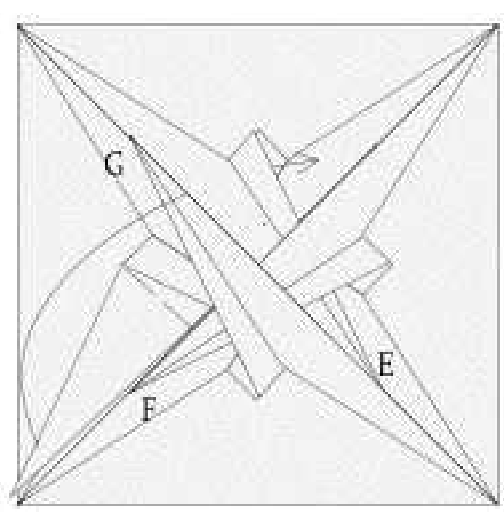
29. Fold the flap down...



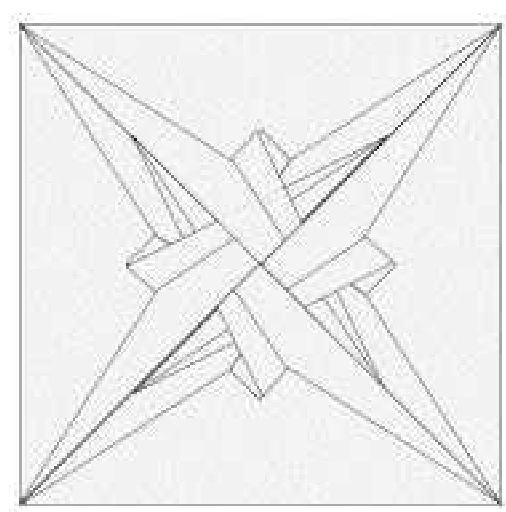
30. ...and the next flap so that it crosses the flap folded in step 29.



31. Fold the next flap...



32. ...and the final flap, folding over the last flap, under the first and out the other side.

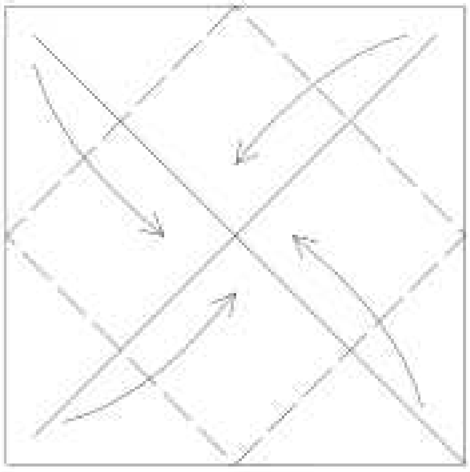


33. Completed model.

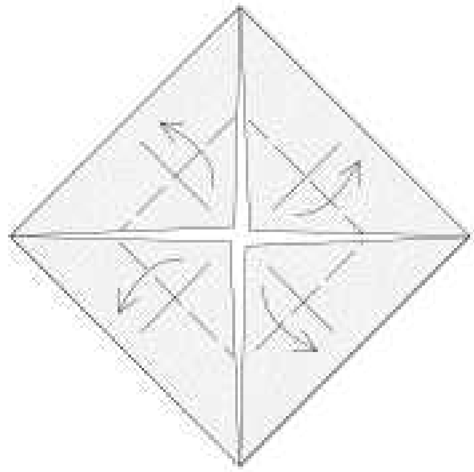
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct.'94

Bi-color Cootie Catcher - Russell Cashdollar (8/92)

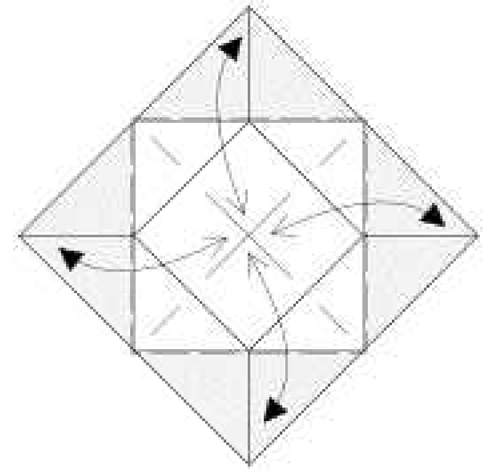
Beginner to advanced beginner difficulty level. A 10" piece of paper produces a 3 1/2" model.



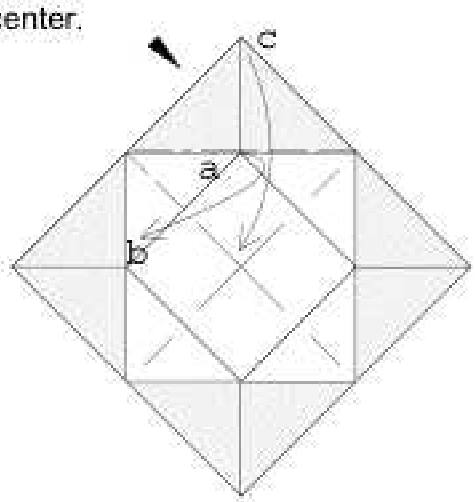
1. Precrease the paper diagonally and blintz fold the corners to the center.



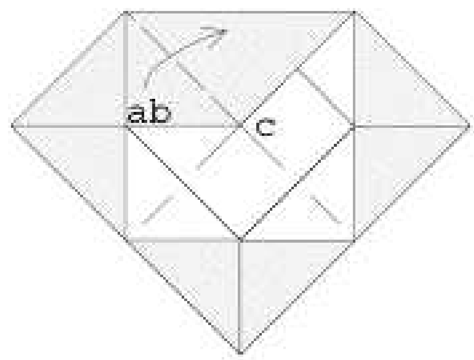
2. Fold the four flaps outwards.



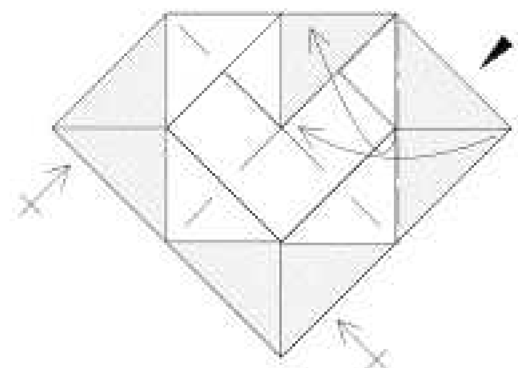
3. Blintz fold and unfold the four corners.



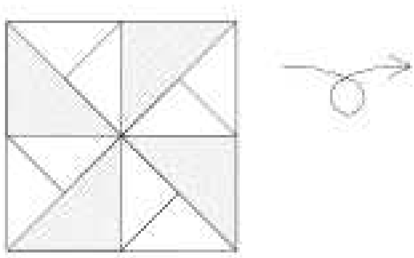
4. Squash fold the flap, bringing point A to B.



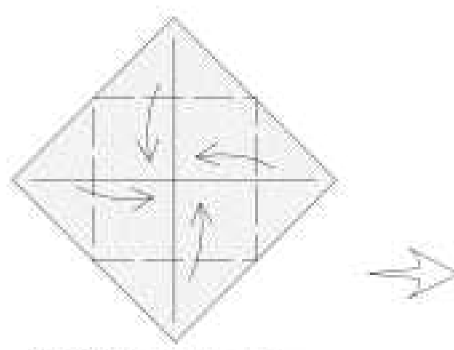
5. Fold the flap to the right.



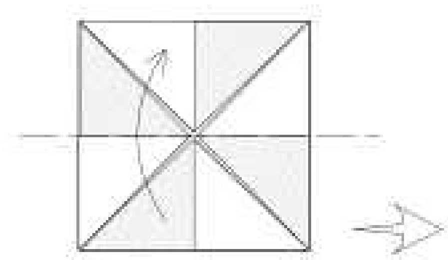
6. Repeat the last two steps on the remaining corners.



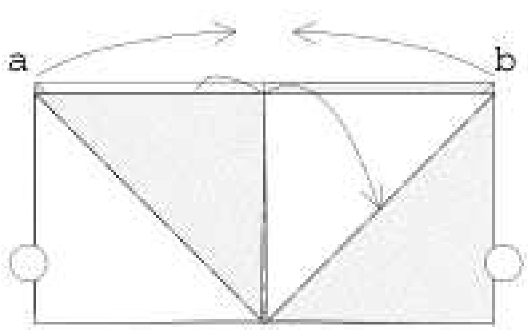
7. Like this. Turn the model over.



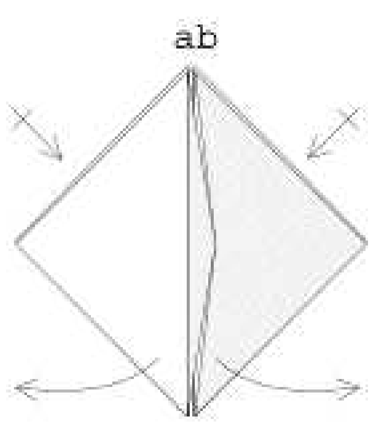
8. Blintz fold again.



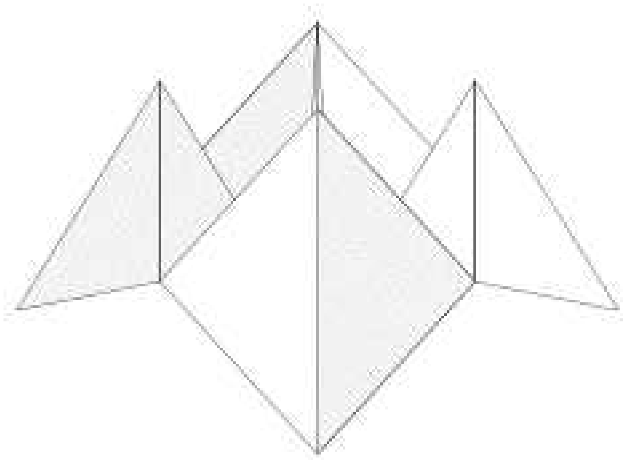
9. Fold the model in half.



10. Grasp the two sides of the model where indicated and bring the two points A & B together, allowing the front thickness to move towards you, and the rear thickness to move away from you. The model will not lie flat!



11. To complete the model, pull out the four double layered flaps.

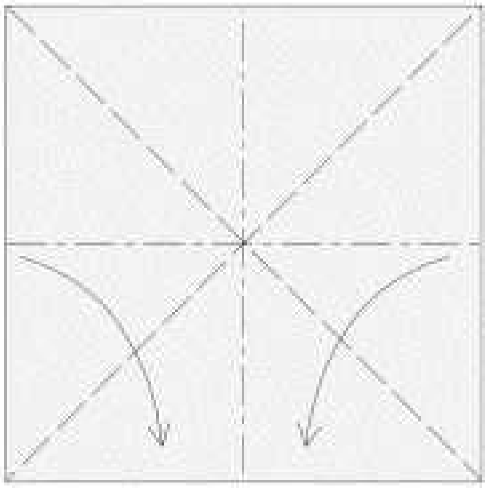


12. Completed model.

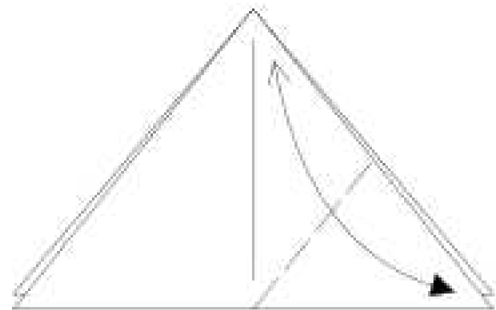
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - '92

Five Headed Hydra - J.C. Nolan 10/24/91

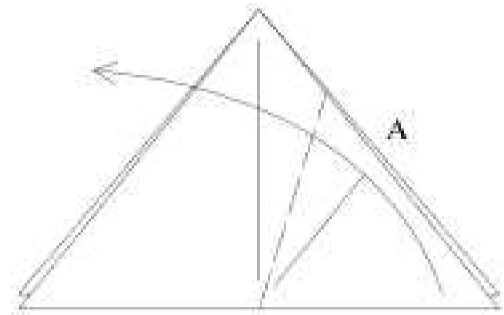
High Intermediate difficulty level. A 10" piece of paper produces a model approximately 4" in length.



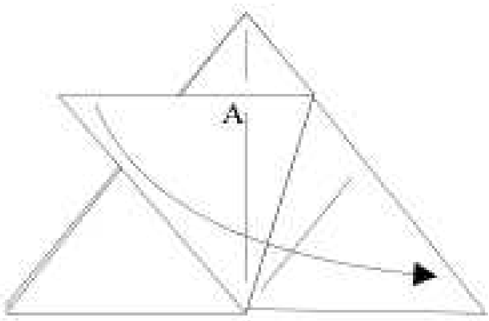
1. Start by creating a Waterbomb Base, white side out.



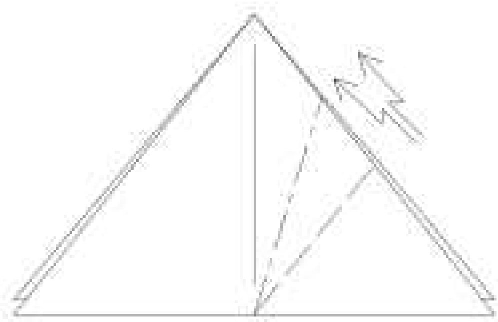
2. Fold and unfold the flap.



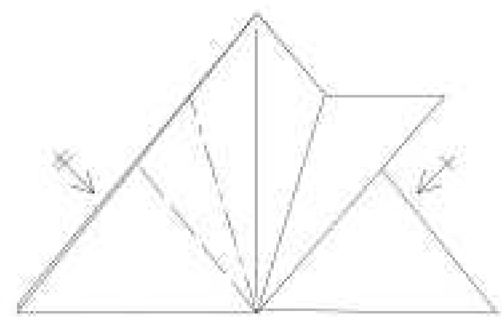
3. Fold the flap upwards, bringing point A to the center line.



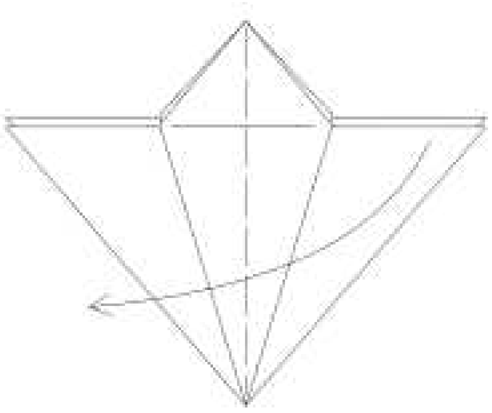
4. Fold the flap back down.



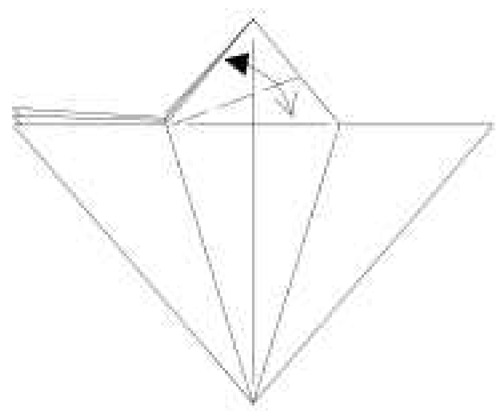
5. Crimp inside on the creases.



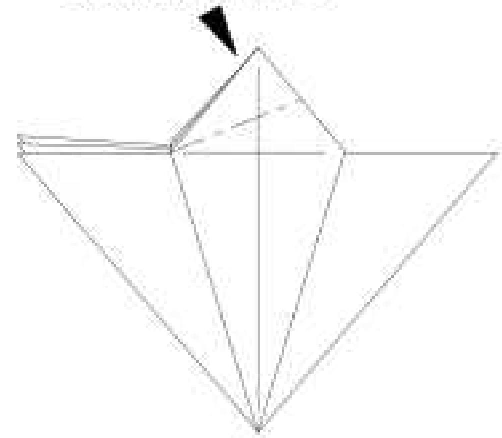
6. Repeat the crimp on the other three flaps.



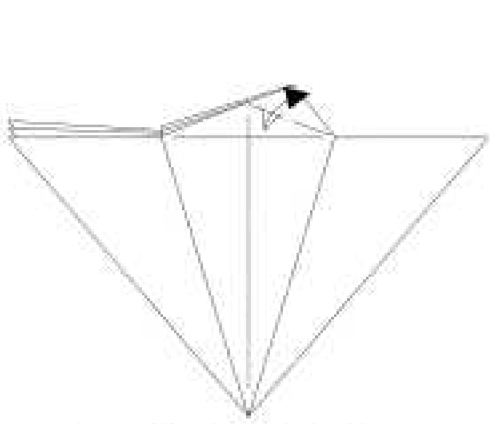
7. Fold one flap to the left.



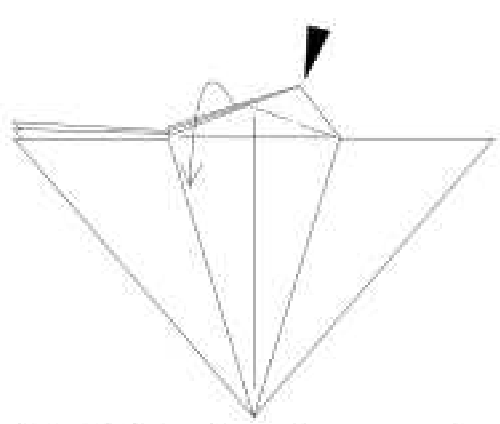
8. Fold and unfold.



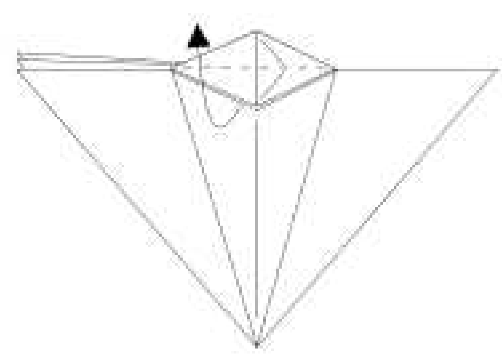
9. Sink the six sided area.



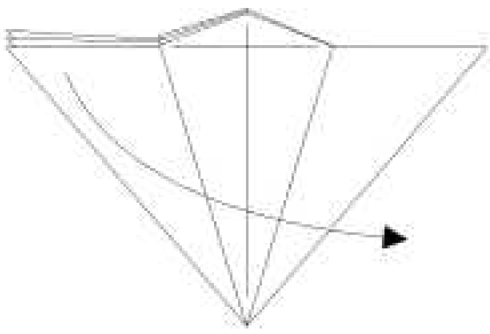
10. Fold and unfold.



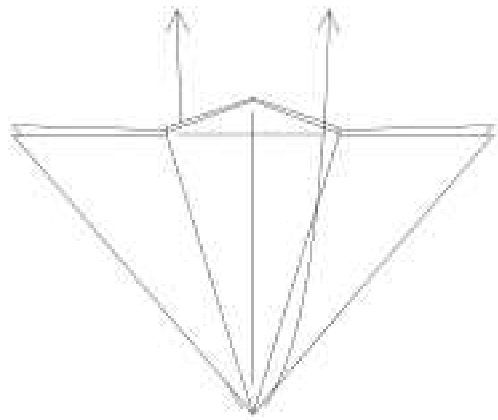
11. Fold two flaps down causing right side to spread sink.



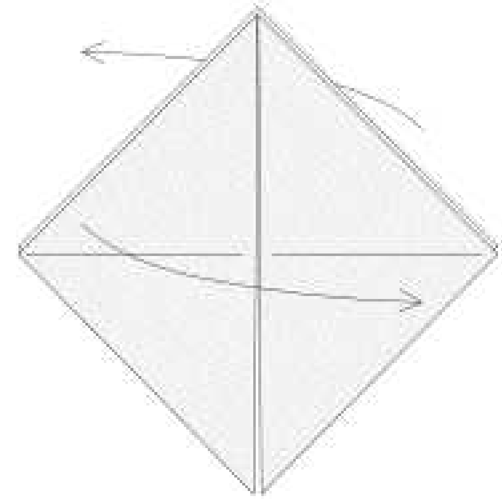
12. Fold the flaps back up.



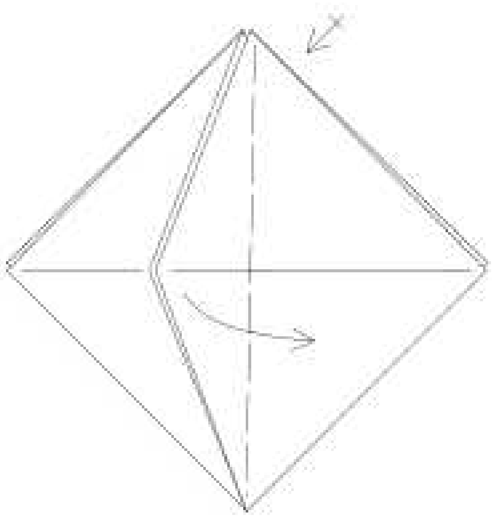
13. Fold the flap back.



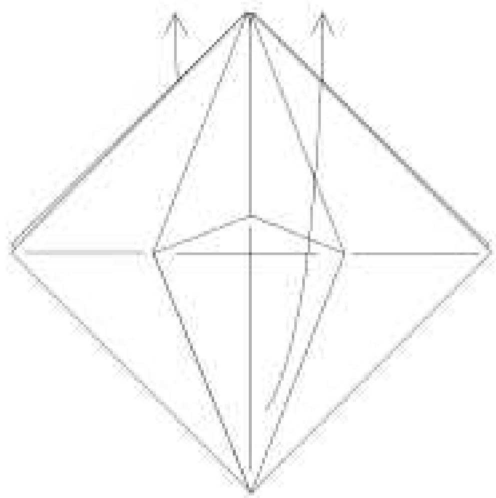
14. Fold one flap upwards, repeat behind.



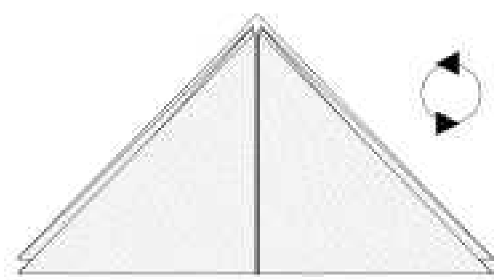
15. Fold one flap to the right, repeat behind.



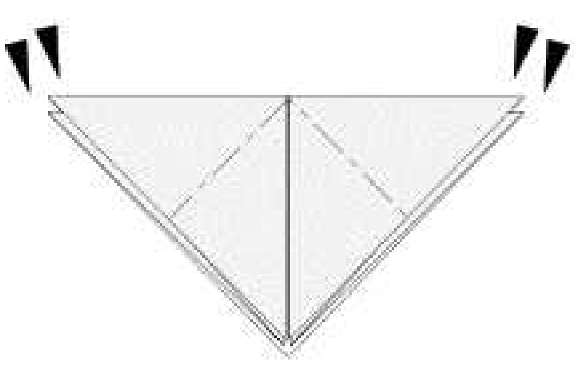
16. Fold one flap to the right, repeat behind.



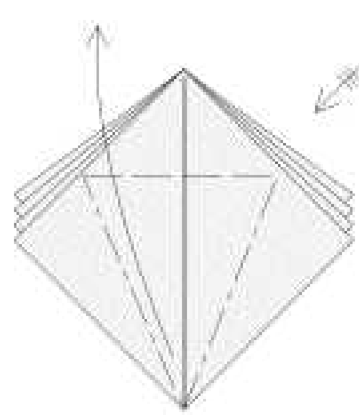
17. Fold one flap upwards, repeat behind.



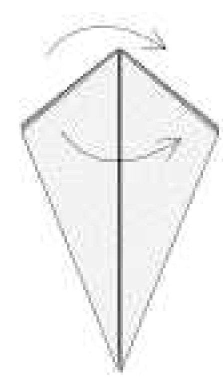
18. Rotate 180 degrees.



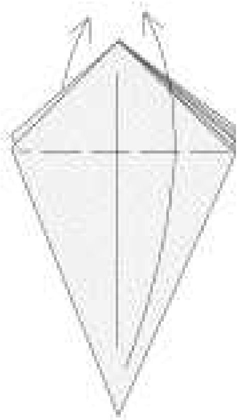
19. Reverse fold the four flaps, being extremely careful to keep the inside layers flat, as if there were one, continuous surface inside.



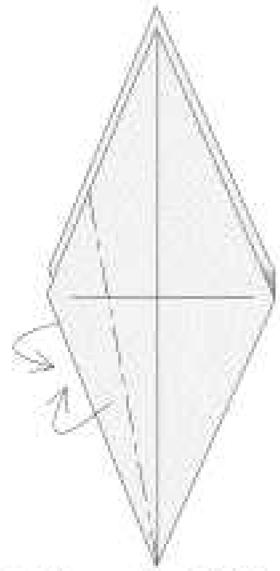
20. Completed eight flapped preliminary base. To create an eight flapped bird base, petal fold each of the flaps, just like with a regular bird base.



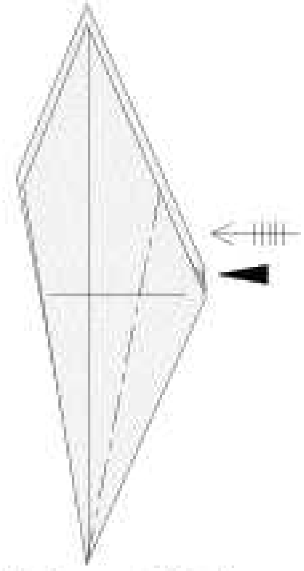
21. Completed eight flapped bird base. Fold one flap in front and one flap behind to the right. There should be two points on the left and six points on the right, and the sides should be one smooth surface, and not have a split down the middle.



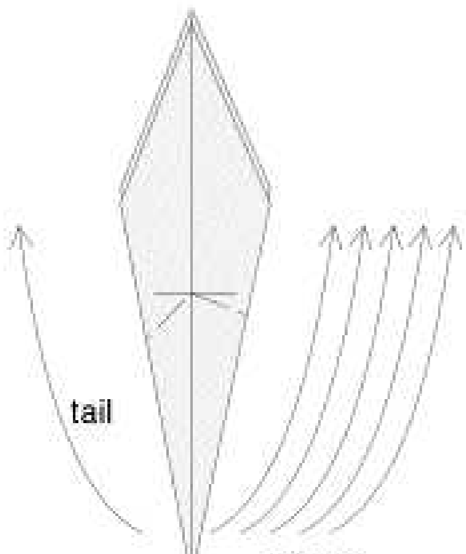
22. Fold the flap up, repeat behind



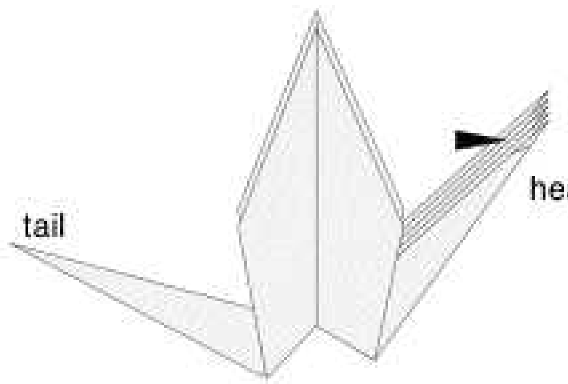
23. Mountain fold the flap, repeat behind.



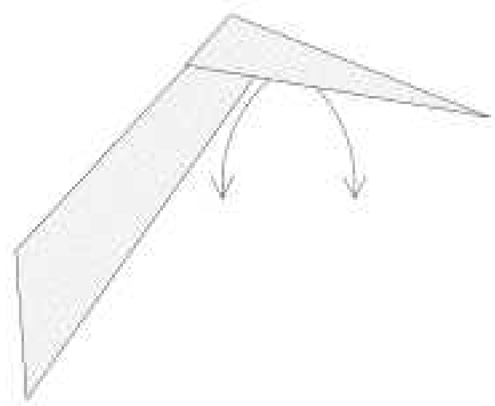
24. Execute sinks on all six flaps. The outside sinks look triangular, but are not quite, the inner sinks are delta shaped.



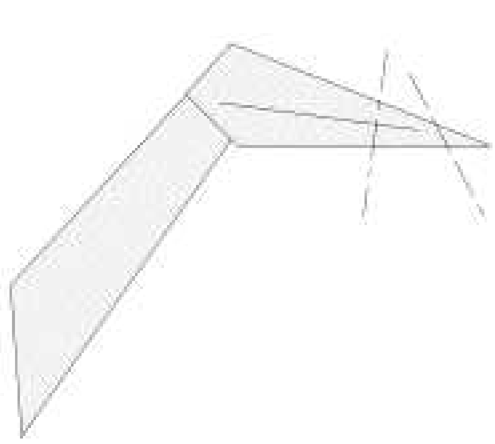
25. Reverse fold up the heads and tail. Note the higher angle on heads than on the tail.



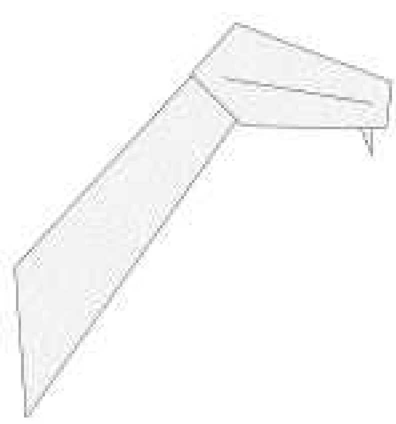
26. Outside reverse fold the heads downward. The distance should be approximatly one sixth the length of the neck. The heads tend to grow as you fold them, so err on the side of the smaller.



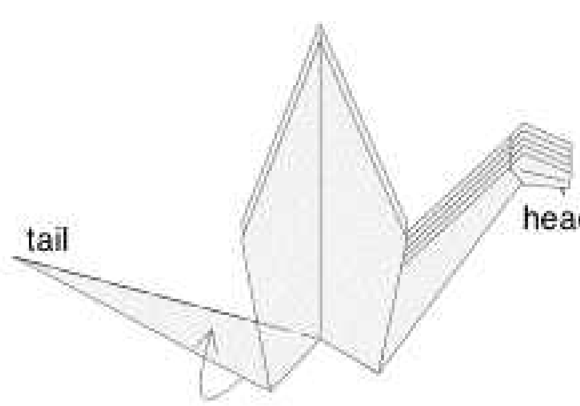
27. This is a detail view of one head. Pull down some loose paper from both sides of head.



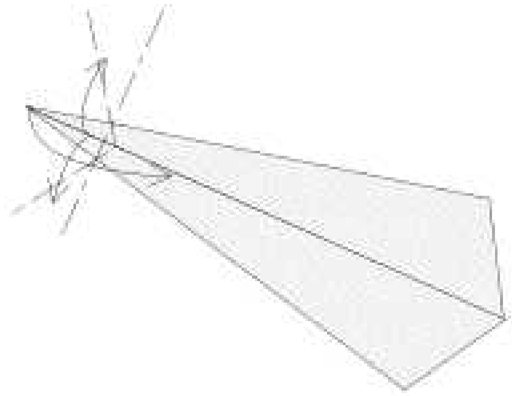
28. Reverse fold downwards to shorten the snout, then back down, to form a beard.



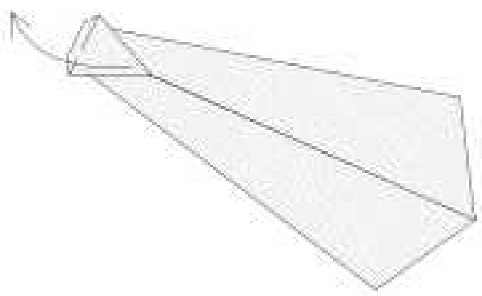
29. Completed head. Repeat on the others.



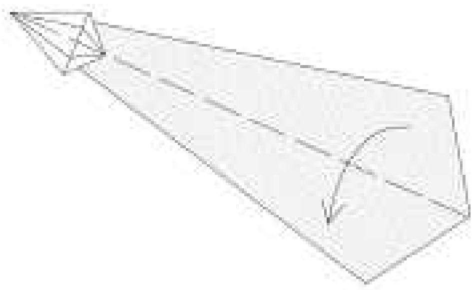
30. Open up tail.



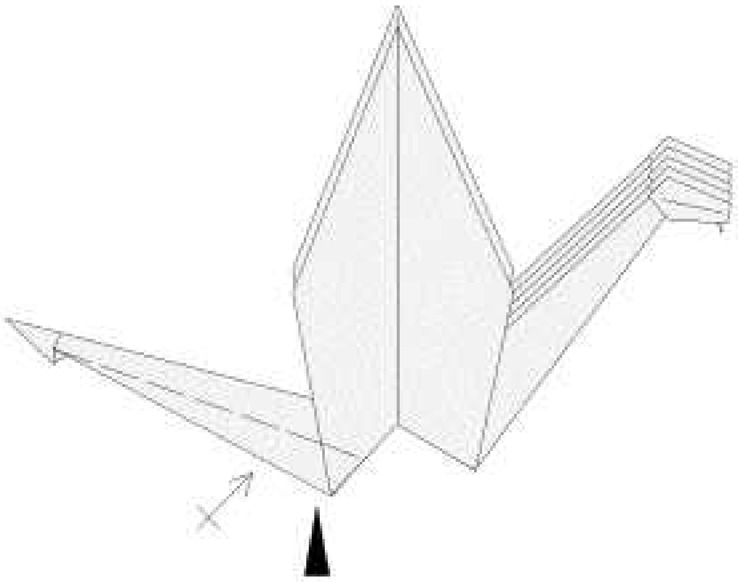
31. Fold the tip of the tail inwards, opening up the side flaps as you go.



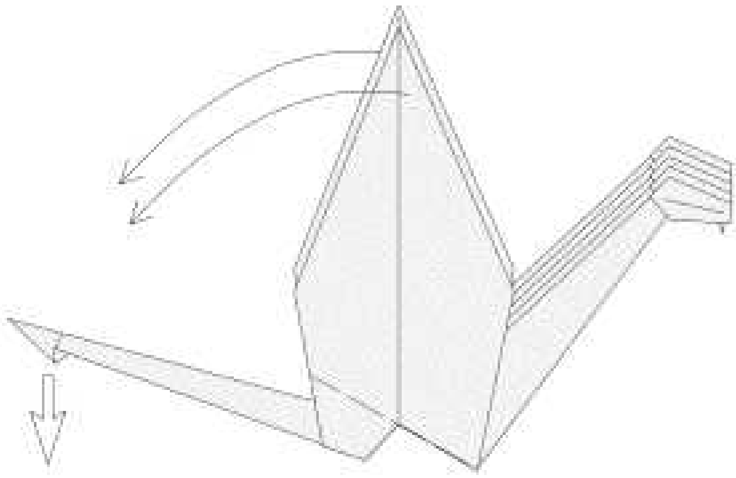
32. Fold the bottom of the tail back up.



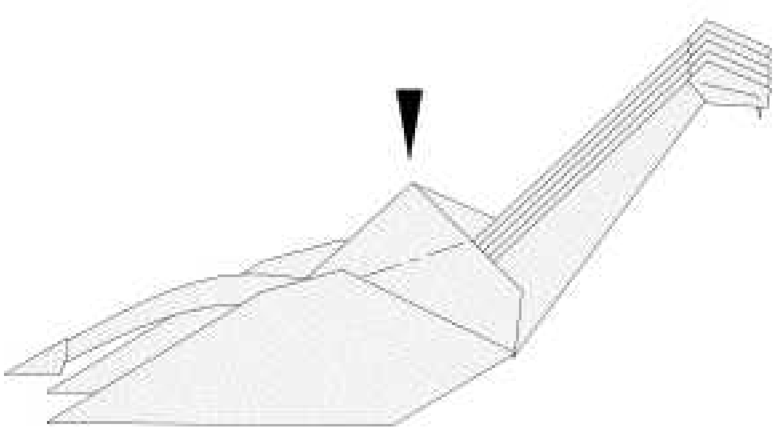
33. Fold the tail back down



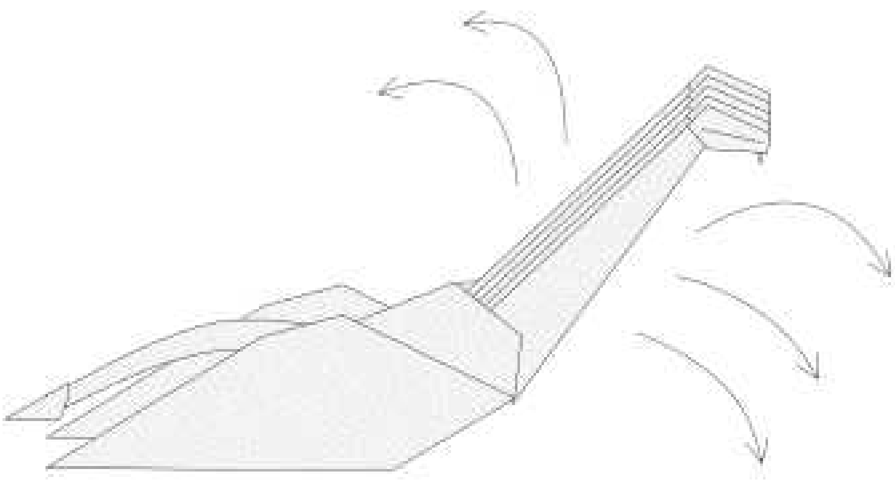
34. Reverse fold to thin the tail. Repeat behind.



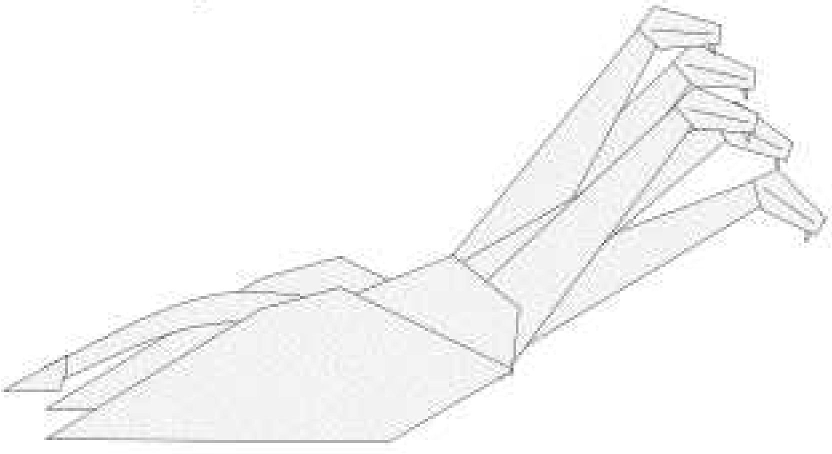
35. Pull the wings back and curl the tail downwards.



36. This extremely nasty, 16 sided sink can be left out if it is too intimidating..

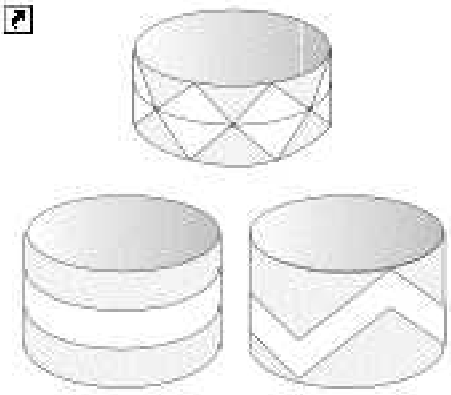


37. Arrange the heads so that they are all visable.

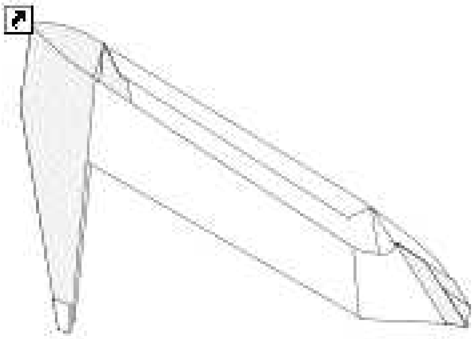


38. Completed model.

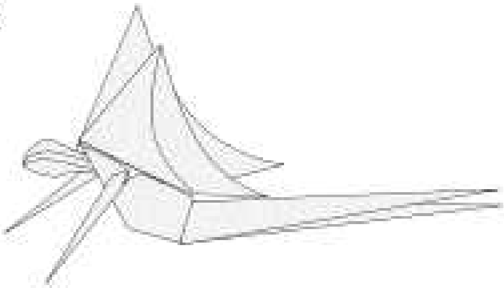
1994



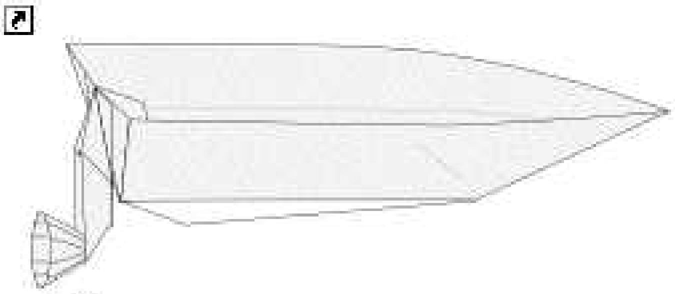
Seven Simple Bracelets
J.C. Nolan/Sue Nickles



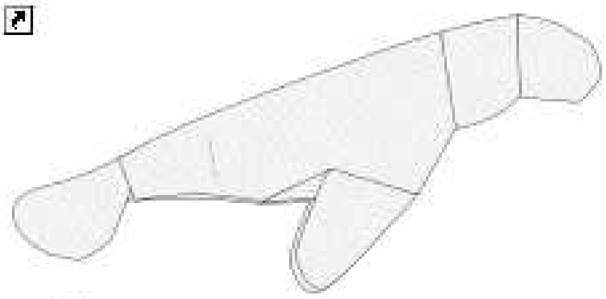
High Heel - deg farrelly



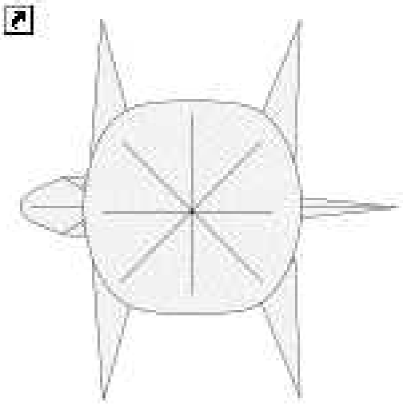
Fairy - J.C. Nolan



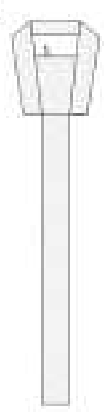
Lancha - Luis Bas Arrechea



Manatee - Gabriel Willow



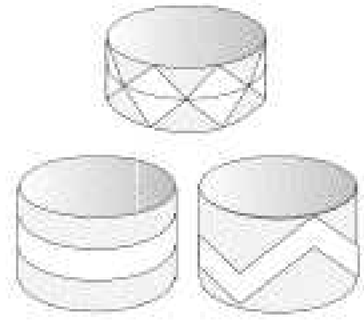
Turtle - Oded Streingold



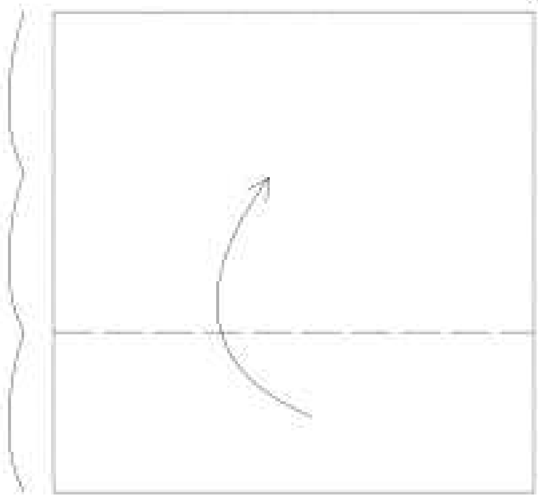
Parking Meter - Jim Weinrich

Seven Simple Bracelets
J.C. Nolan/Sue Nickles (3/92)

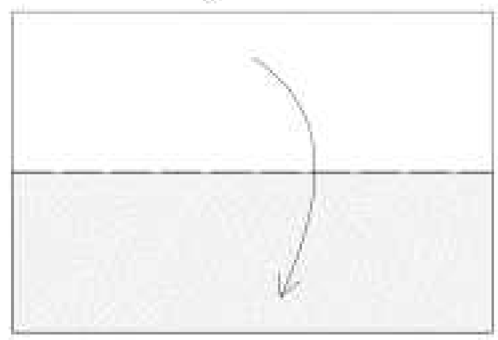
Beginner to Advanced Beginner difficulty level.



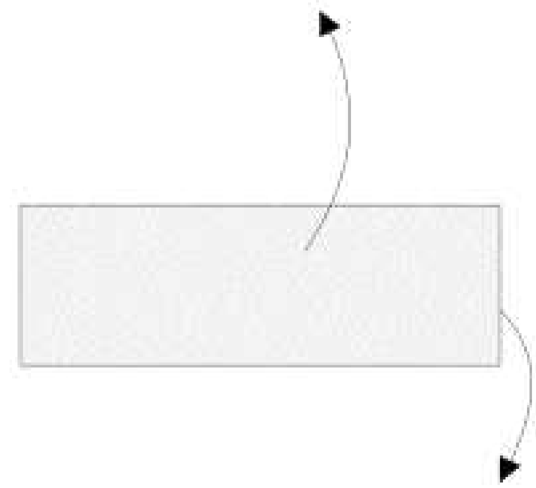
1 - Horizontal Thirds (J.C. Nolan)



1. Valley fold one third of the paper upward.



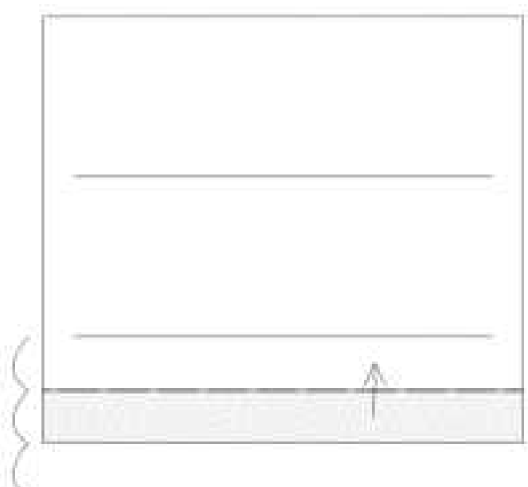
2. Note that the white region will be exactly the same size as the coloured region. Fold the top third down.



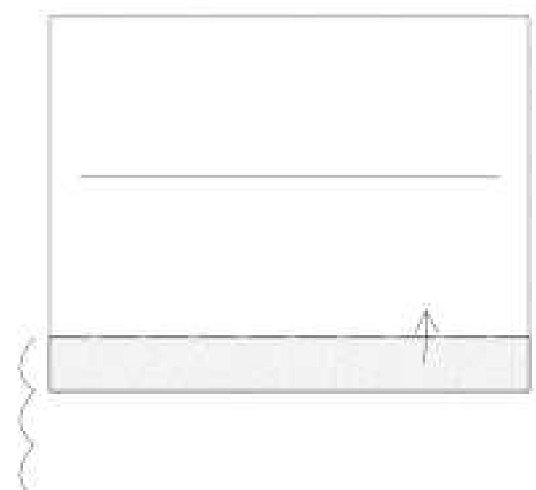
3. The edges should line up exactly. Unfold the model completely.



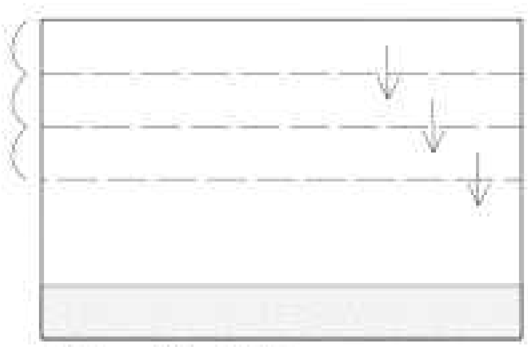
4. Fold the lower edge one third of the distance between the bottom and the crease made in step one.



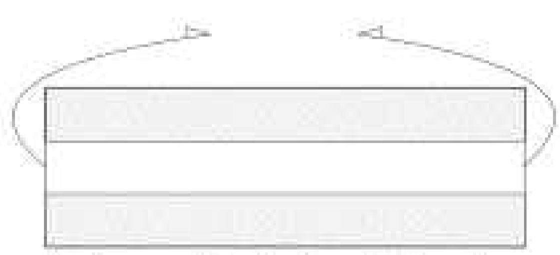
5. Fold the edge up again. The folded edge should exactly meet the crease made in step one.



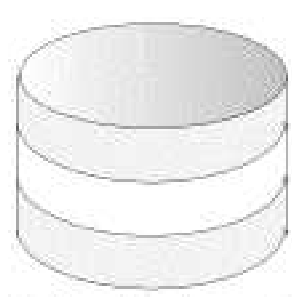
6. Fold the flap over one more time.



7. Repeat the folding sequence on the top edge.



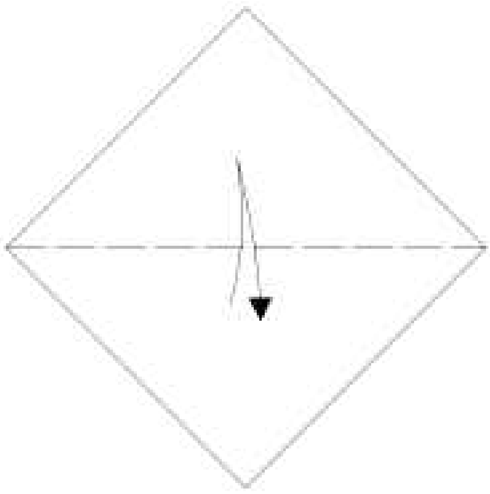
8. To complete the bracelet, bend the two ends backwards and slip one end inside the other.



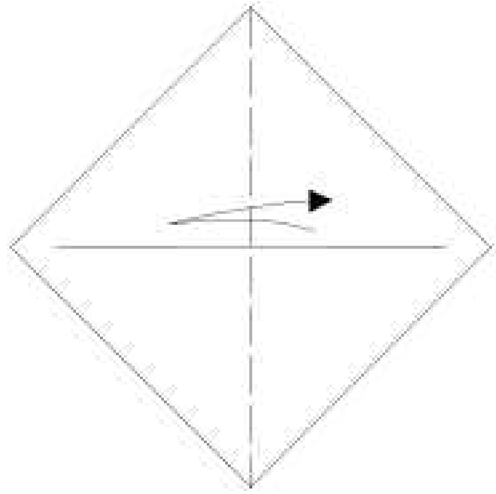
9. Completed bracelet.

Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - '93

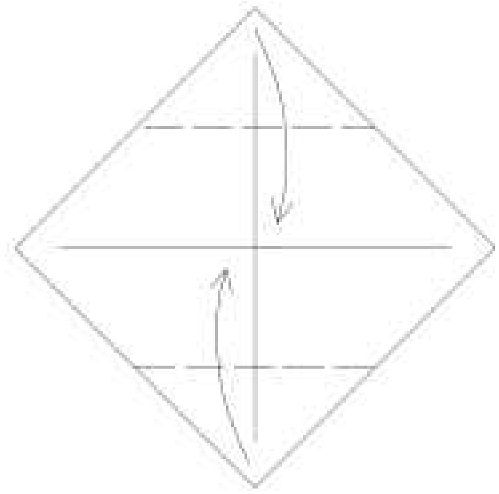
2 - Diamonds (J.C. Nolan)



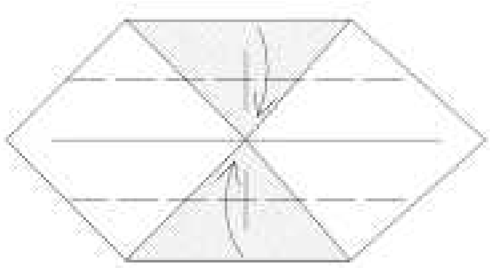
1. Start with a square of paper, white side up. Fold in half diagonally and unfold.



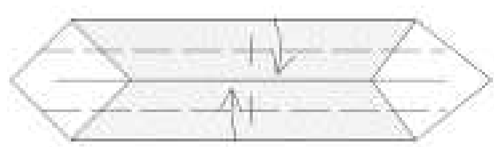
2. Note the location of the crease from the previous step. Fold and unfold along the other diagonal.



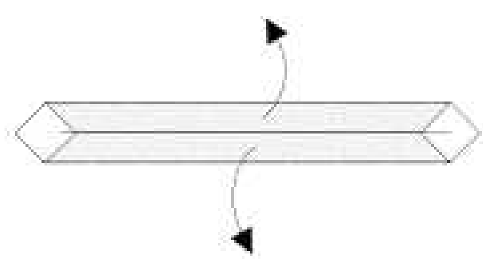
3. Fold the bottom and top corners into the center.



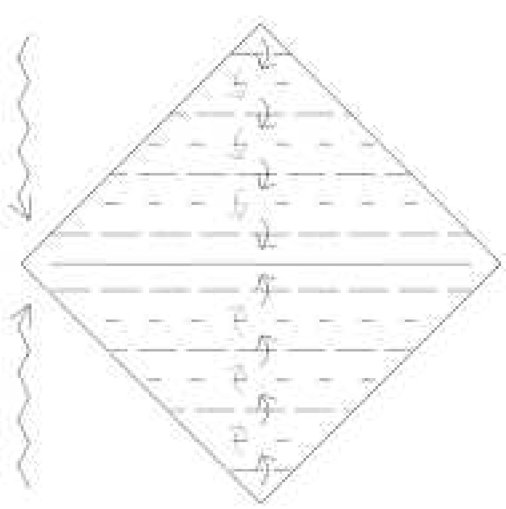
4. Fold the edges into the center.



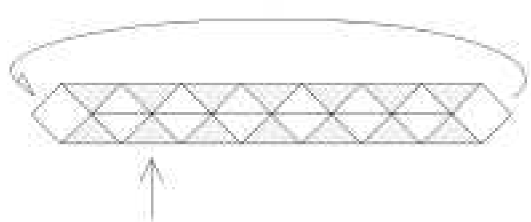
5. Fold the edges in again.



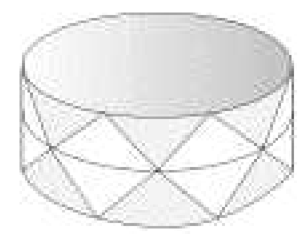
6. Unfold the paper completely.



7. Fold up the top and bottom halves of the paper like a fan, valley folding, then mountain folding, one line at a time.

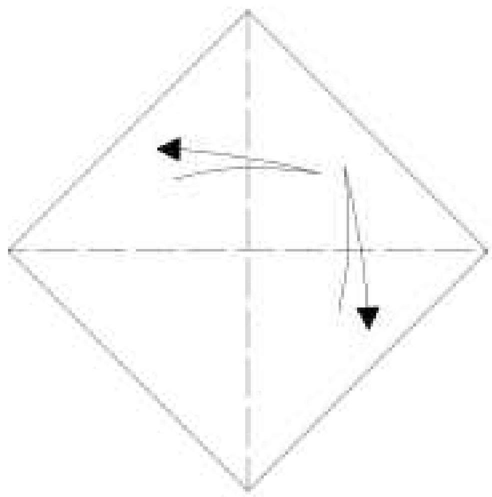


8. To complete the bracelet, bend the two ends backwards and slip the right end inside the left, all the way to the indicated point.

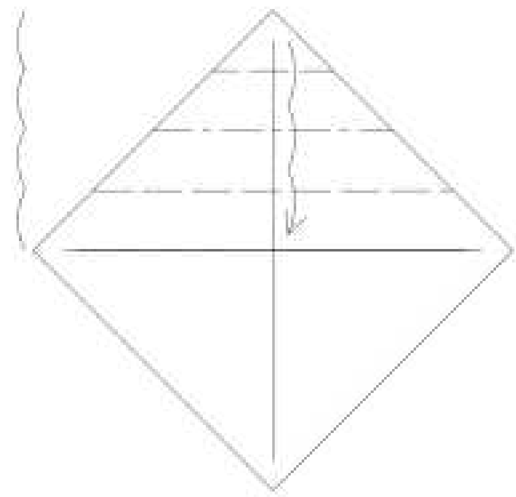


9. Completed bracelet.

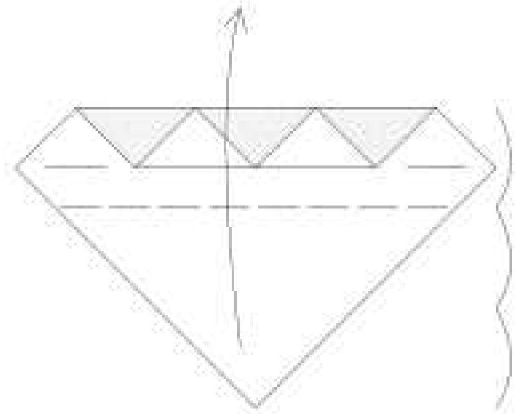
3 - Zig Zag (S.Nickles)



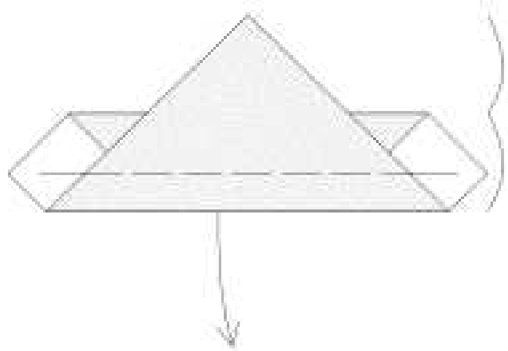
1. Start with a square of paper, white side up. Fold in half along the diagonals as with the previous bracelet.



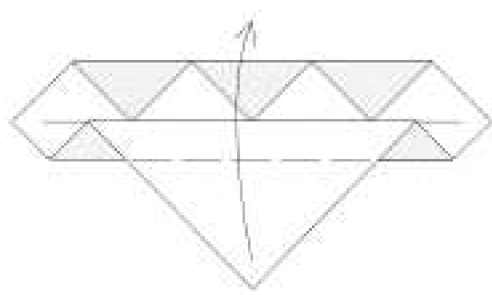
2. Pleat up as with the previous bracelet, but pleat in fourths, not eighths. Pleat only the top half of the paper.



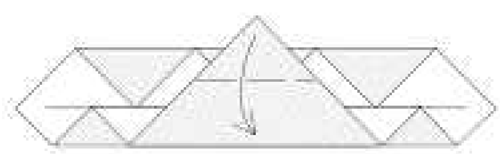
3. Fold the flap up at a distance of two-thirds the total height of the model.



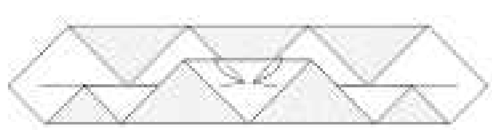
4. Fold the flap back down, along the horizontal crease made across the center.



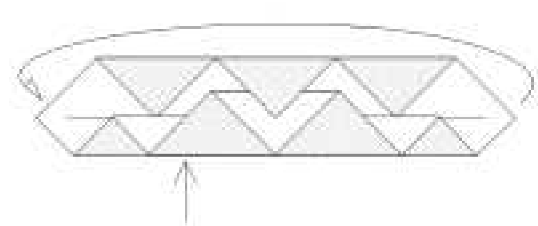
5. Now, fold upward using the bottom edge of the model as a guide.



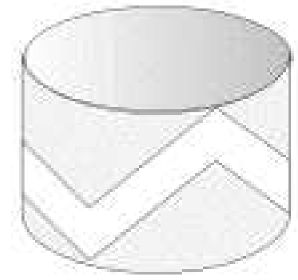
6. Finally, fold the tip down to the bottom edge.



7. Pull the coloured flap out in front of the white flap.

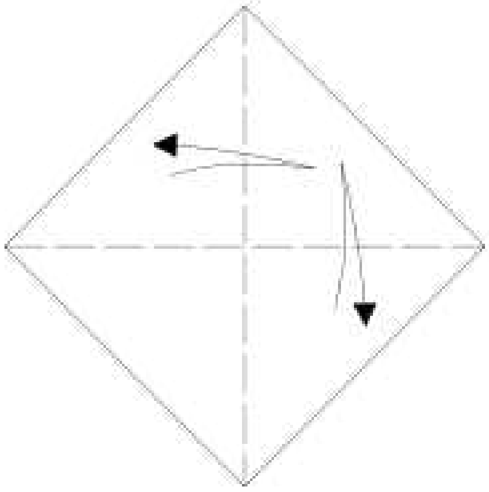


8. To complete the bracelet, bend the two ends backwards and slip the right end inside the left, all the way to the indicated point.

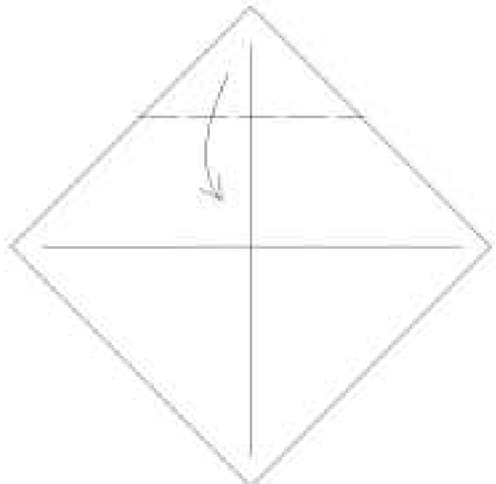


9. Completed bracelet.

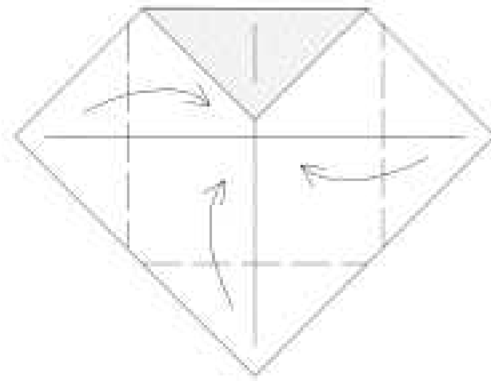
The Multi-Bracelet (J.C. Nolan)



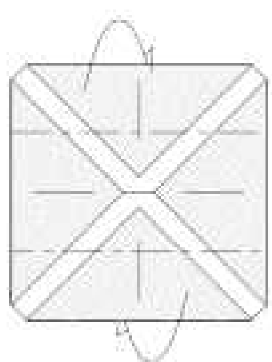
1. Start with a square of paper, white side up. Fold in half along the diagonals as with the previous bracelet.



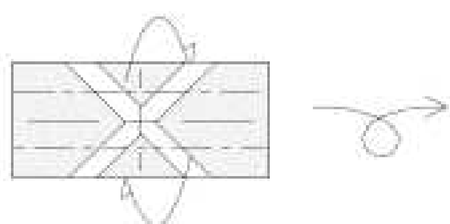
2. Fold the top corner down, but not all the way to the center. The actual distance does not matter. DIfferent distances will affect the size of the coloured regions on the model.



3. Fold the other three flaps the same distance away from the center.

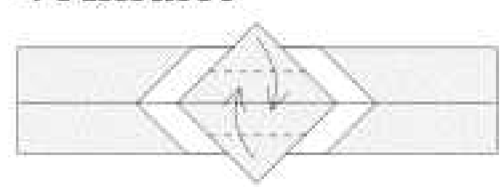


4. Thin the top and the bottom by mountain folding in half.



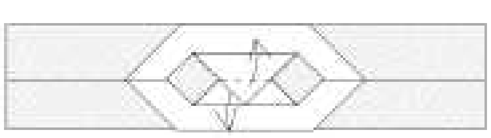
5. Mountain fold in half again, allowing the center flaps to swing out. Turn the model over.

4-Amulet



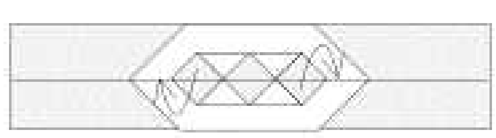
6. Bracelet number four - To complete, slip one end inside the other as before. To go on the next bracelet, fold the coloured square in thirds.

5-Two Diamonds



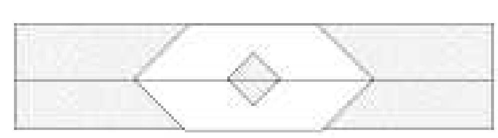
7. Bracelet number five - To go on to the next bracelet, fold the two small flaps outward.

6-Three Diamonds



8. Bracelet number six - To go on to the next bracelet, tuck the upper and lower flaps, which contain the first and third diamonds, under the large flaps that extend the length of the model.

7-One Diamond

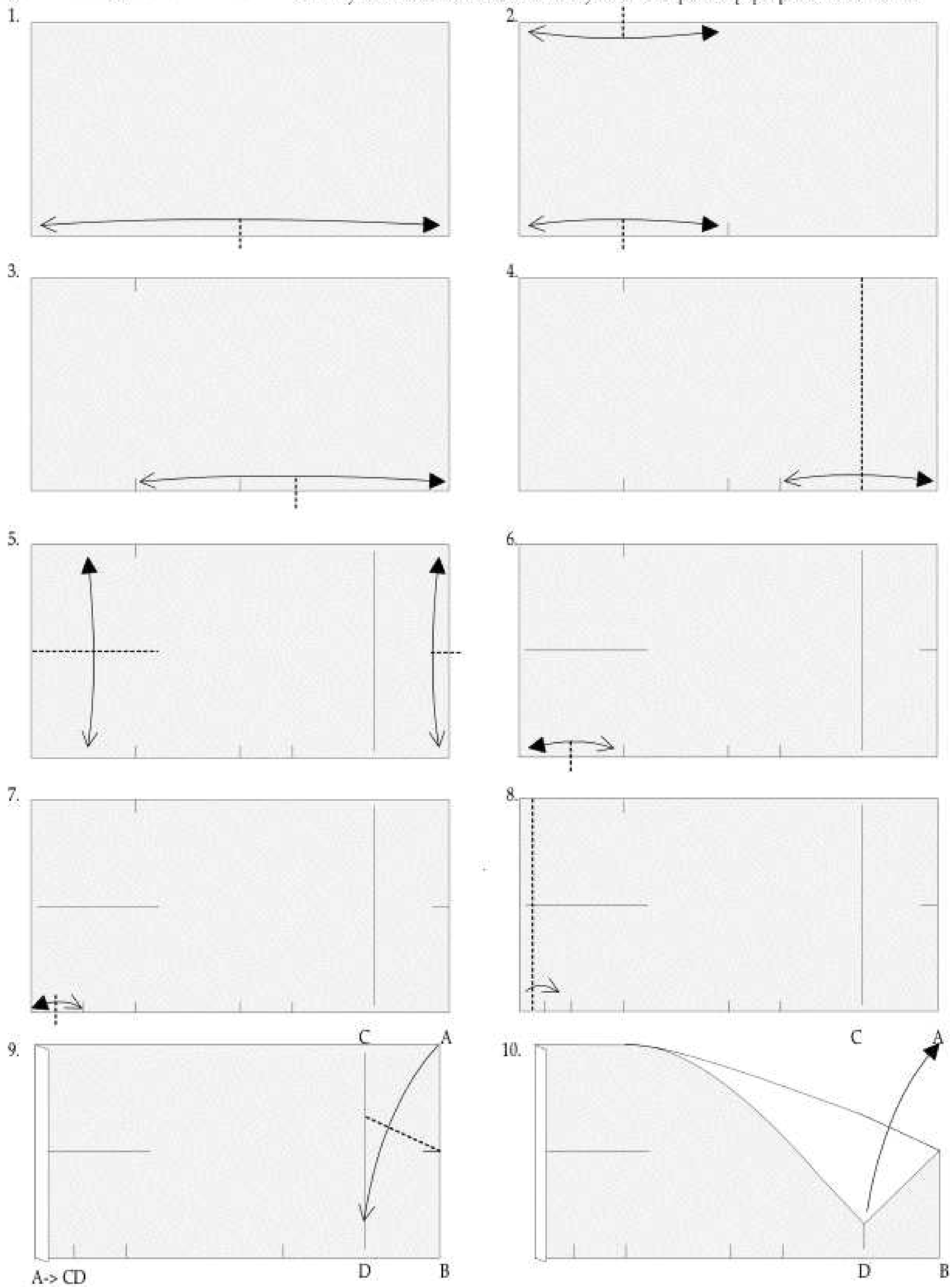


9. Bracelet number seven.

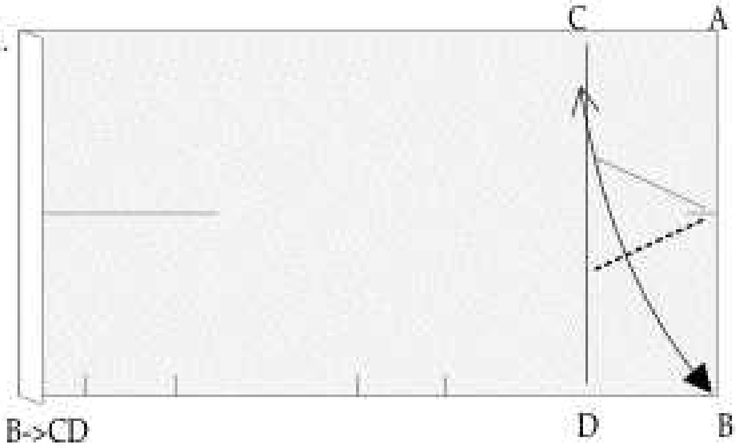
High Heel - deg farrelly

Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - '93

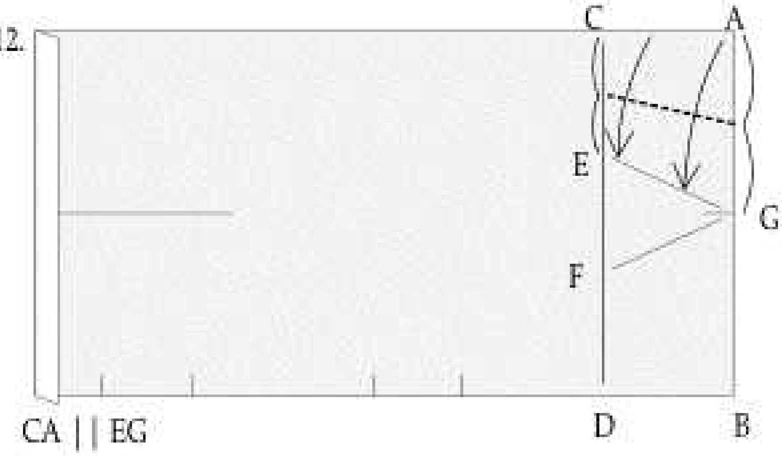
Diagrammer's Note: As per the creator's original intention, these diagrams have been created without words. Letters and symbols indicating geometric relationships are used instead. Watch the diagrams carefully. Advanced Intermediate difficulty level. A10" piece of paper produces a 5" model.



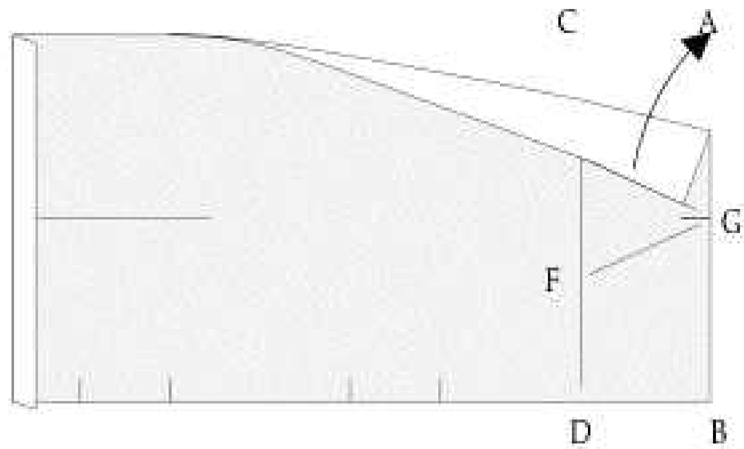
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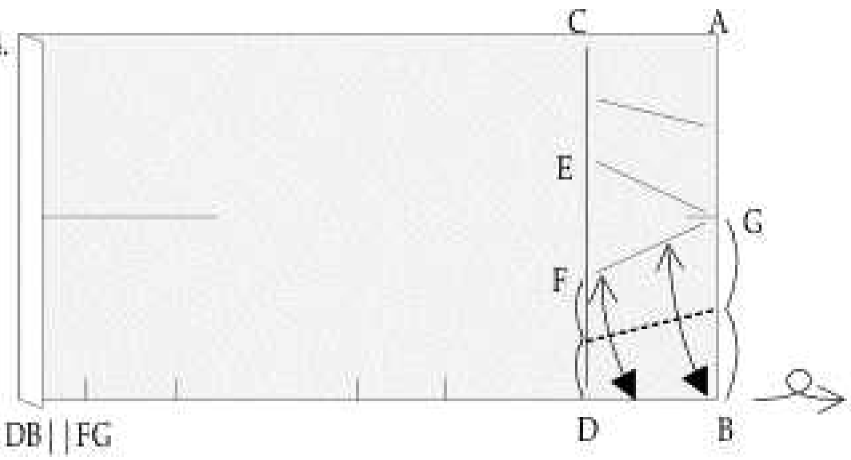
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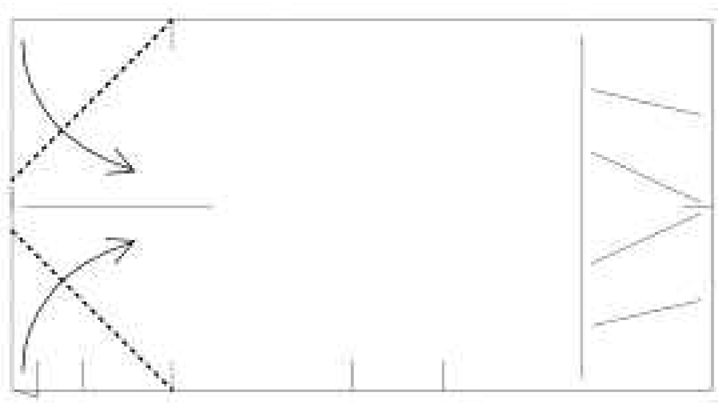
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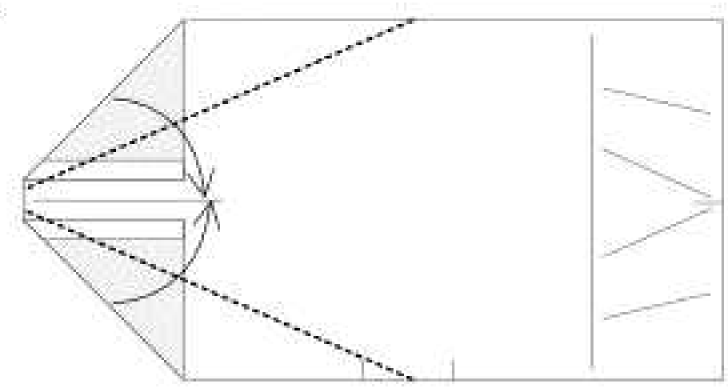
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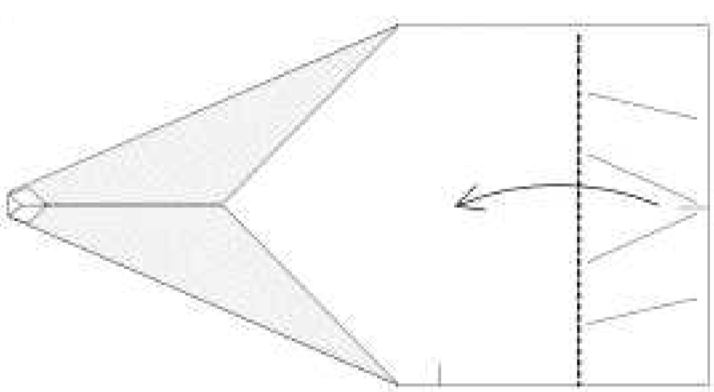
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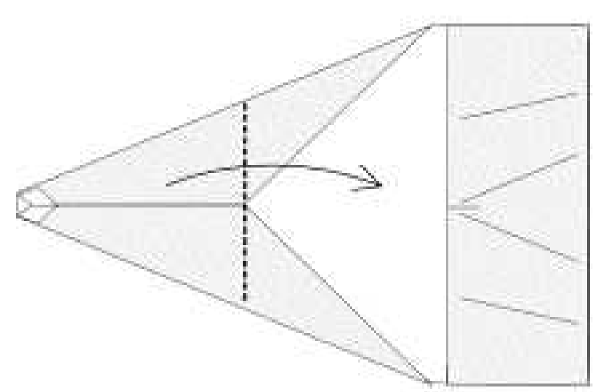
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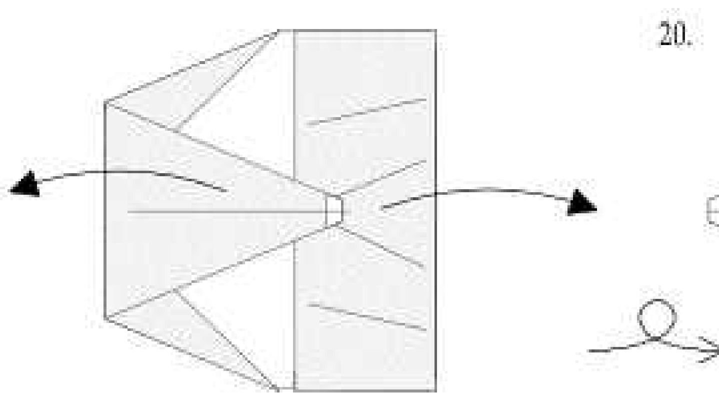
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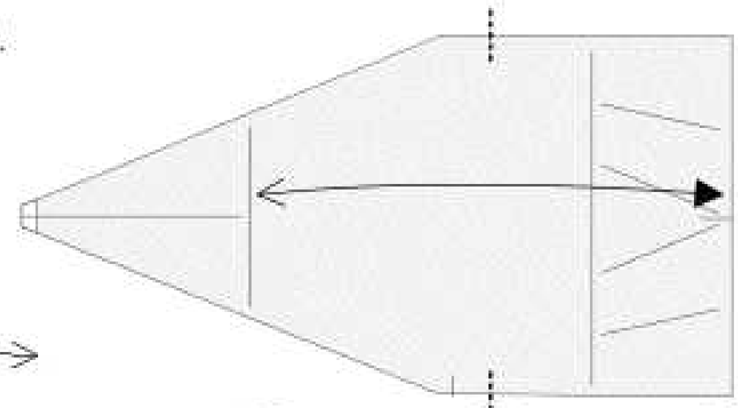
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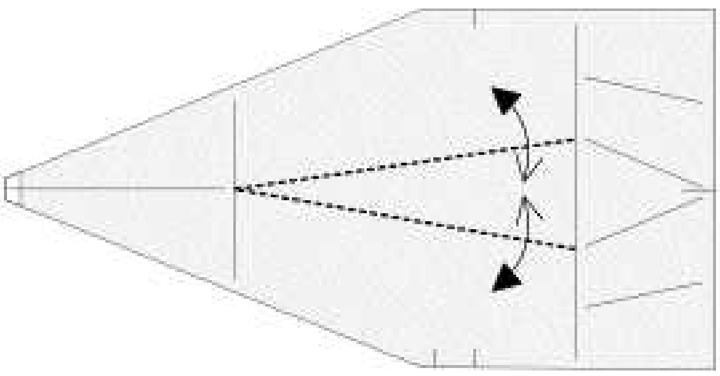
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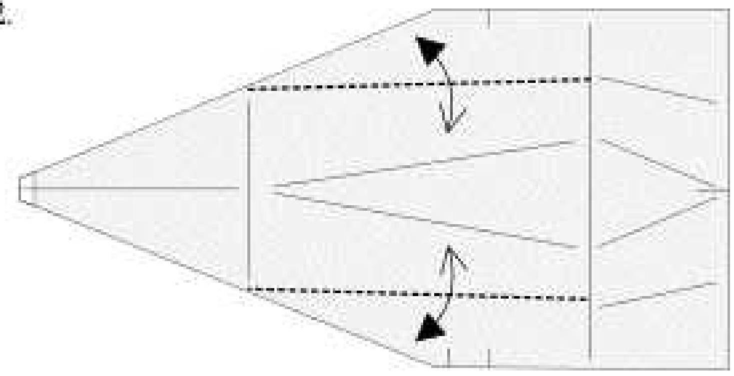
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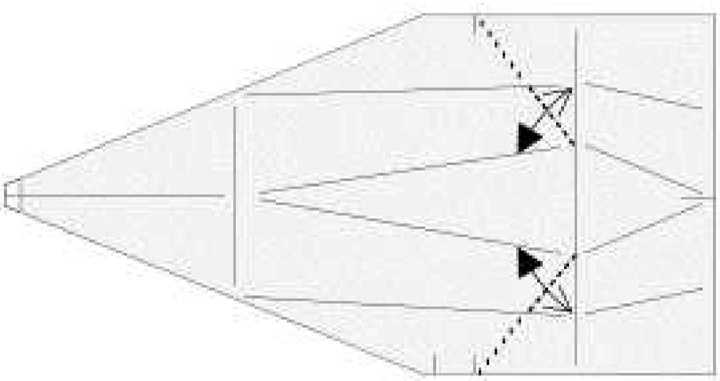
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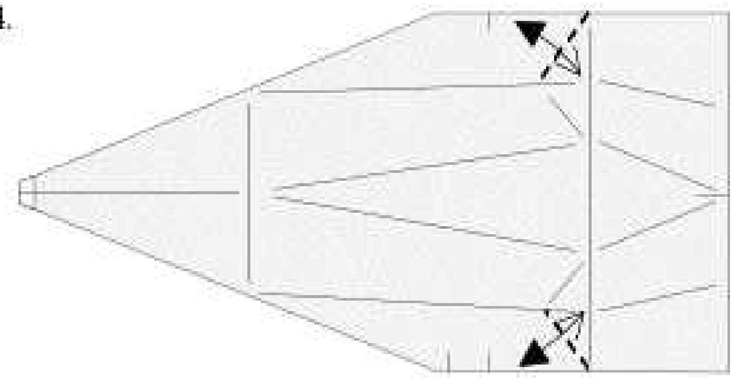
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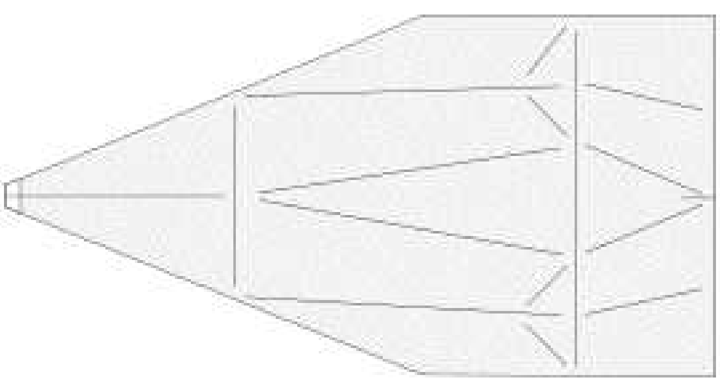
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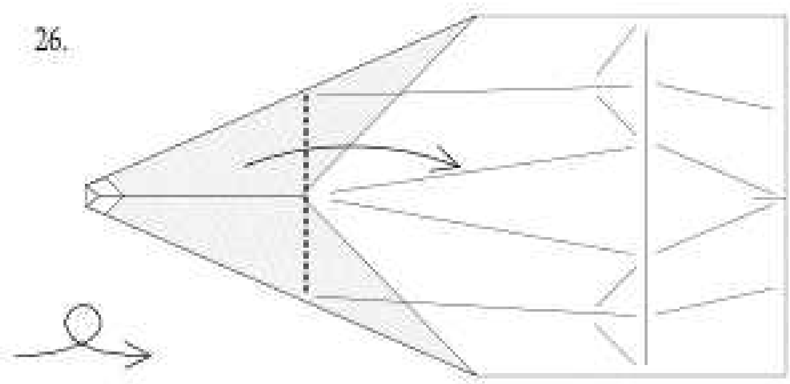
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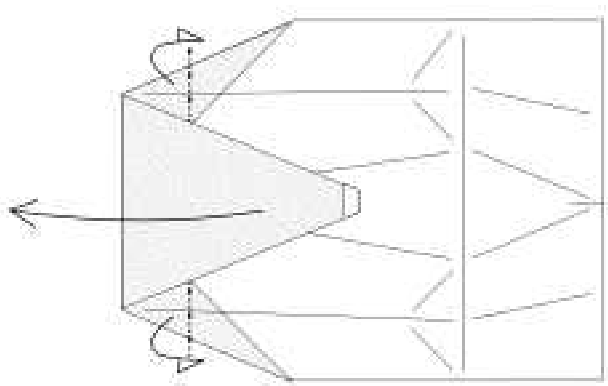
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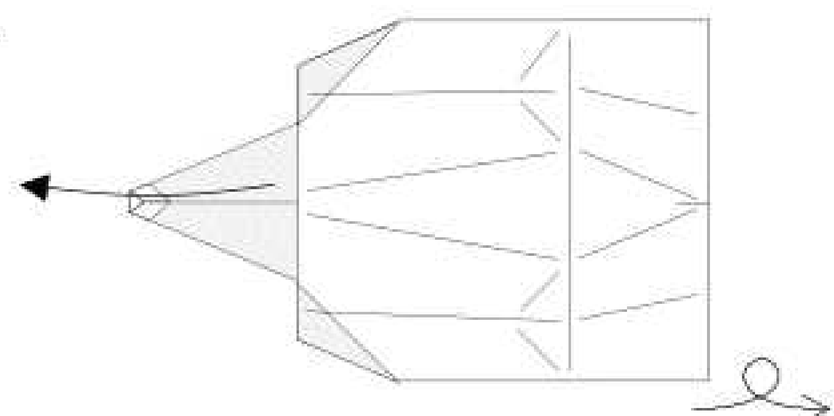
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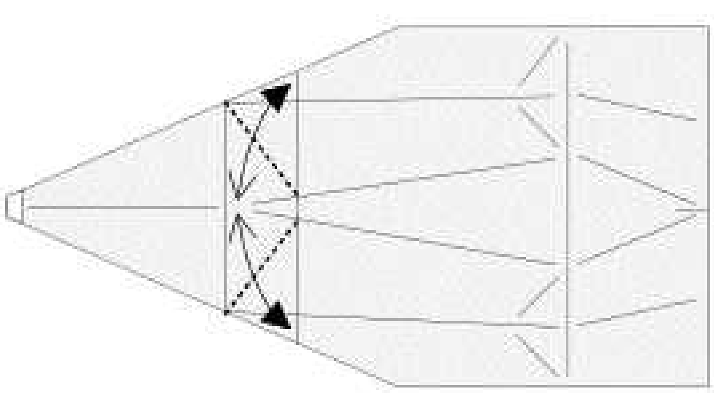
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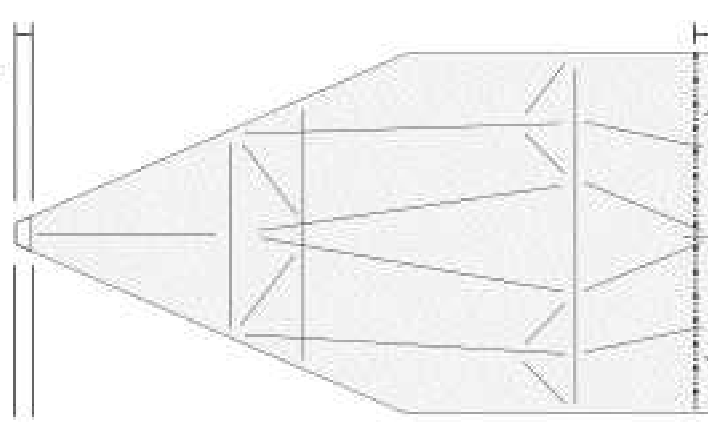
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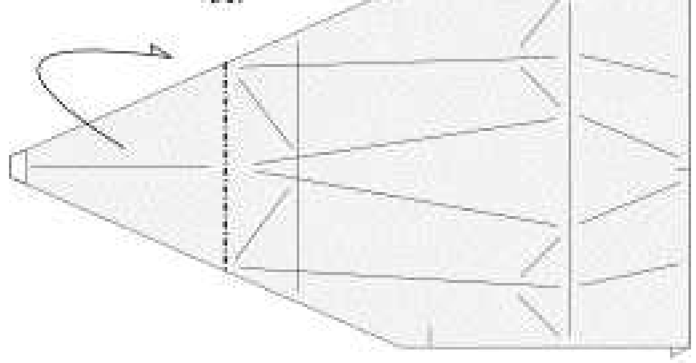
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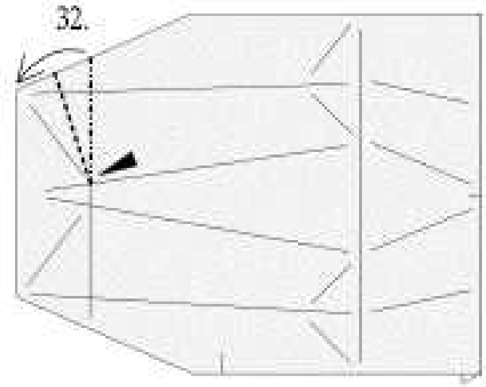
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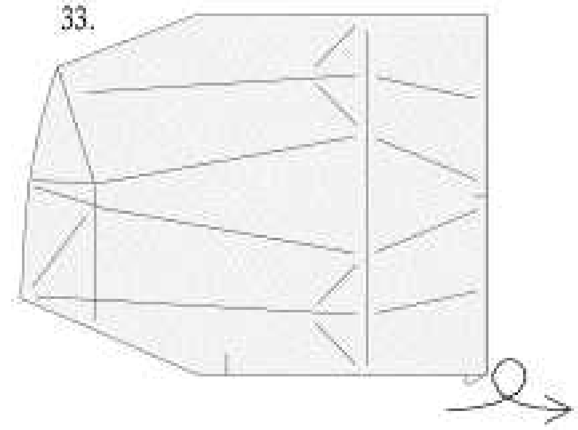
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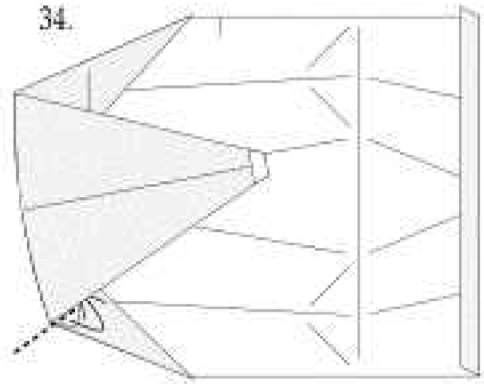
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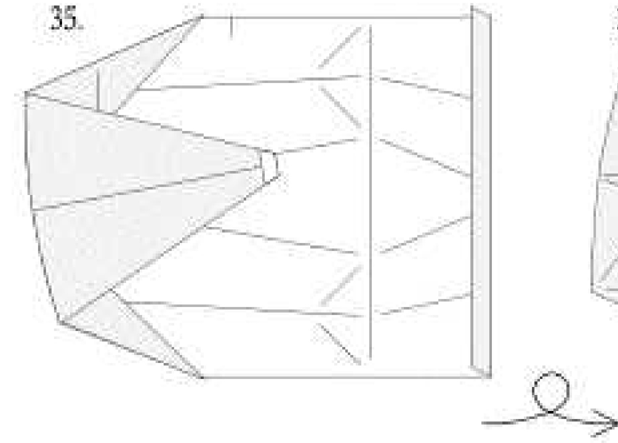
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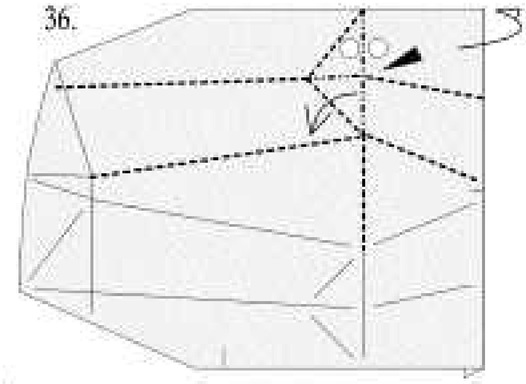
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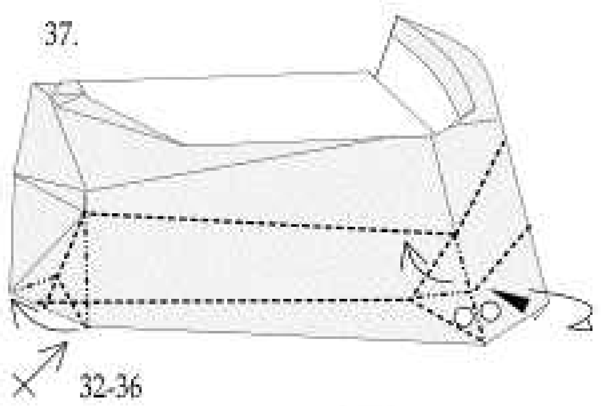
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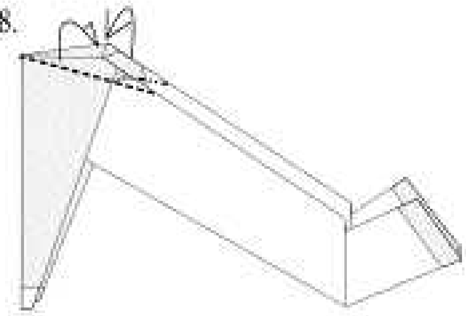
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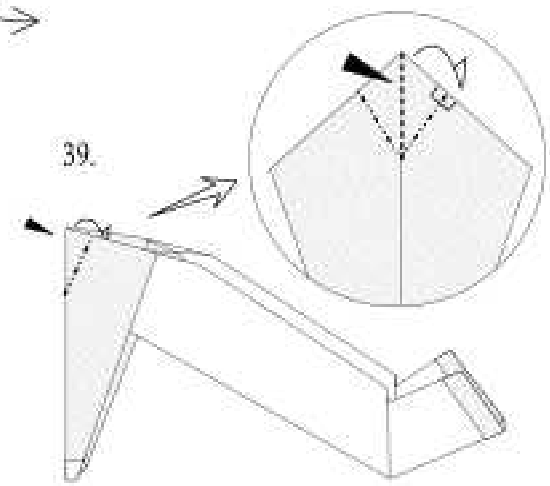
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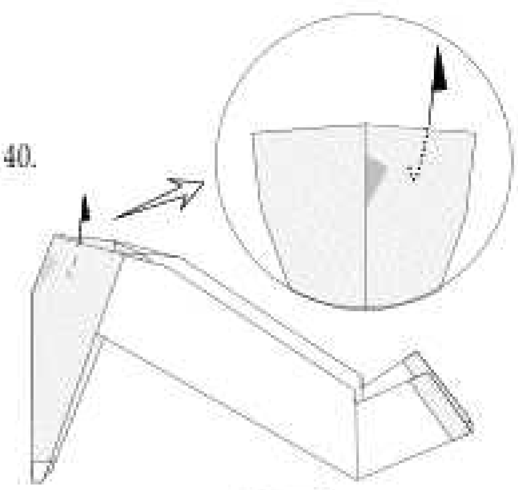
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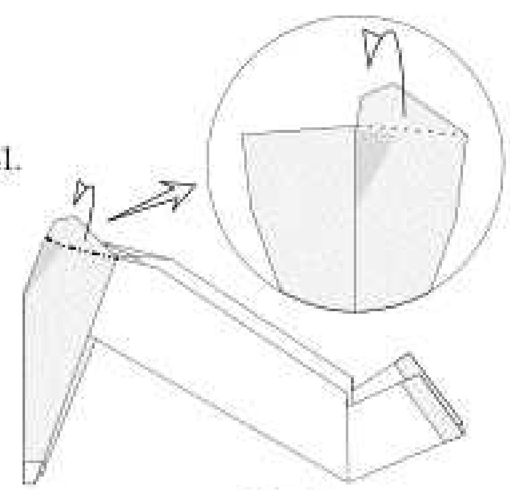
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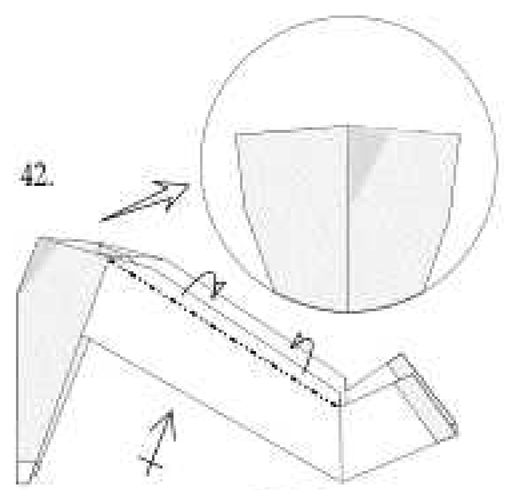
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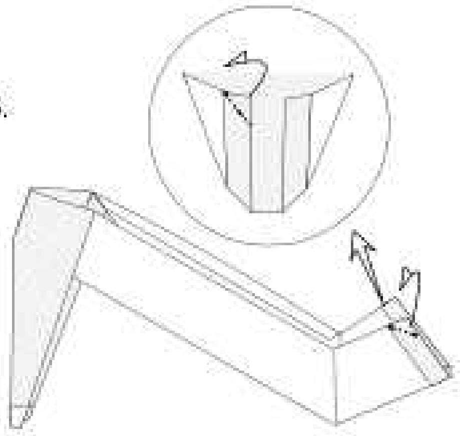
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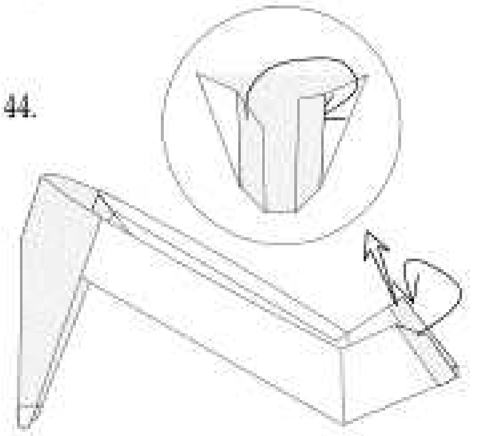
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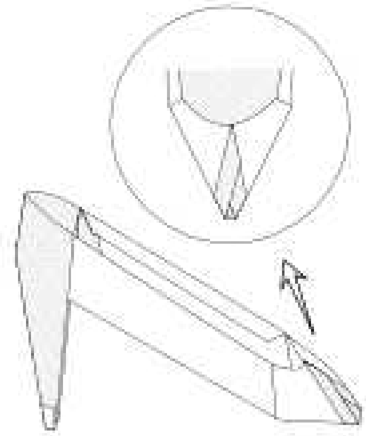
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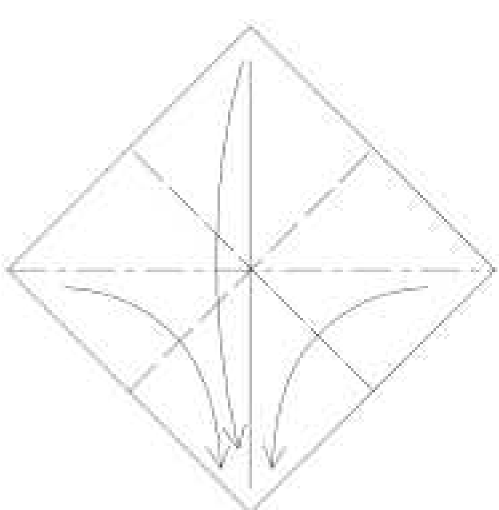
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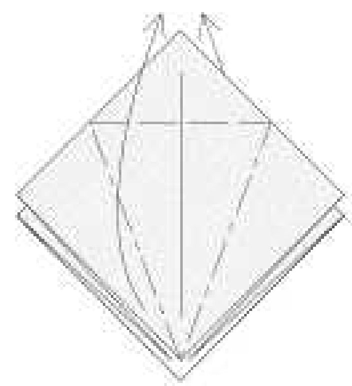
Fairy - *J.C. Nolan (MD)*

ⓒ 9/8/93

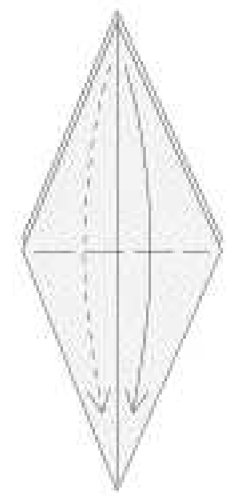
Complex difficulty level
Editor's Note: A 6" piece of paper produces a 3" model with a 4 1/2" wingspan.
Can be folded from any type of paper but foil works best. Works very well in miniature.
Thank You to Yoshihisa Kimura who's own model inspired this work.



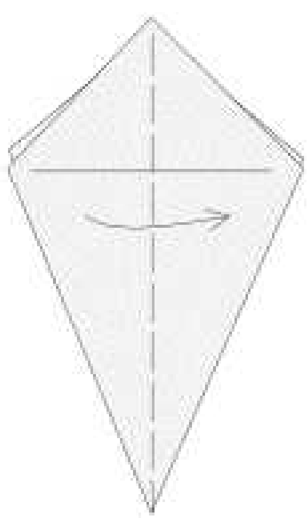
1. Start with a preliminary base.



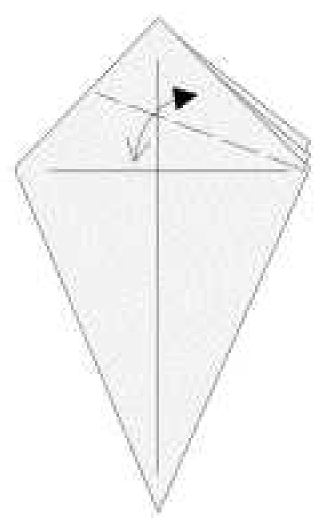
2. Petal fold the front and back flaps.



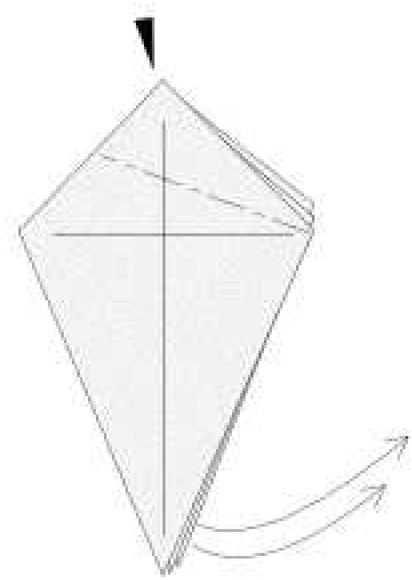
3. Fold the flaps back down.



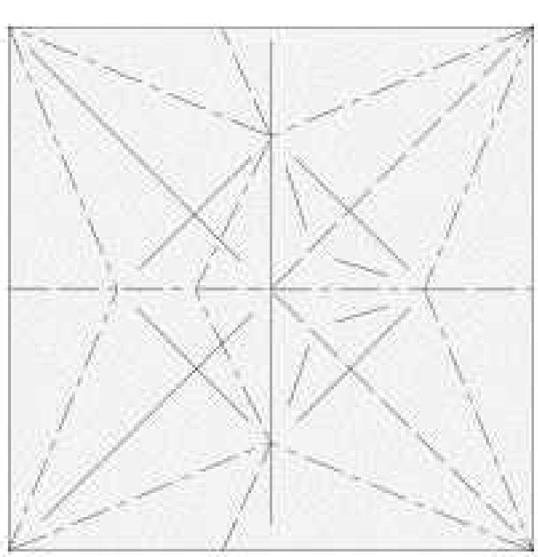
4. Fold one flap to the right.



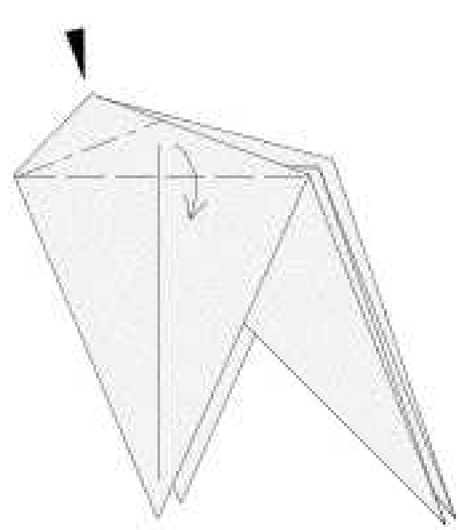
5. Fold and unfold.



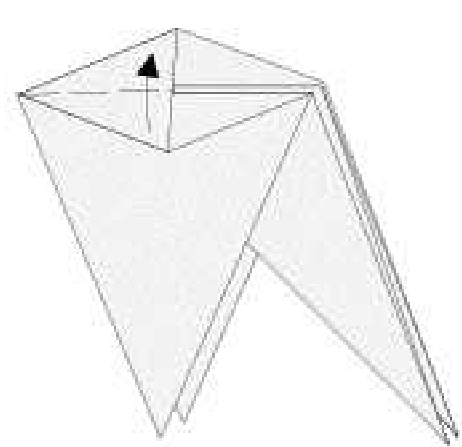
6. This fold is similar to a sink, but as you execute the fold, swing the two inner flaps to the right.



(This is a construction map of step 6)

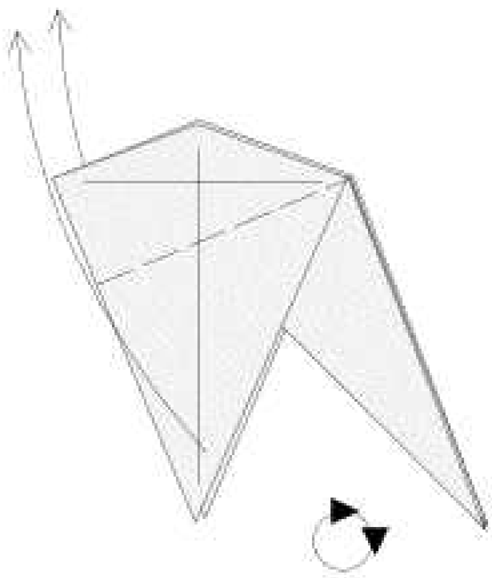


7. Spread-squash the flap.

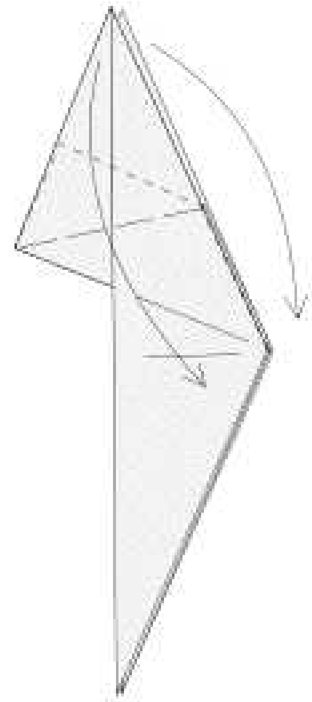


8. Fold the flap back up.

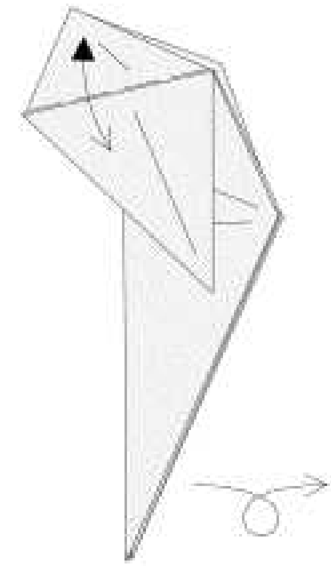
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - '93



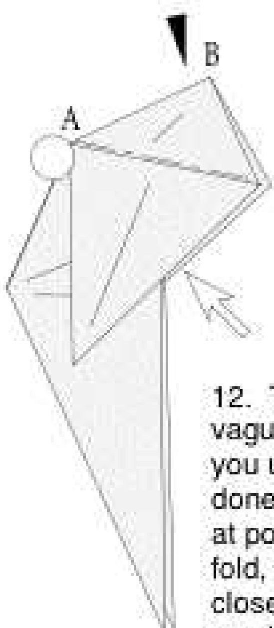
9. Fold the flaps upward.



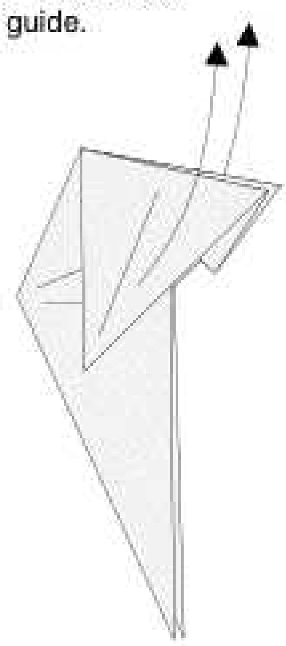
10. Fold the flaps down, Use the corner of the hidden area, which is indicated by the dotted line, as a guide.



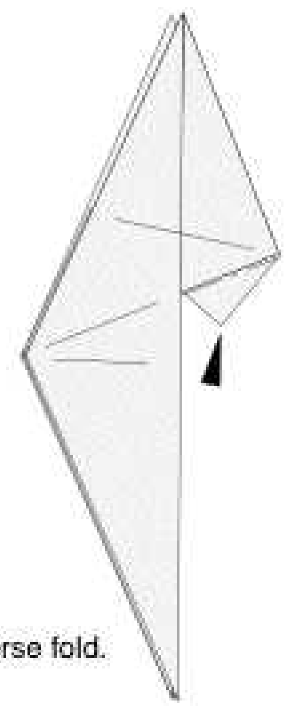
11. Fold and unfold. Turn the model over.



12. This step can be somewhat vague, but it is not difficult once you understand what is being done. Pinch the model together at point A and carefully reverse fold, keeping ridge AB tightly closed. This may be easier if you insert a finger inside the model where indicated by the arrow. See step 17 for an intermediary view of the fold.



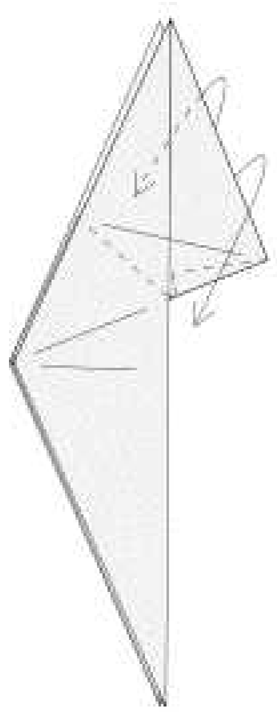
13. Fold the flaps back up.



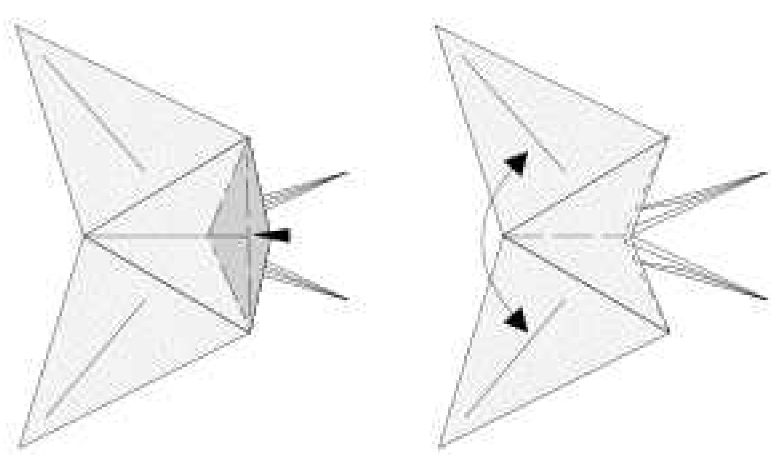
14. Reverse fold.



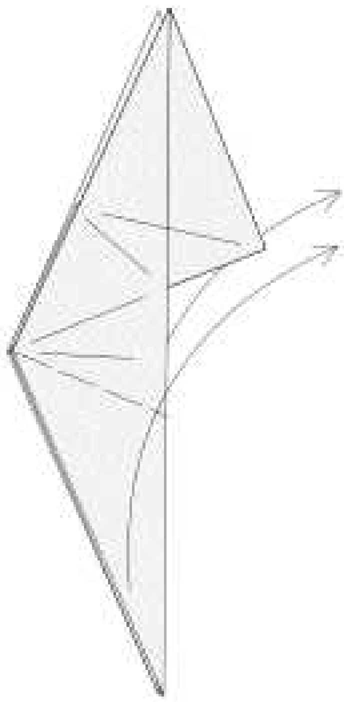
15. Reverse fold the flap again.



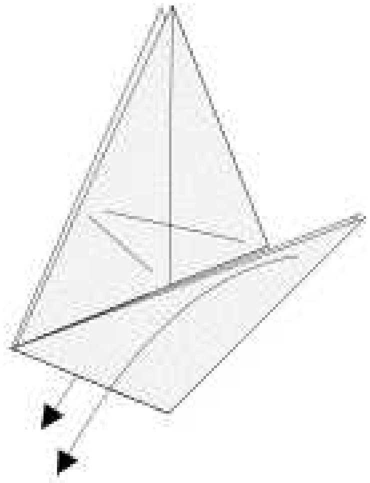
16. Open the top of the model and flatten out the wings.



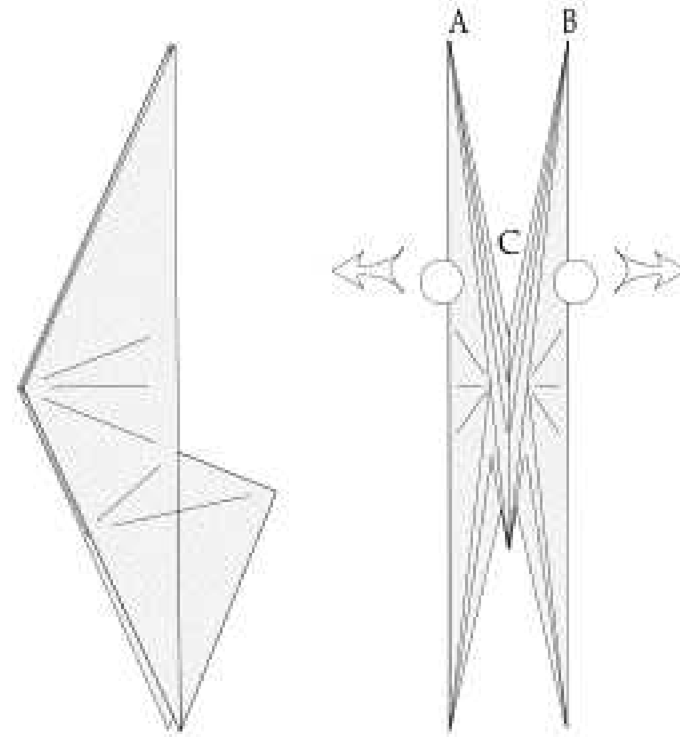
17. This is a view from the top of the model. Using the existing creases as a guide, tuck the entire dark gray area underneath the wings. To accomplish this, the entire darkened region will need to be crushed into a compressed ridge just under the edge of the wing, as shown in the second illustration. Close the wings again.



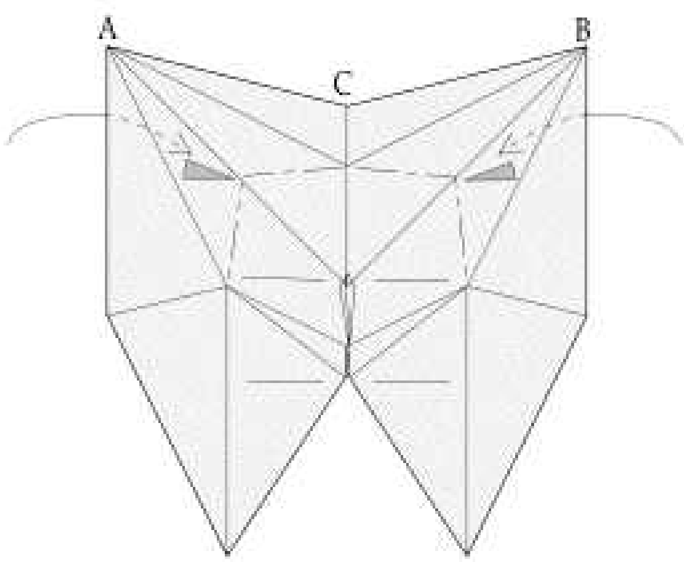
18. Valley fold the flaps in front and behind.



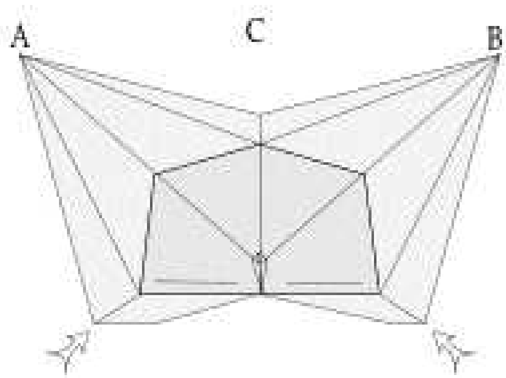
19. Fold the flaps back down.



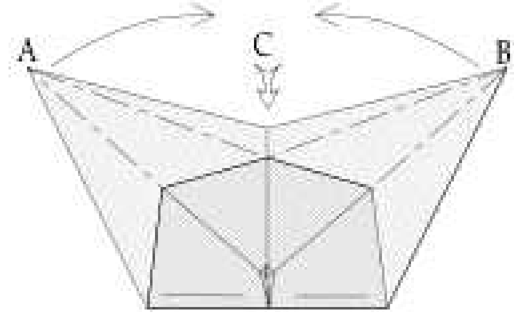
20. Like this. The second view is from the front of the model. Grasp the edges of the paper where shown and gently open the paper. The model will become 3D.



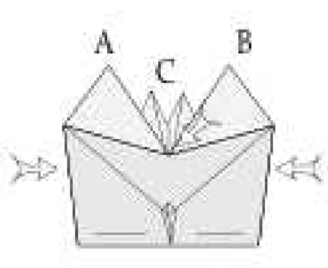
21. This is a 3D view of the opened model. Put the mountain fold creases into place by pushing the indicated points upward from underneath.



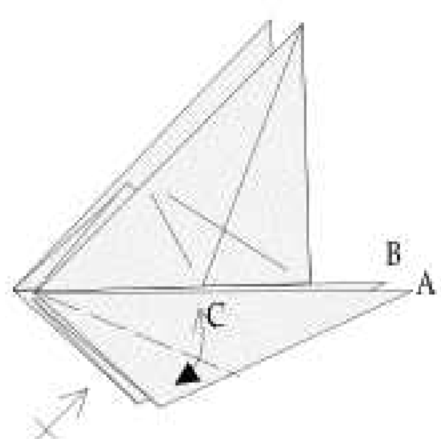
22. Push the two side flaps back into place, flat against their adjacent layers.



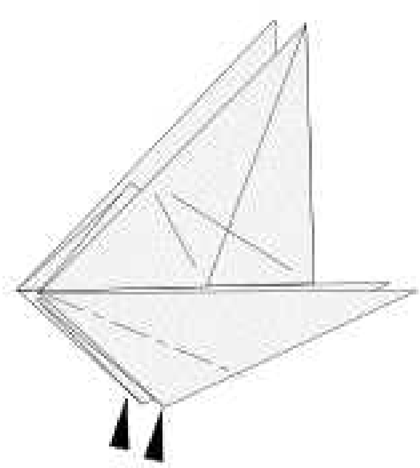
23. Do the same with the other side. As you do so, points A and B will swing naturally toward each other.



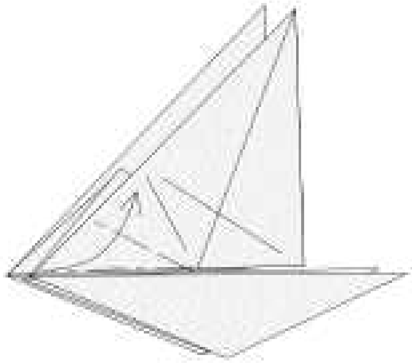
24. Complete the construction by closing the model as indicated.



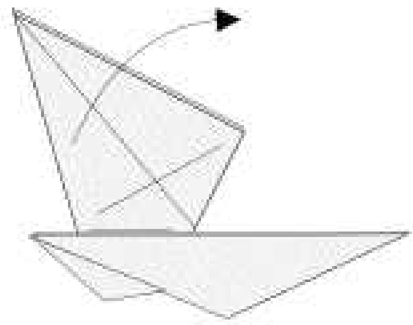
25. Fold and unfold. Repeat behind.



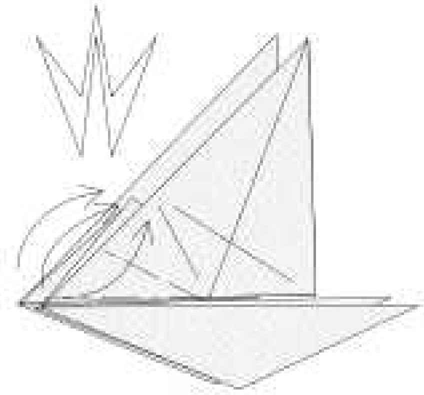
26. Sink, repeat behind. This fold is easier if you unfold the triangular flap substantially.



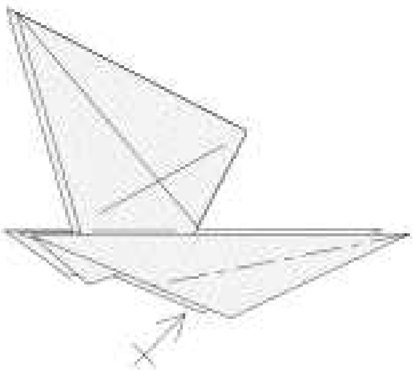
27. Crease through all thicknesses.



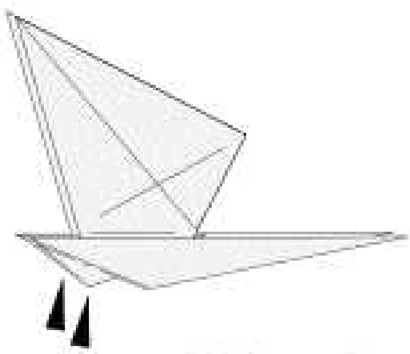
28. Like this, and unfold.



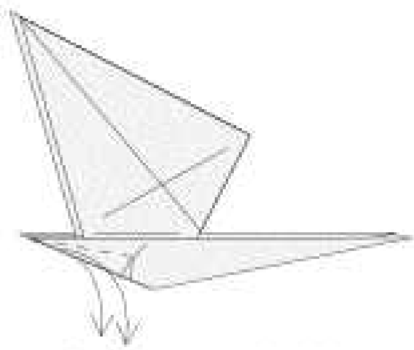
29. Crimp, bringing the outside layers to either side, and the central layer through the middle. The extra ridge attached to the central layers can fall to either side.



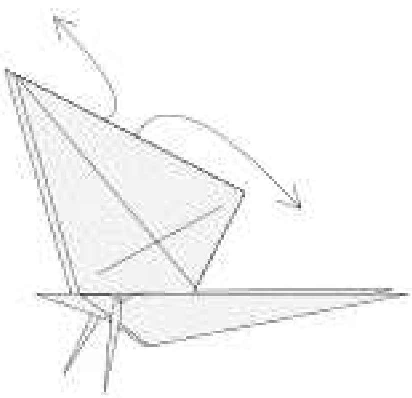
30. Mountain fold, if the paper is stiff enough to hold the crease, otherwise sink. Repeat behind.



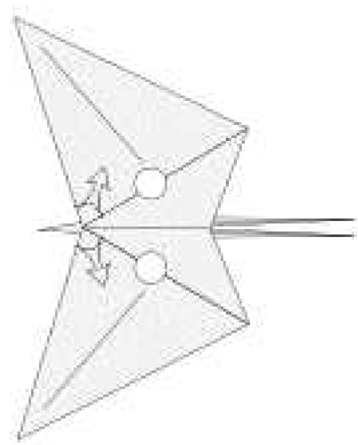
31. Reverse fold the two flaps.



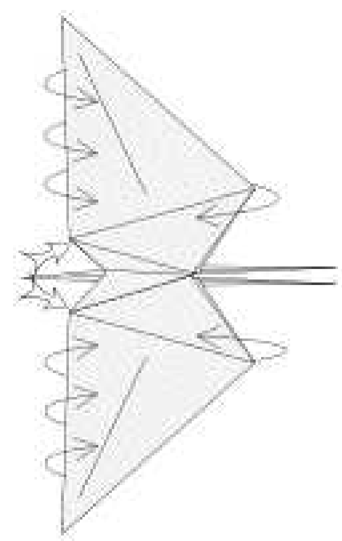
32. Rabbit ear each of the arms.



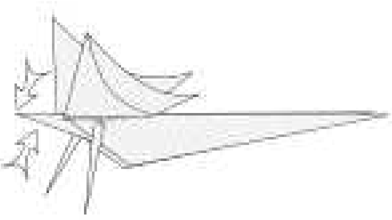
33. Flatten out the wings again.



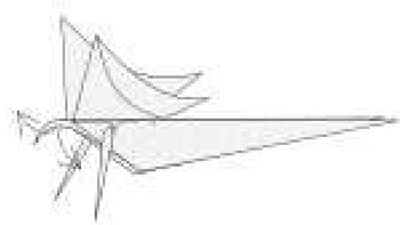
34. Grasp the paper firmly where indicated and gently pull the front of the wings partially apart.



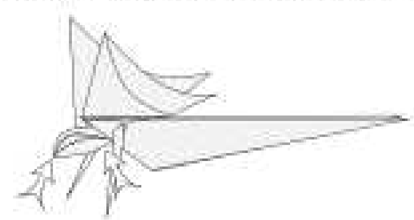
35. Flatten out the paper that is sticking up in the areas indicated by the open arrows. Curl the front edge and rear of the wings upward.



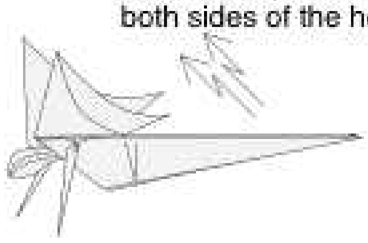
36. Flatten the point and curl it downward.



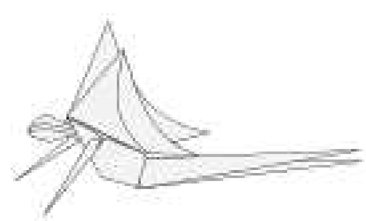
37. This model has two options for the head. This stylized version is the first. If you like it, skip ahead to step 39. Otherwise, pull down the extra paper from both sides of the head.



38. Sculpt the head into final form.



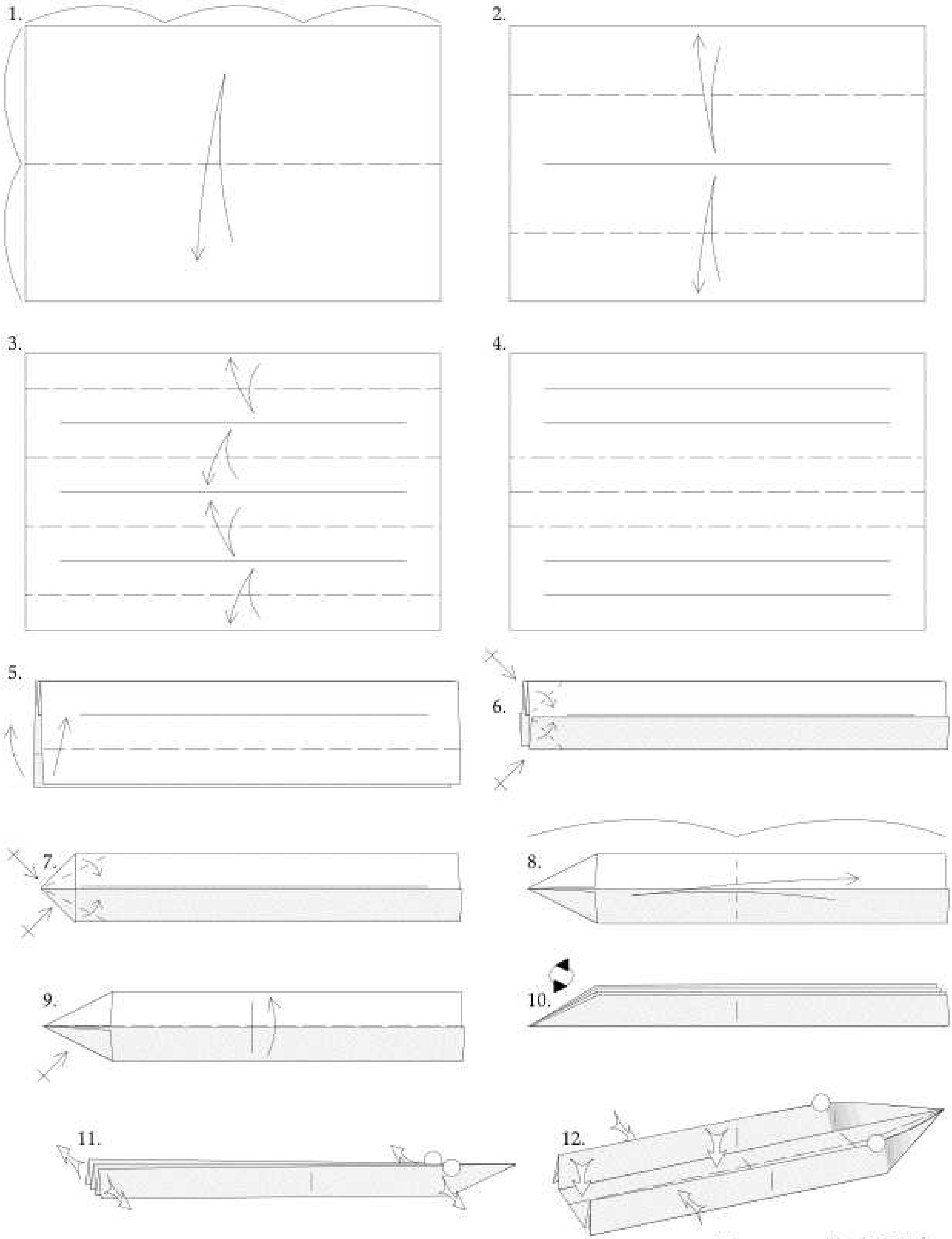
39. Crimp the legs upward.



40. Completed model.

Lancha - Luis Bas Arrechea

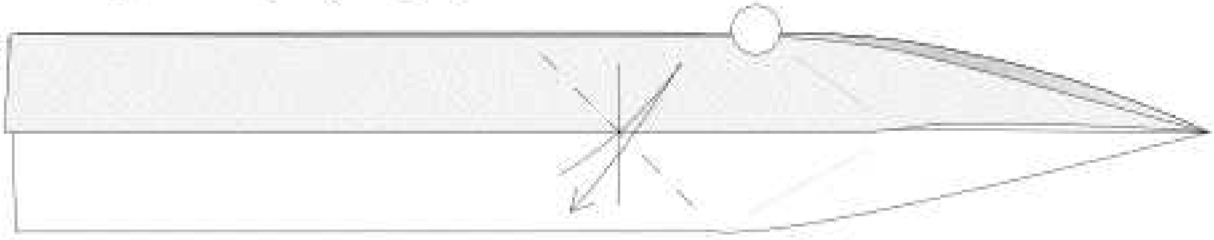
Diagrammer's Note: The folding sequence for this model was simplified in re-diagramming, but the final result is completely identical to the creator's original design. Start with a 2x3 piece of paper. Intermediate difficulty level. A10" piece of paper produces a 5" model.



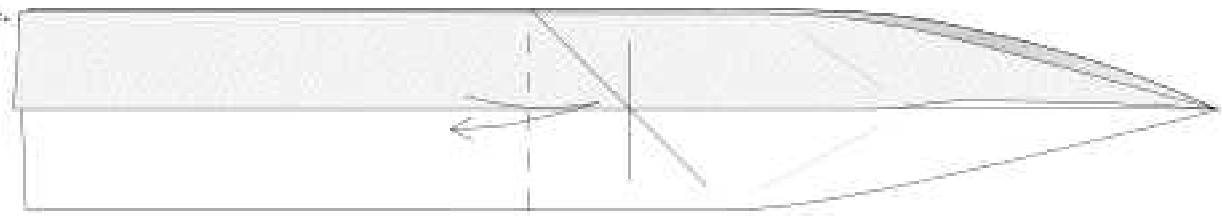
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - '93

At this point the model is 3D and will remain 3D for the rest of the folding sequence.

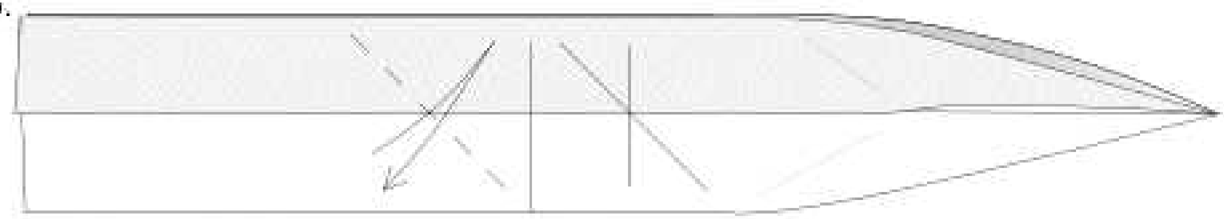
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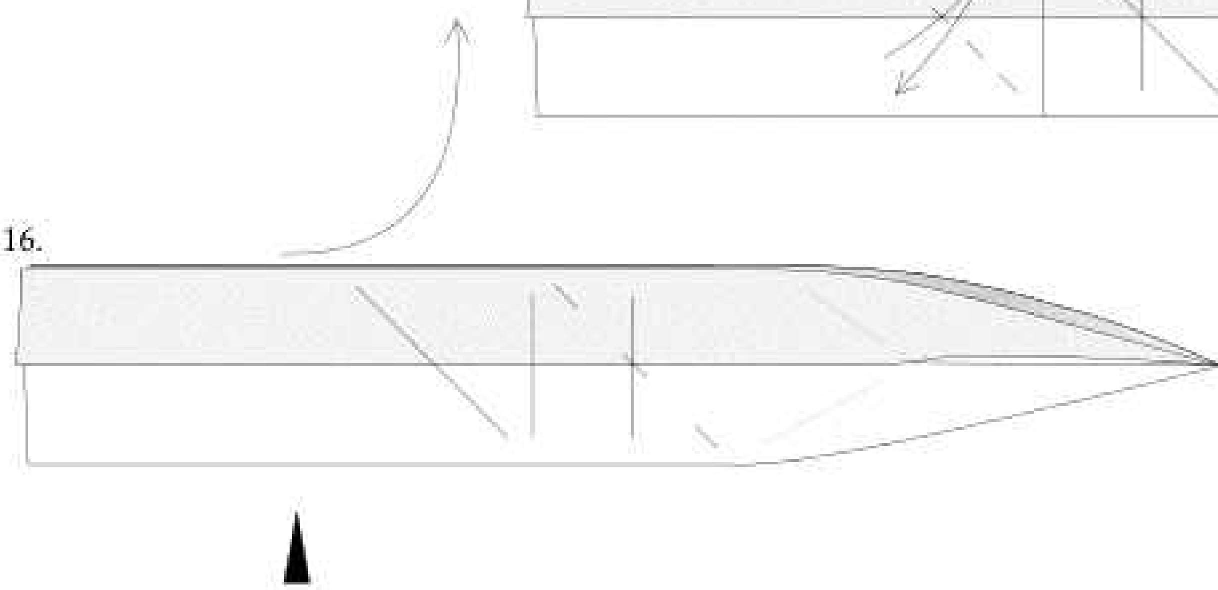
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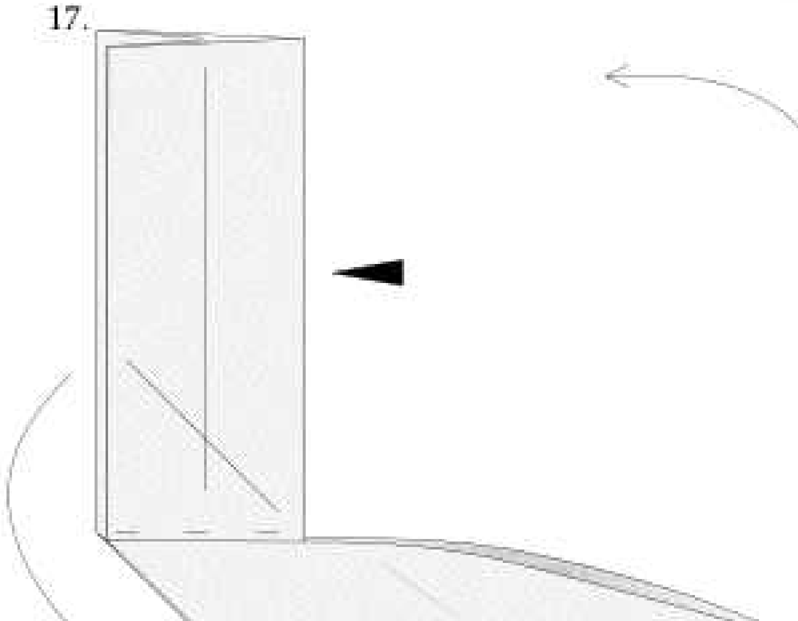
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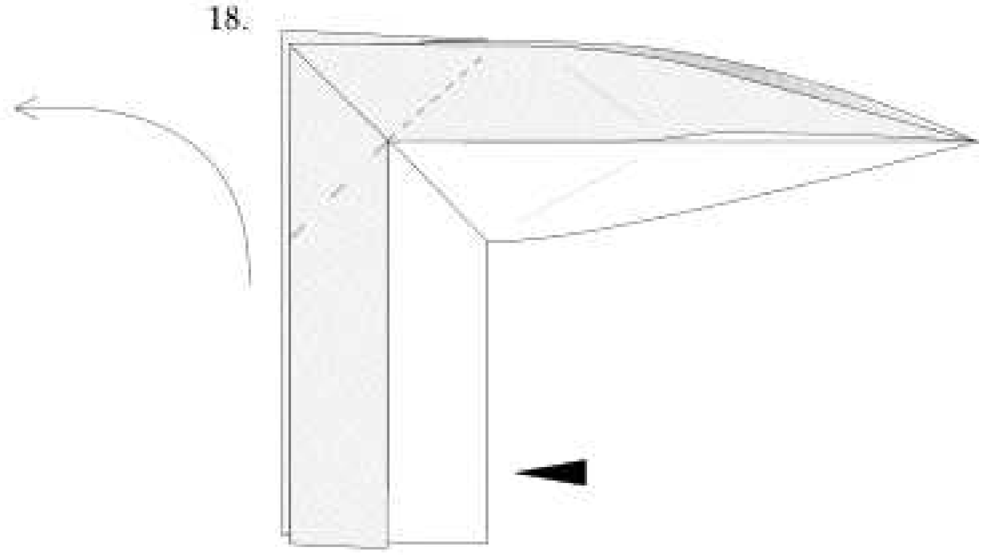
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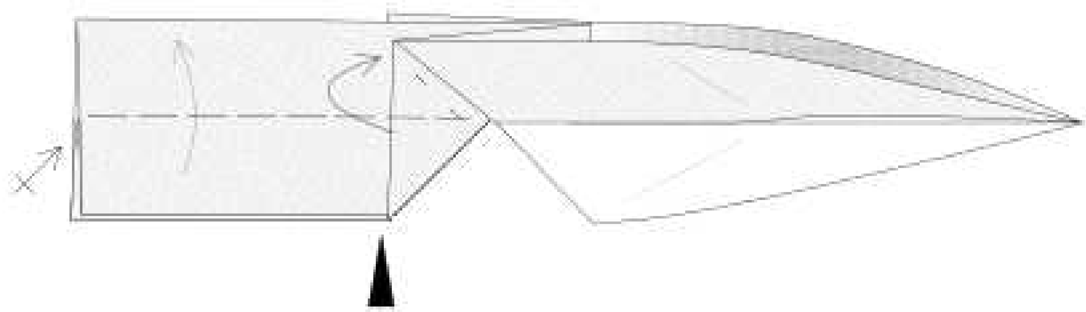
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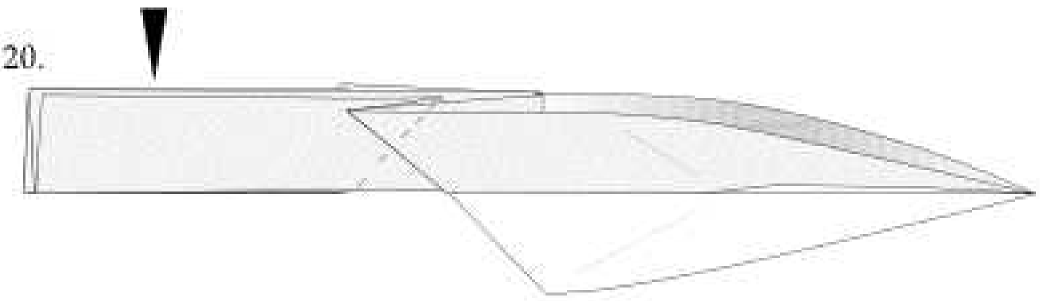
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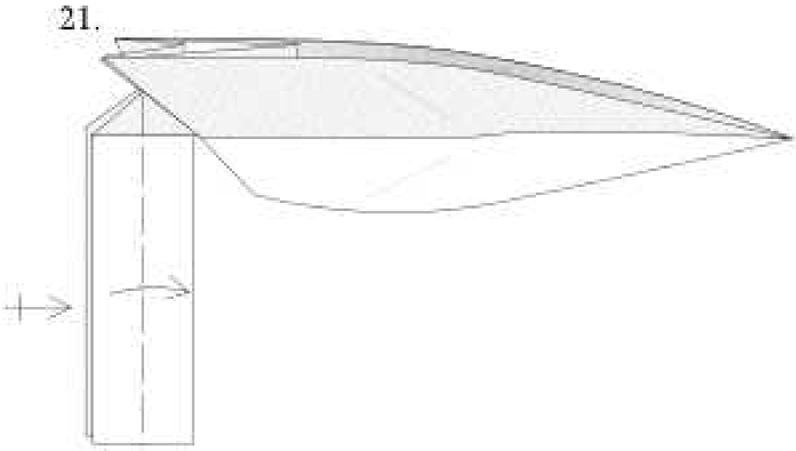
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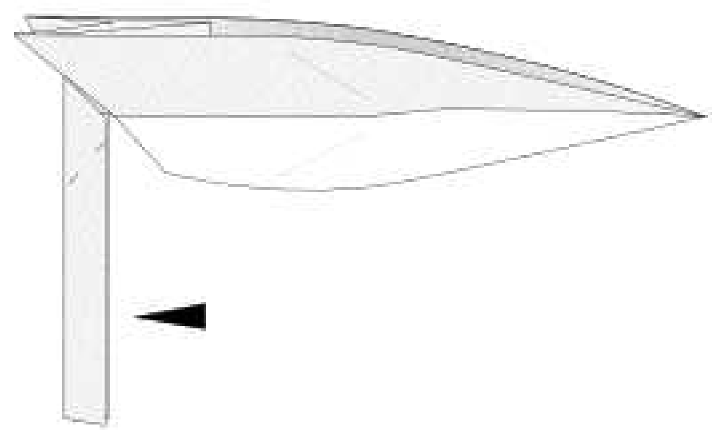
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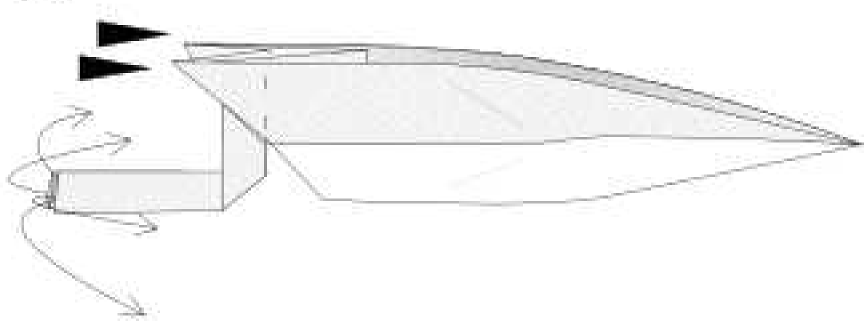
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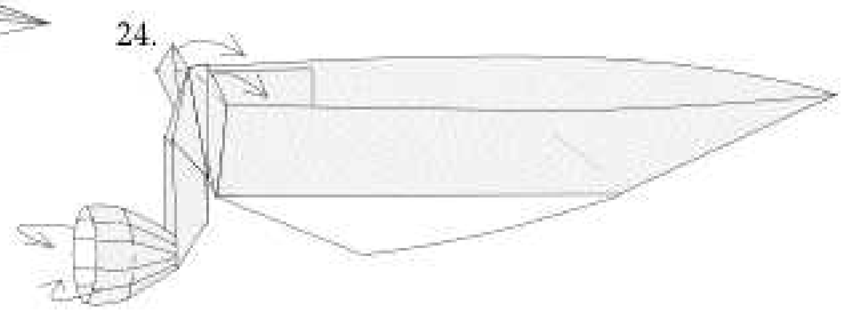
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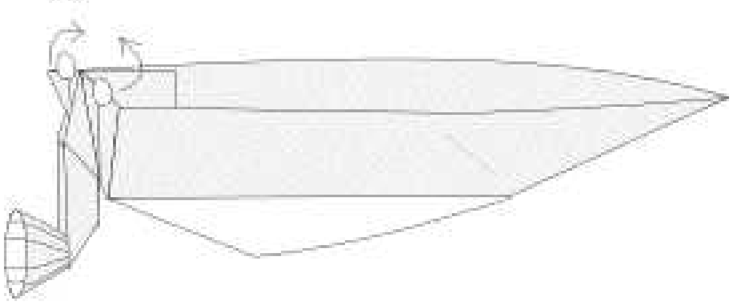
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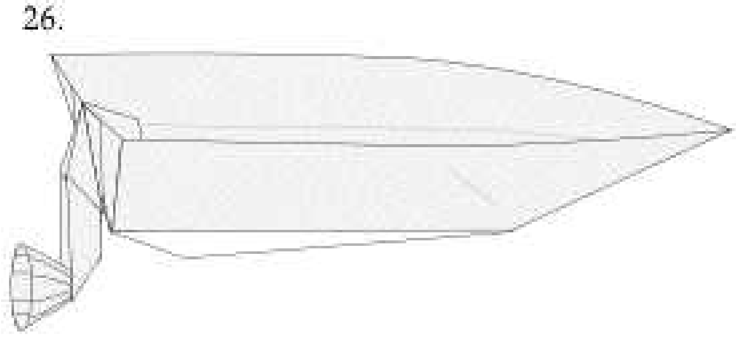
24.



25.

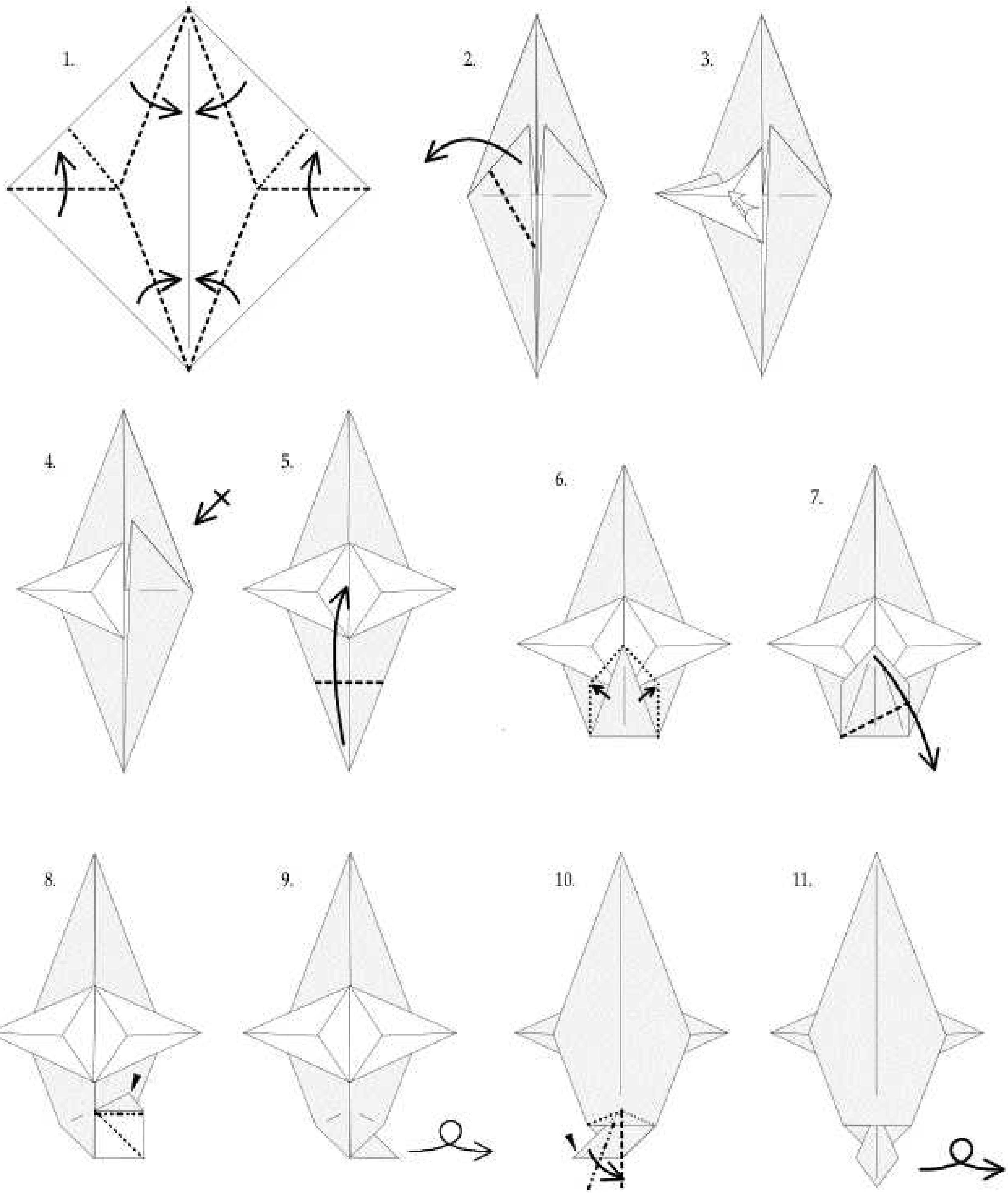


26.



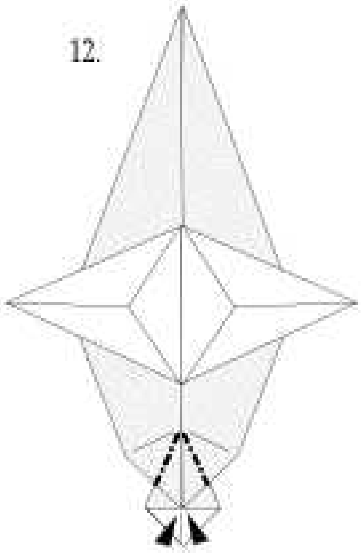
Manatee - Gabriel Willow

Intermediate to High Intermediate difficulty level.
A 10" piece of paper produces a 9" model.

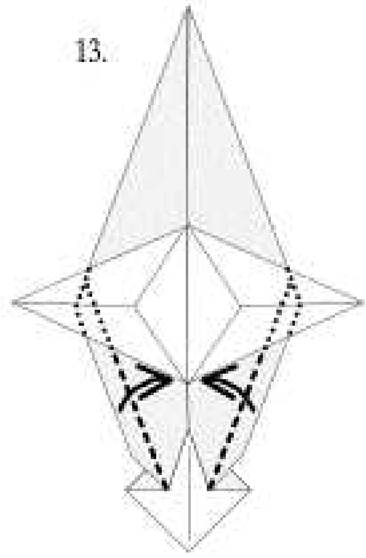


Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - '94

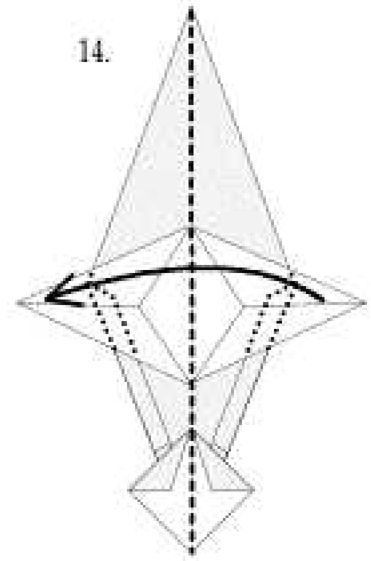
12.



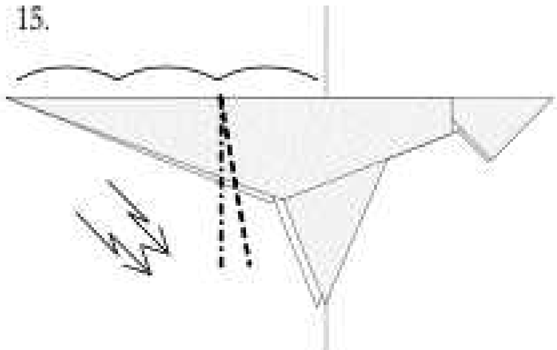
13.



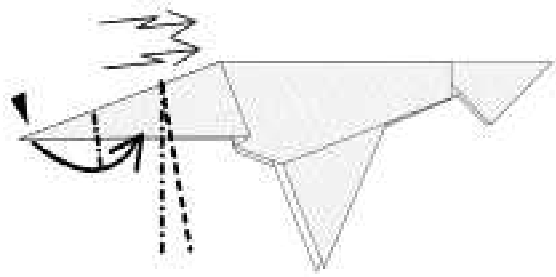
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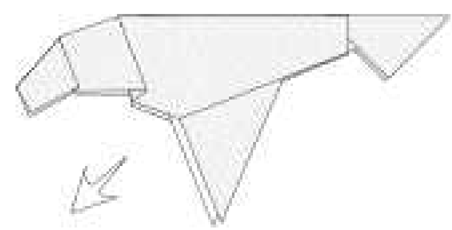
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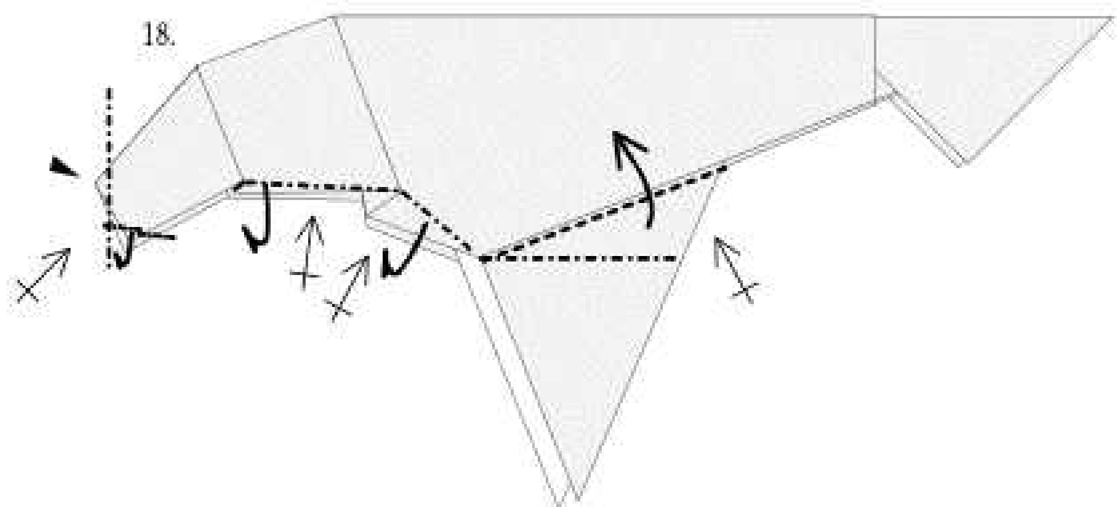
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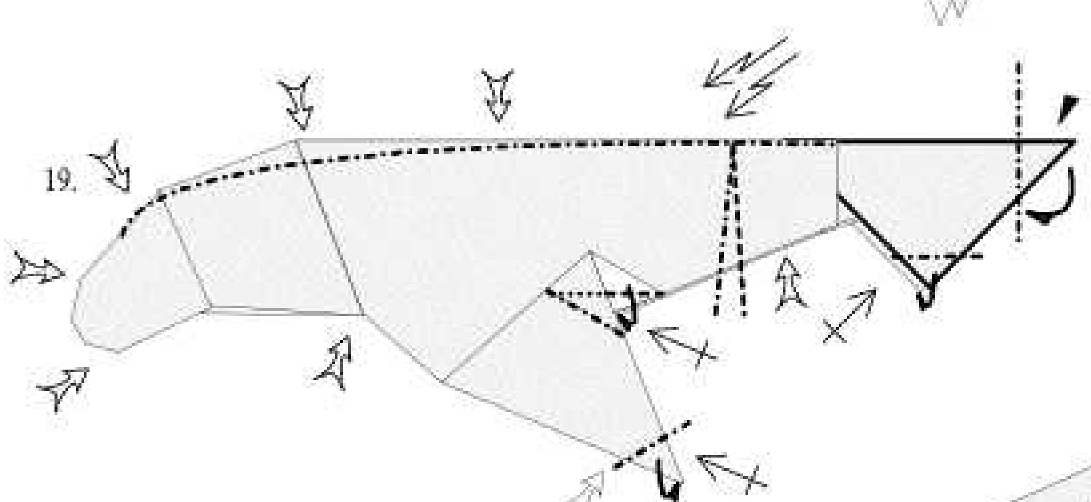
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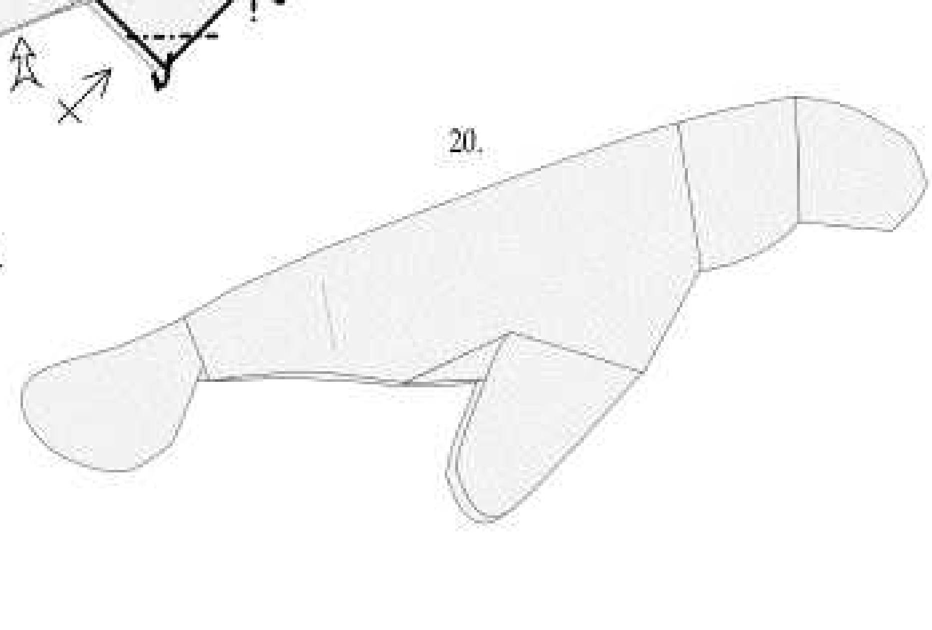
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19.



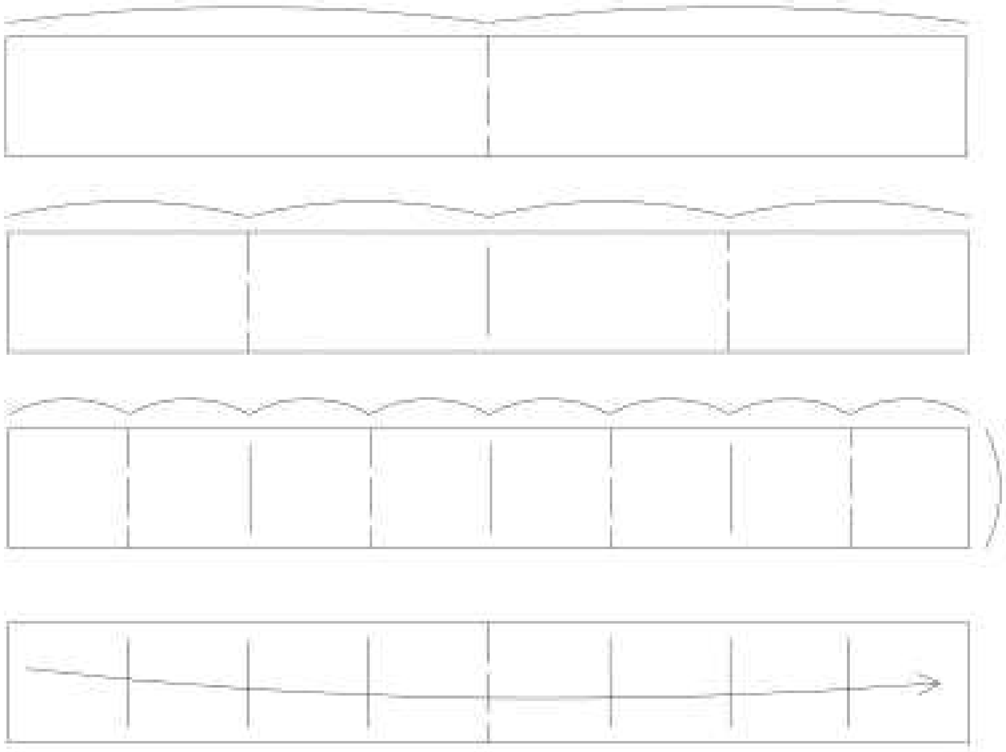
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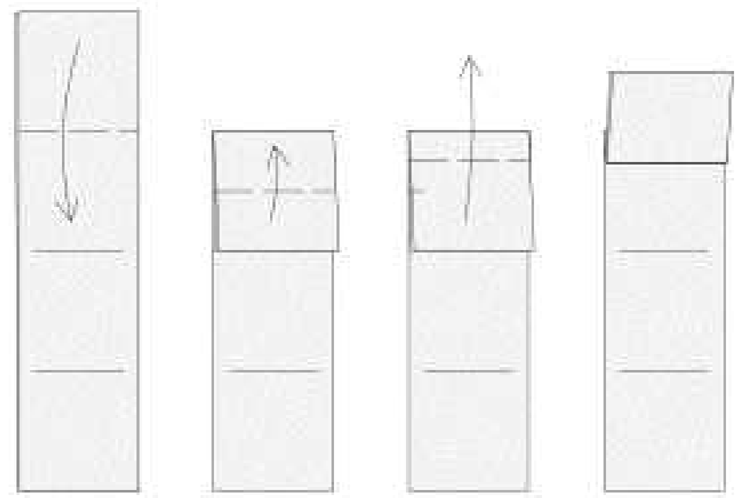
Parking Meter - Jim Weinrich

Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - '94

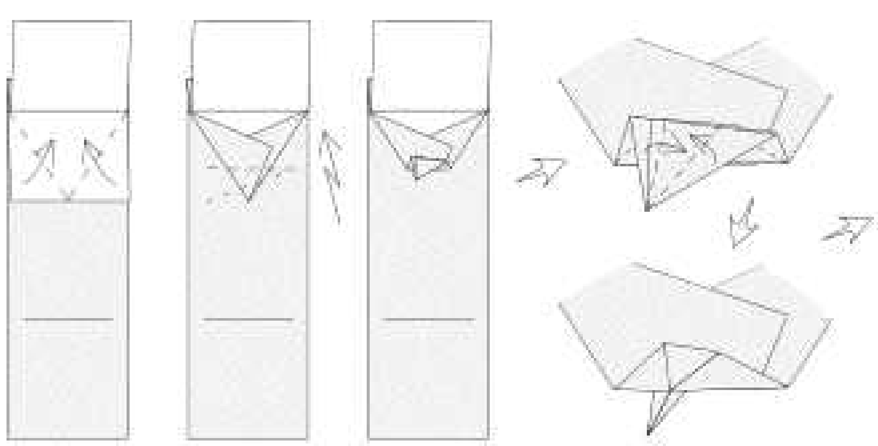
Start with an 8x1piece of paper. A 1"x8" piece of paper produces a 3" model. Low-Intermediate difficulty level.



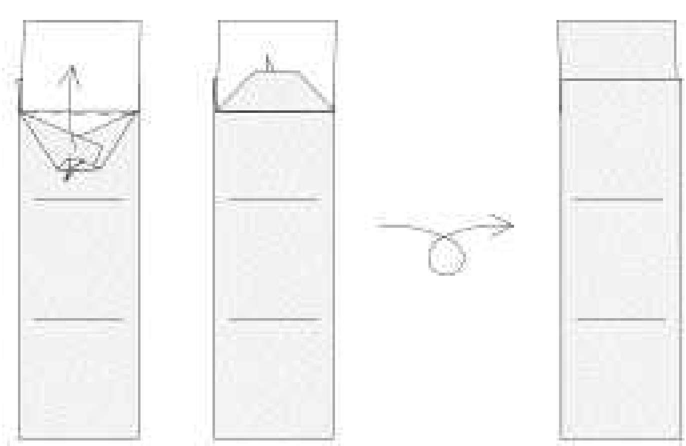
1. Start with a 1x8 rectangle. Fold the paper in half, quarters & eights. Then fold the paper in half again.



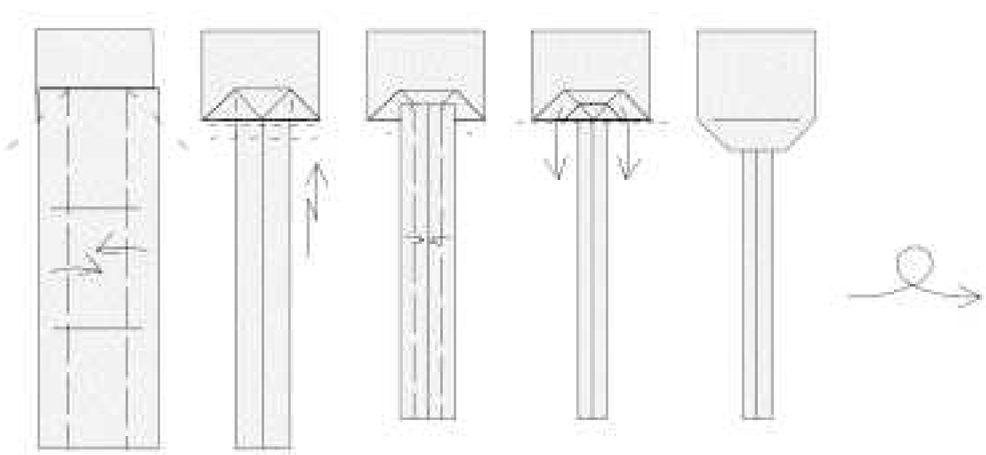
2. Fold both layers of the upper fourth of the model toward you, then fold and unfold the flaps in half, creasing only the edge. Then, fold the flaps back upward, lining the small crease up with the folded edge of the paper. Finally, fold only the top flap downward.



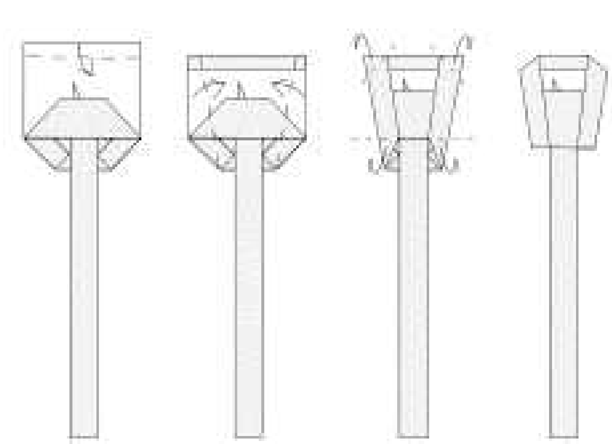
3. Fold the two side flaps inward, carefully noting the location of the crease lines. Then, execute an asymetrical "crimp" fold as indicated. Finally, narrow the point as much as possible with two swivel folds.



4. Fold the assembly upward and turn the model over.



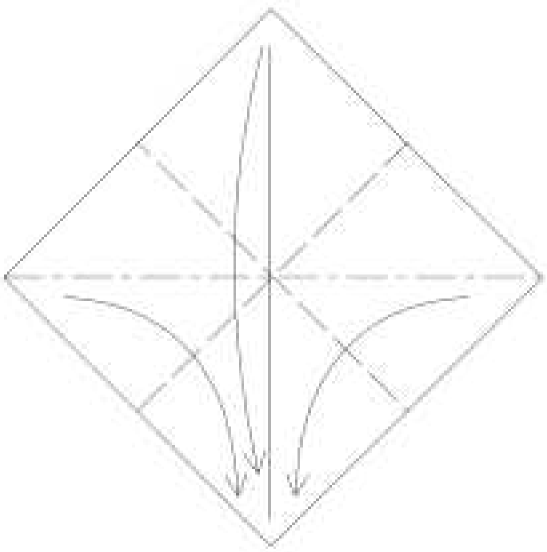
5. Thin the "pole" with two inward swivel folds. "Crimp" the pole as shown and thin the pole further with two additional swivel folds. Finally, fold the complex assembly downward.



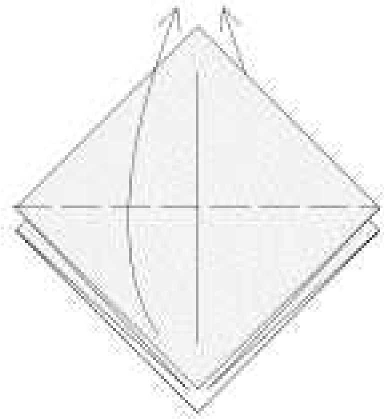
6. Complete the model by folding the top edge downward, the sides inward and by folding the upper corners and bottom to the back.

Turtle by Oded Streingold

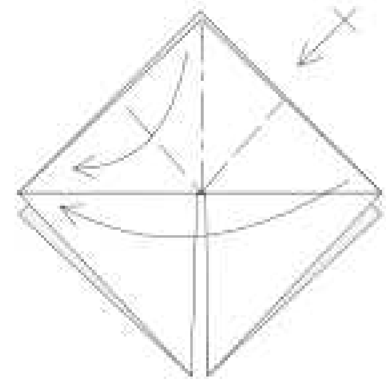
Intermediate



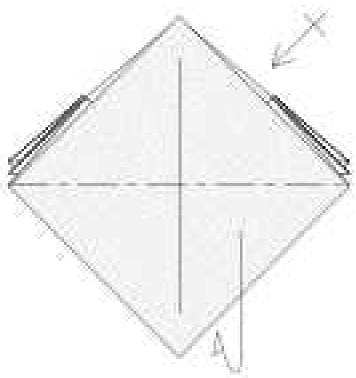
1. Start with a preliminary base.



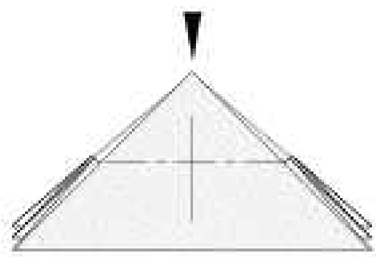
2. Fold the front and back flaps upward.



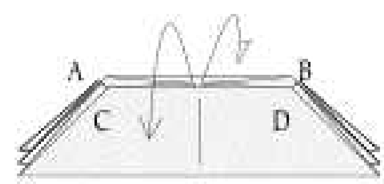
3. Fold the flap to the left, incorporating a reverse fold. Repeat behind.



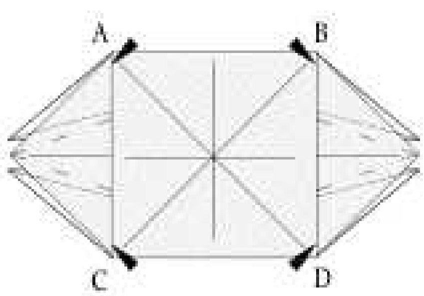
4. Fold the front and rear flaps inside.



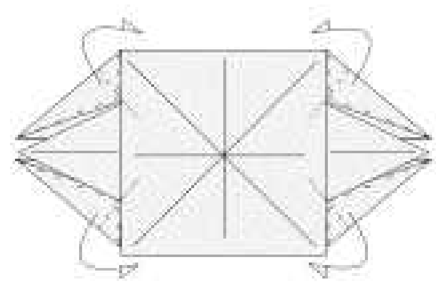
5. Sink.



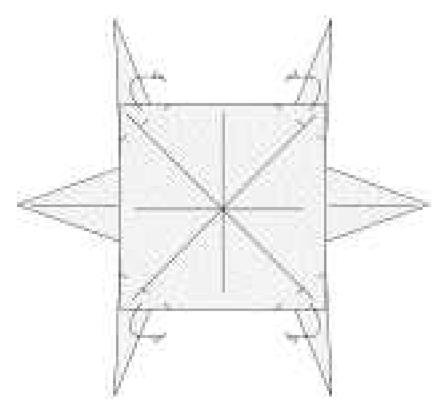
6. Insert fingers in center and flatten the model out.



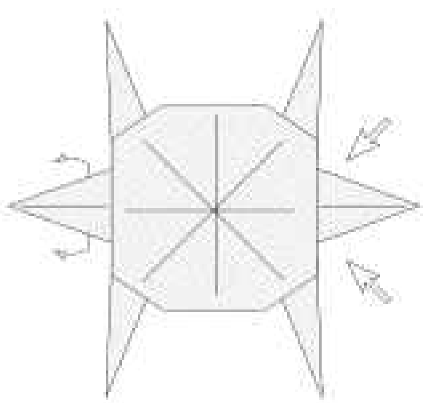
7. Reverse fold the four partially hidden flaps.



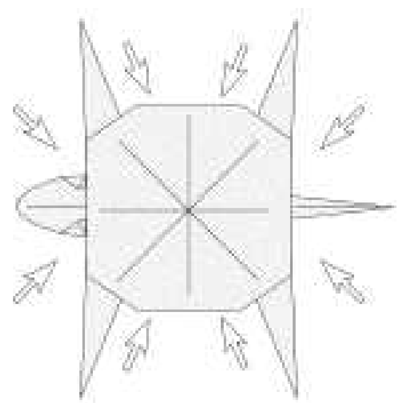
8. Rabbit ear the four flaps.



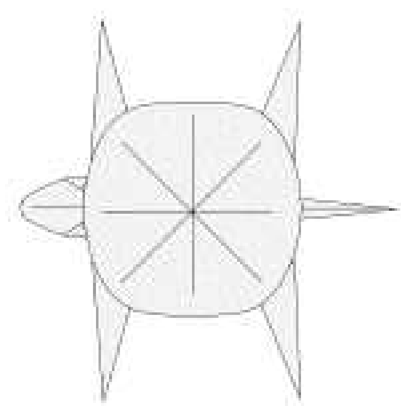
9. Fold four corners behind.



10. Pinch the tail to make it thinner. Open out head to make it round.



11. Round out the body.

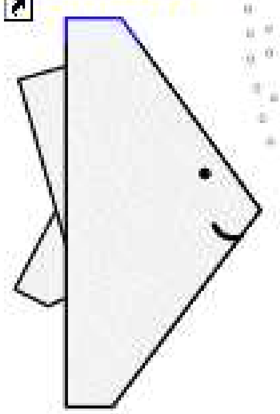


12. Completed model.

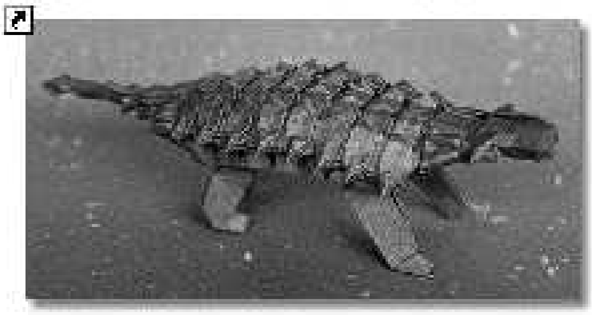
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - '94

1995

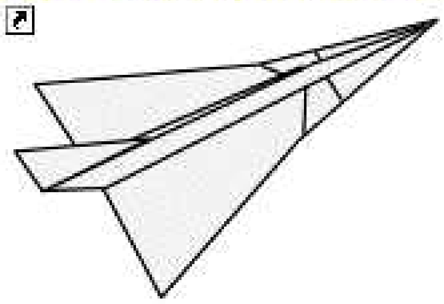
Two Fold Angelfish
by J.C. Nolan



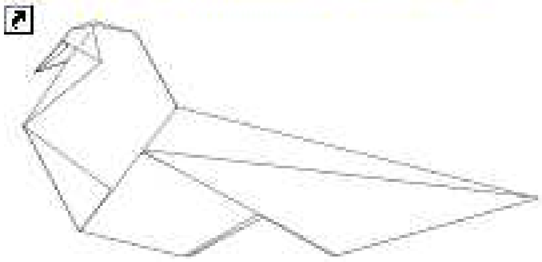
Ankylosaurus
by Ronald Koh (Singapore)



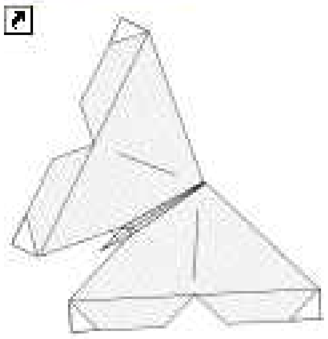
F-102
by Michael LaFosse



Dove
by Michael LaFosse



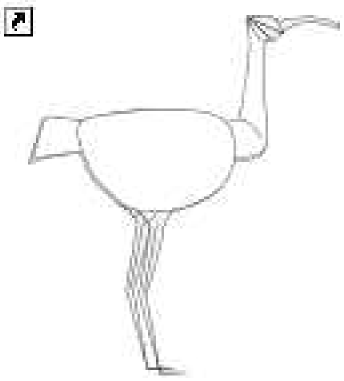
A Butterfly for Alice Gray
by Michael LaFosse



Butterfly
by J.C. Nolan



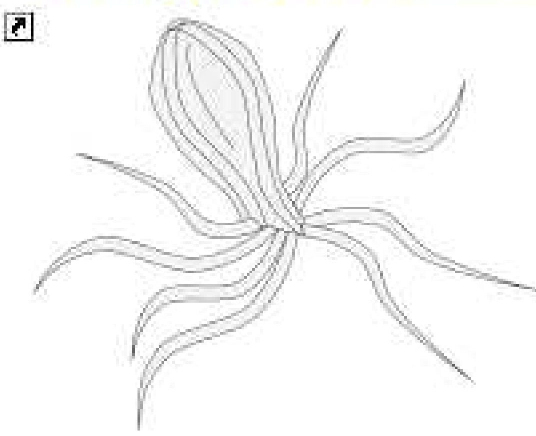
White Ibis *(Eudocimus albus)*
by Gabriel Willow (ME)



Heron
by Gabriel Willow



Octopus
by J.C. Nolan



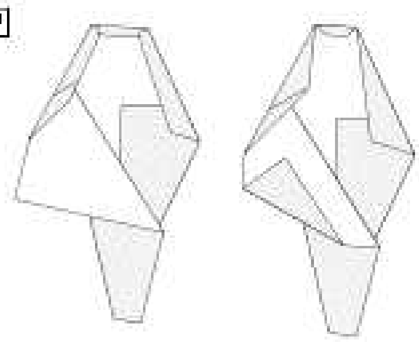
Happy Good Luck Bat
by Michael LaFosse



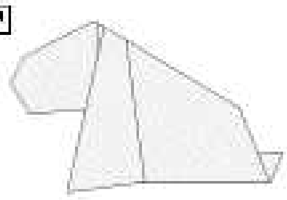
Koi
by Michael LaFosse



Tut 'n Cleo'
by J.C. Nolan



Pureland Puppy
by J.C. Nolan

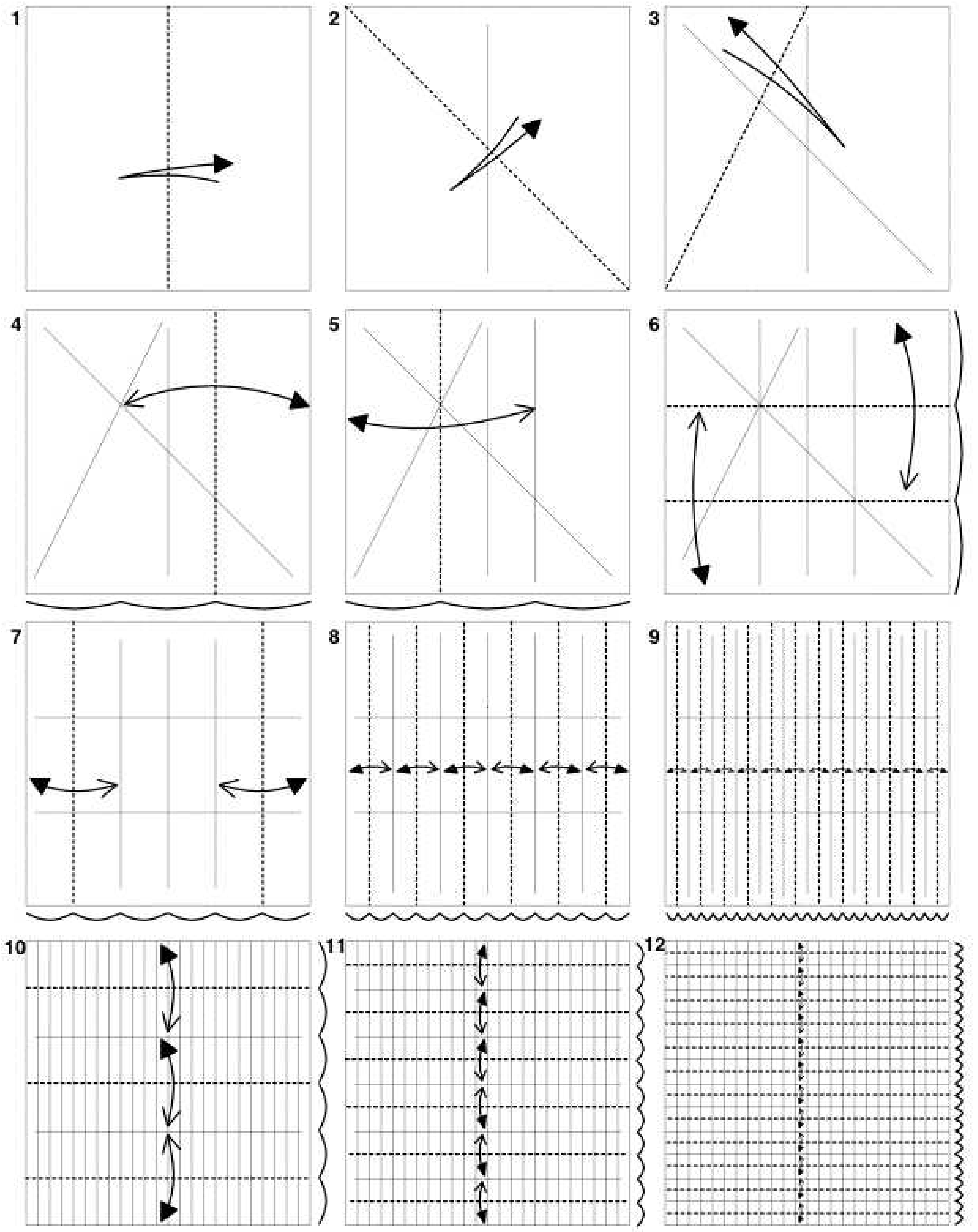


Weasel
by Gabriel Willow

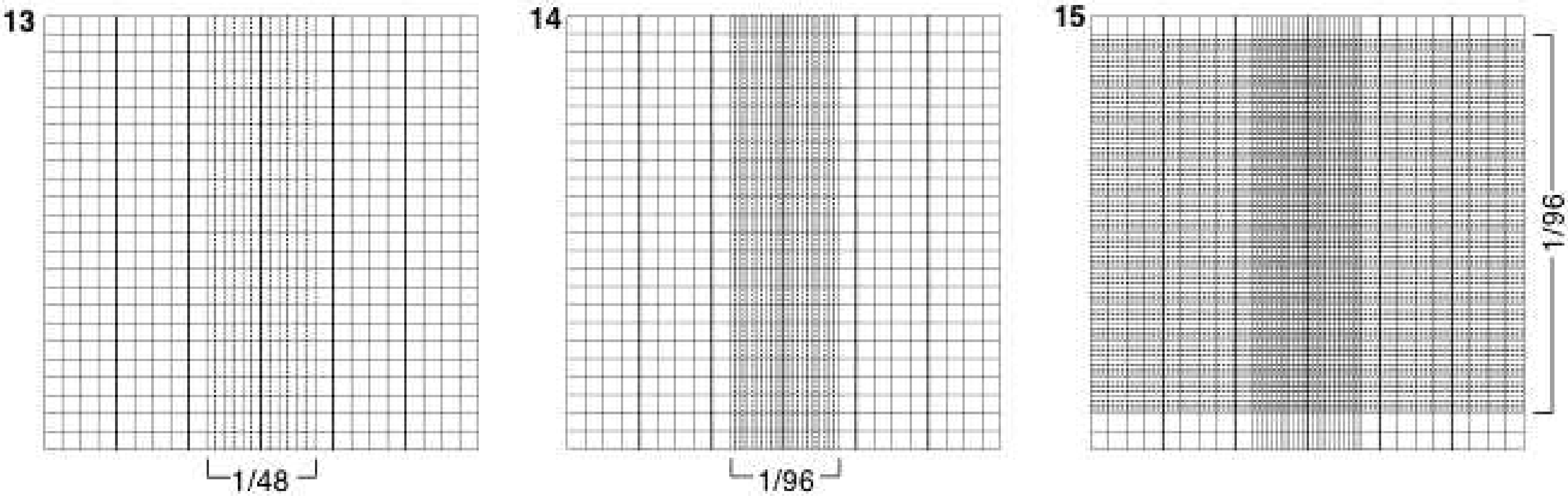


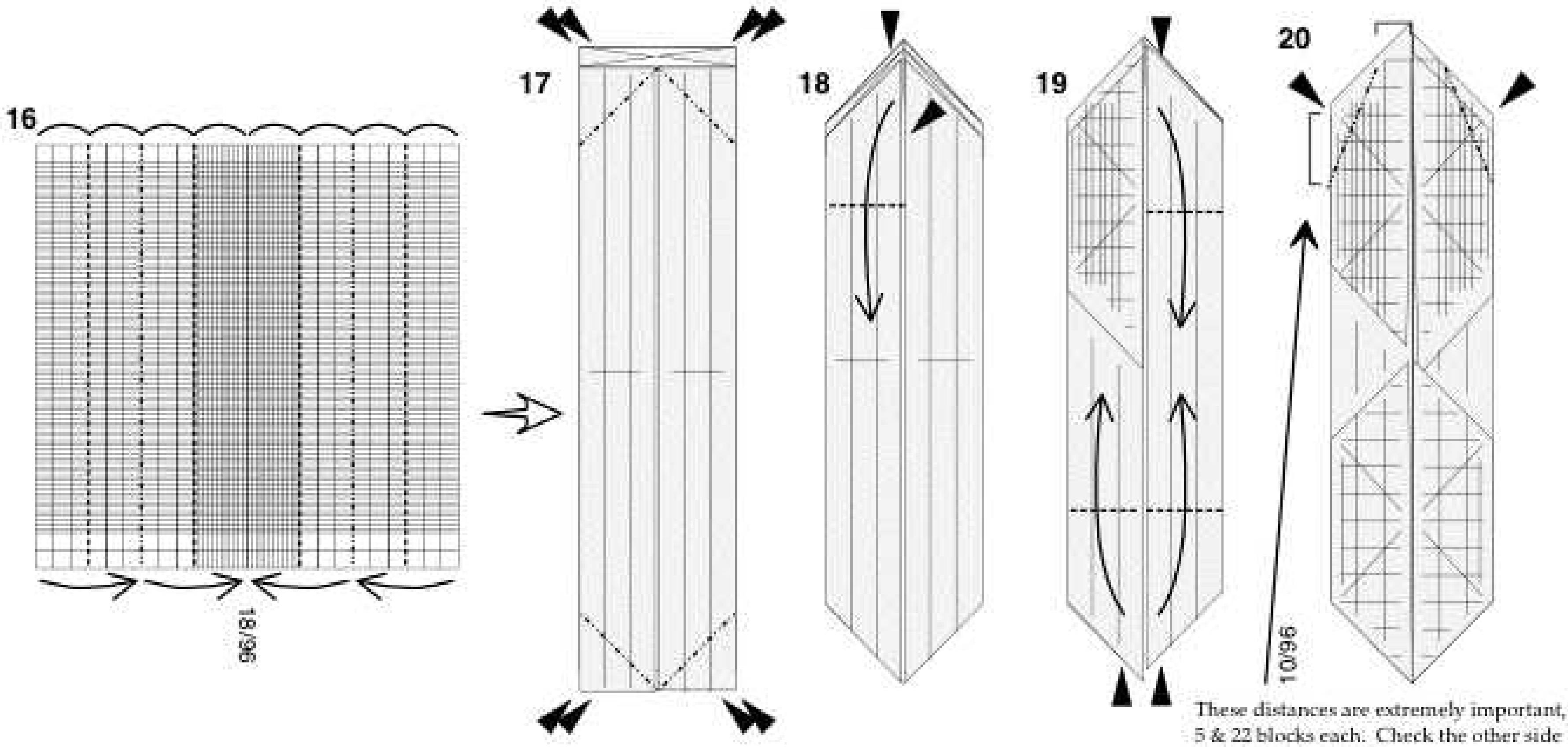
Ankylosaurus by Ronald Koh (Singapore)

Complex This is a deceptively difficult model, watch the diagrams carefully! Fold from a large sheet (at least 20") of Japanese foil. The model can also be wet folded with good results. A 20" sheet of foil can be easily created by carefully taping four 10" sheets together. This doesn't "count" as taping because you are still working from a square.

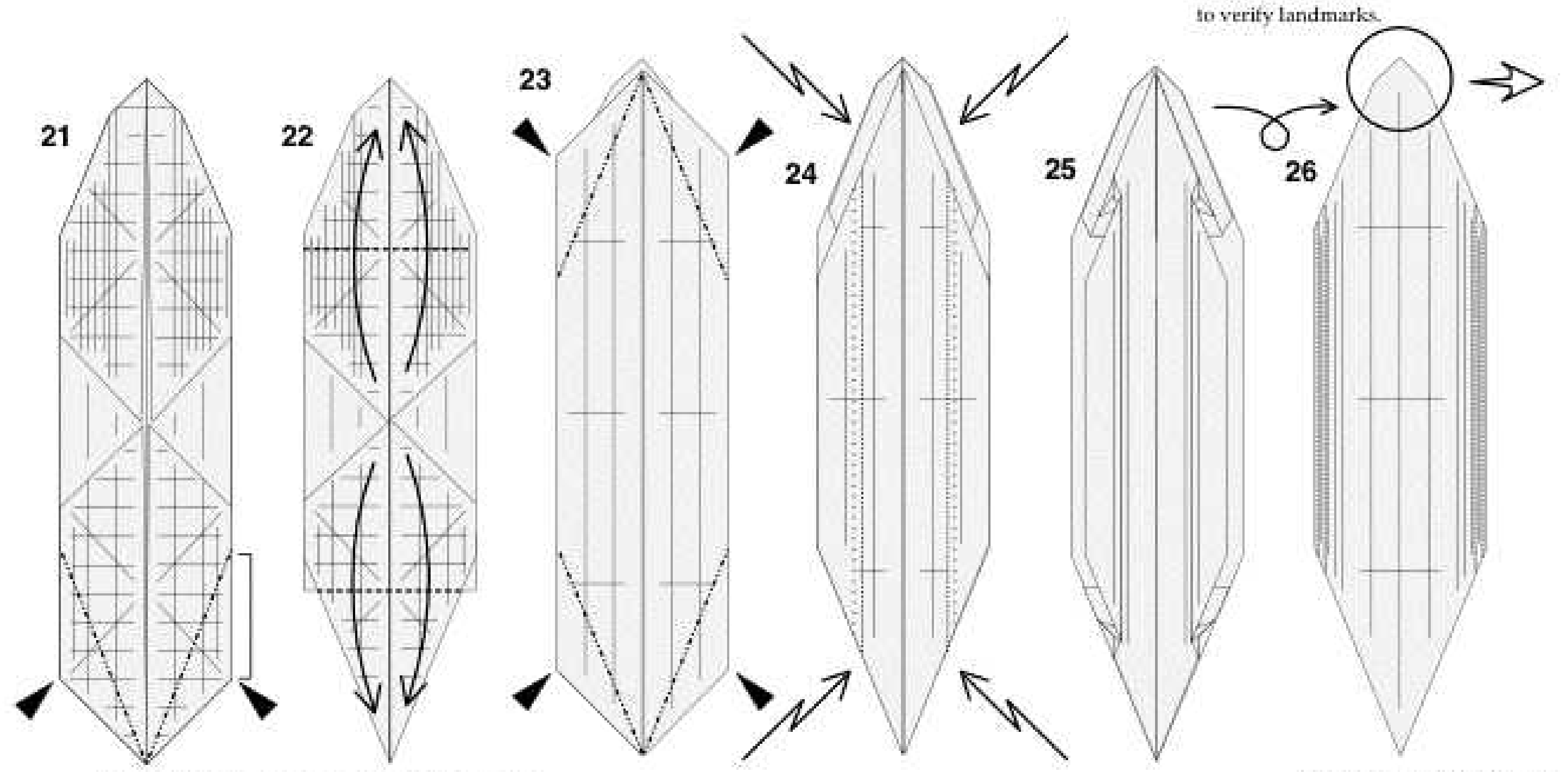


Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Mar '95



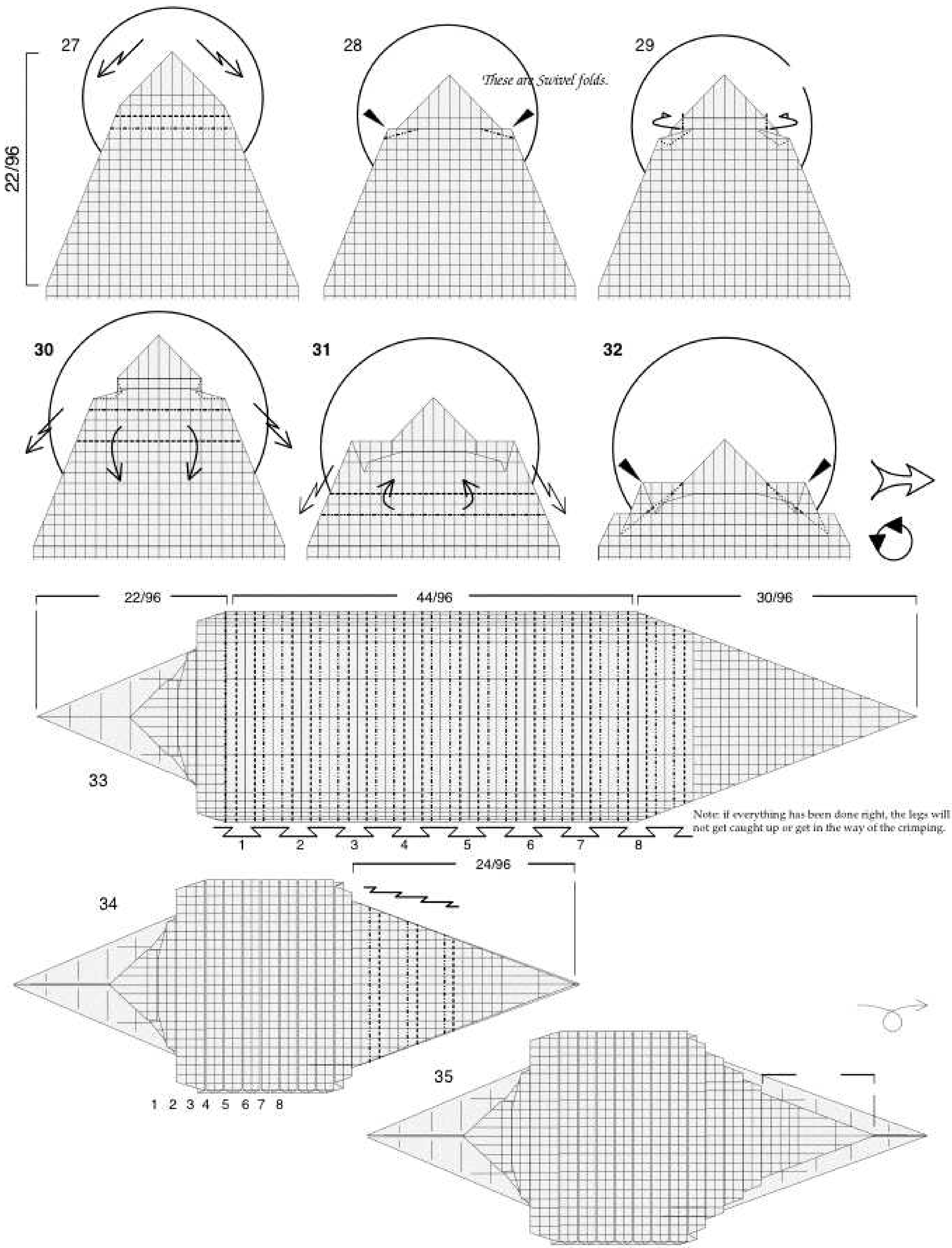


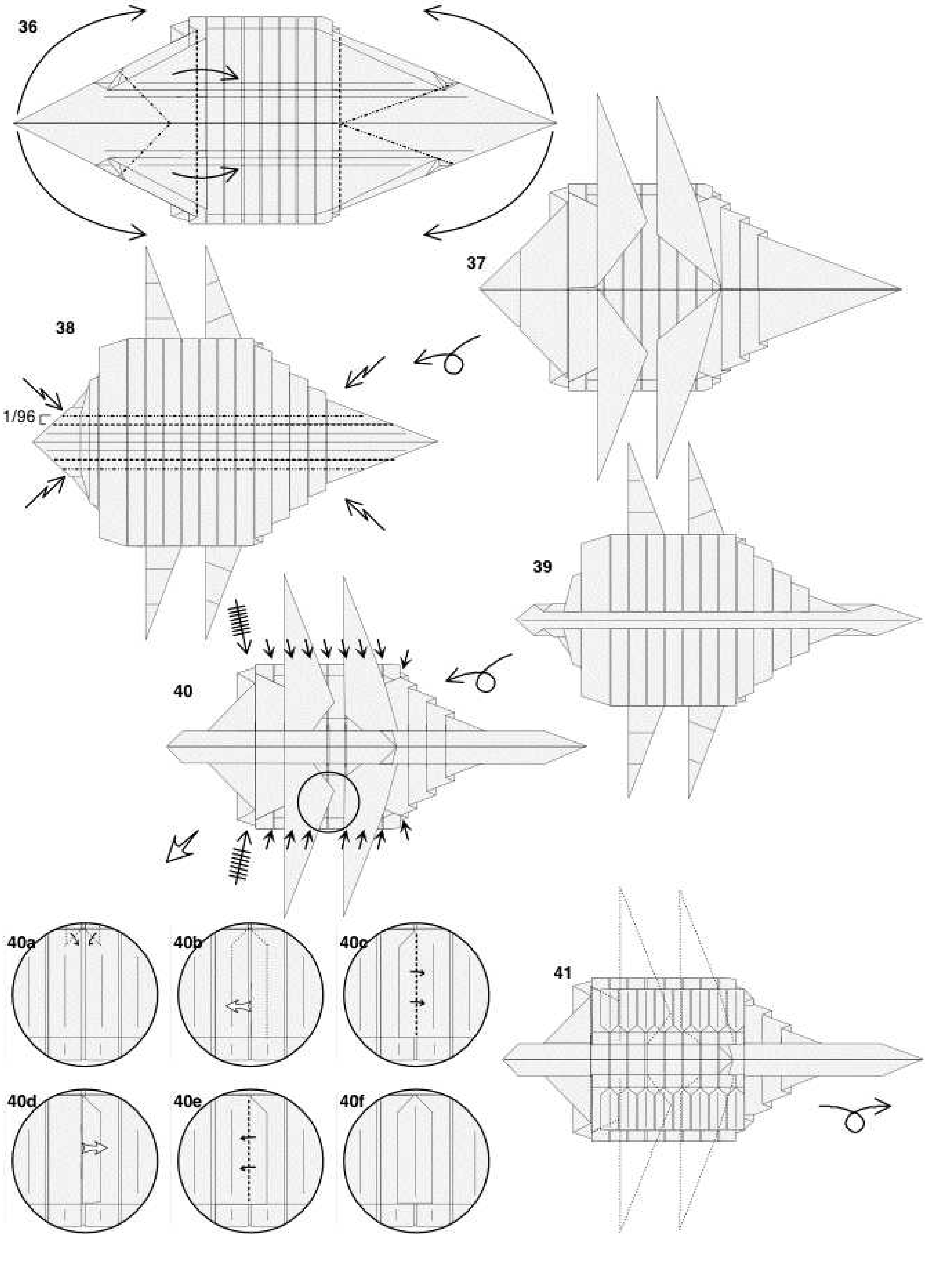
These distances are extremely important, 5 & 22 blocks each. Check the other side to verify landmarks.



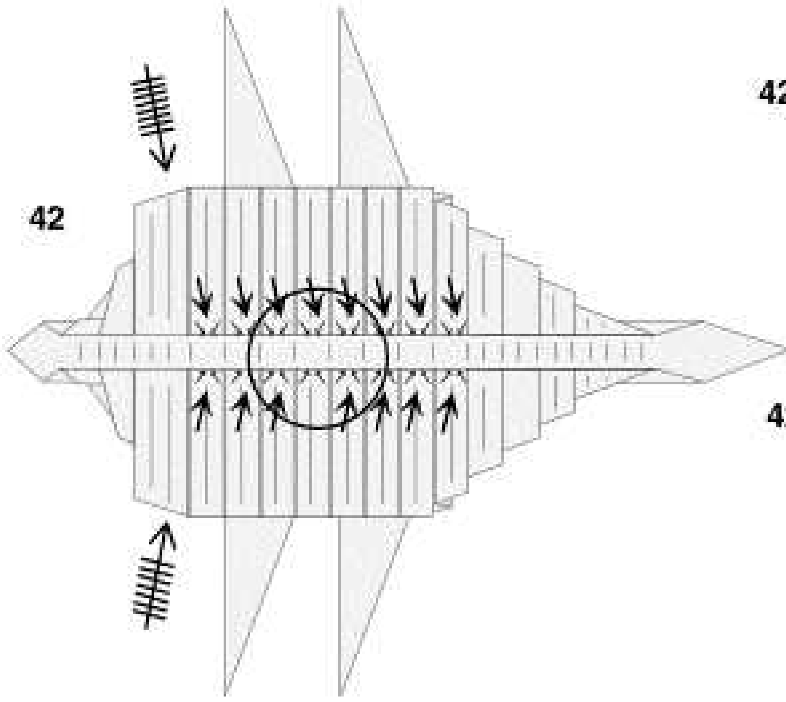
Crimp @ 1/96, causes a spreadsquash. Use the underlying layers to show where to fold.

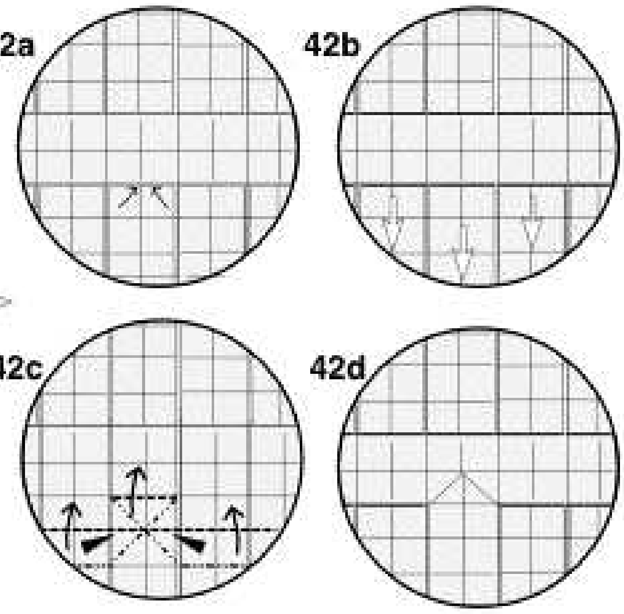
Crease 1/192 through two outter 1/96ths.


27
22/96
28
These are Swivel folds.
29
30
31
32
22/96
44/96
30/96
33
Note: if everything has been done right, the legs will not get caught up or get in the way of the crimping.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
24/96
34
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
35

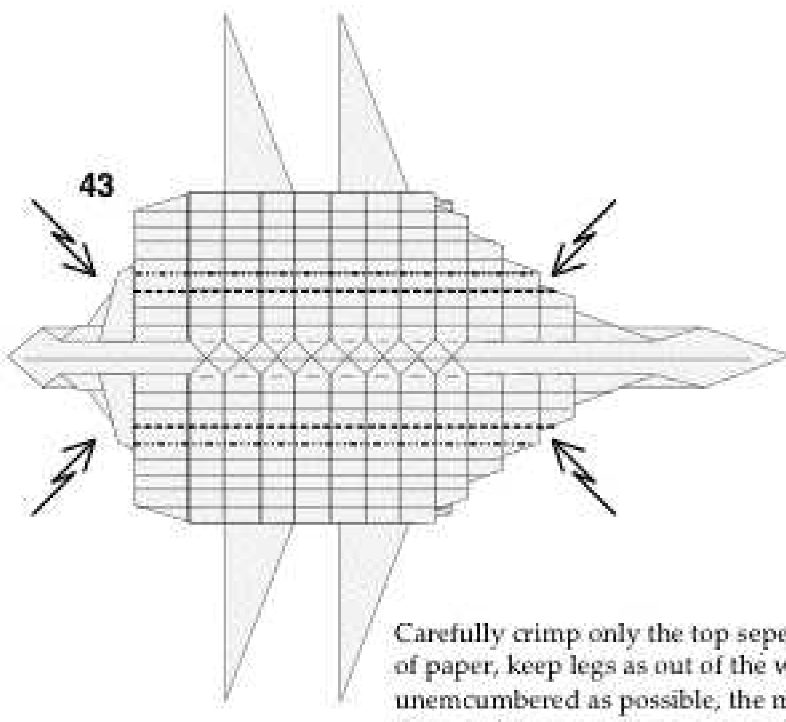

36
37
38
1/96
39
40
40a
40b
40c
40d
40e
40f
41

42

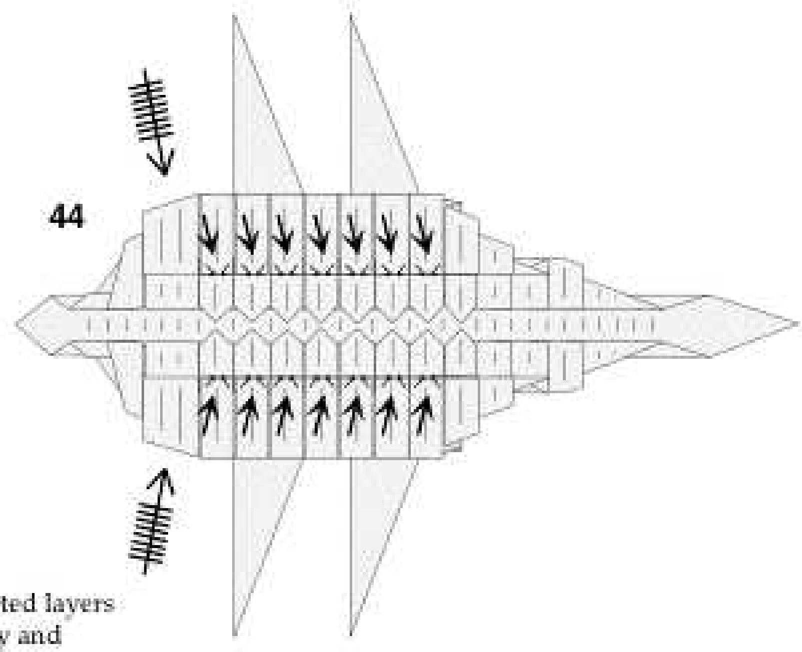




43



44

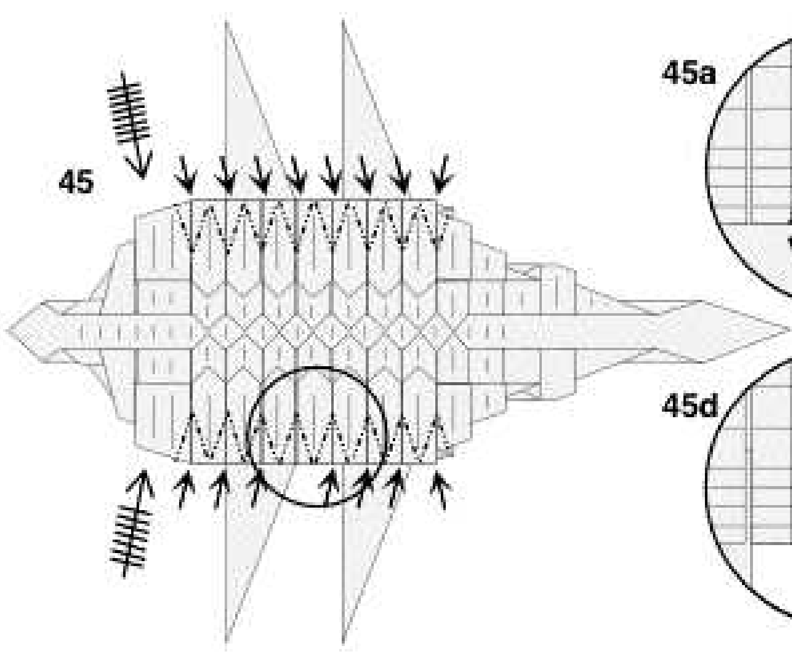


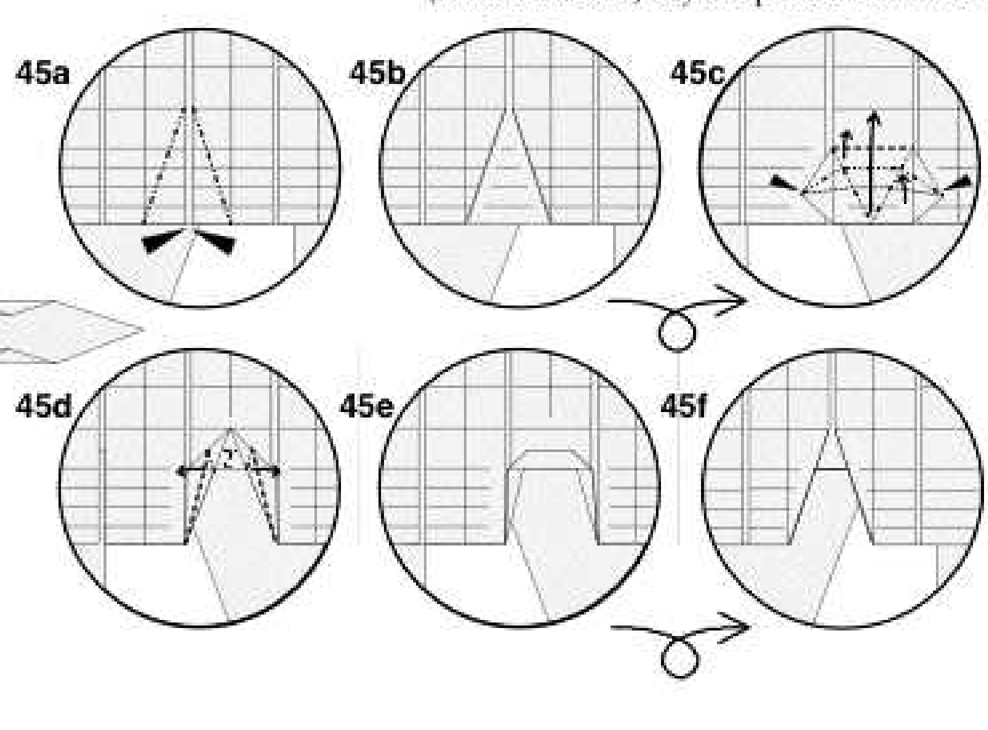
Carefully crimp only the top seperated layers of paper, keep legs as out of the way and unemcumbered as possible, the model will be thinner that way. Do not crimp the head, make adjustments as necessary.

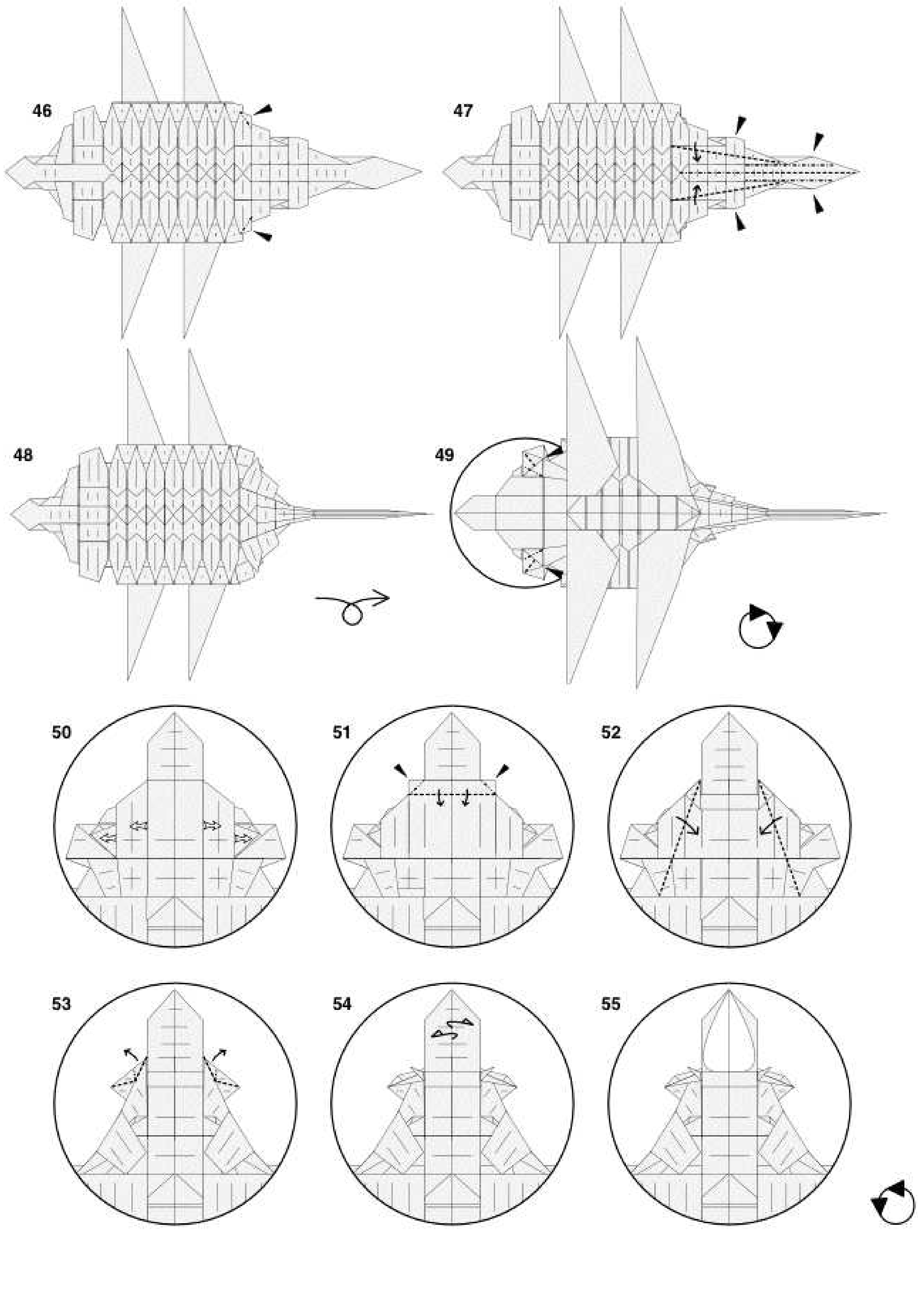
Repeat steps 40a through 40f seven time s on each side on the new crimp.

This is easier than it looks! Do the crimp first, & then petal fold. Be careful that the points at the bottom (on the other side) stay sharp and do not move.

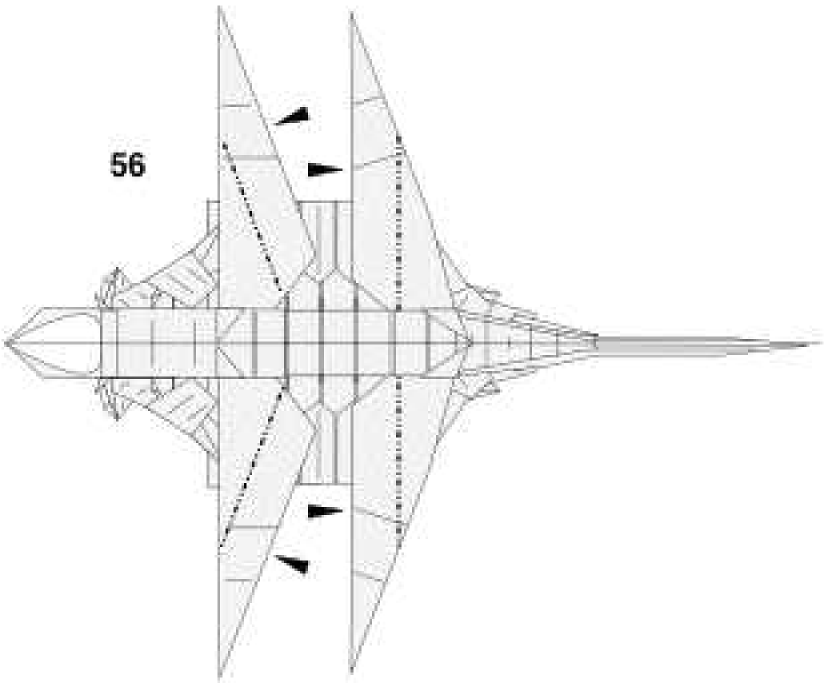
45



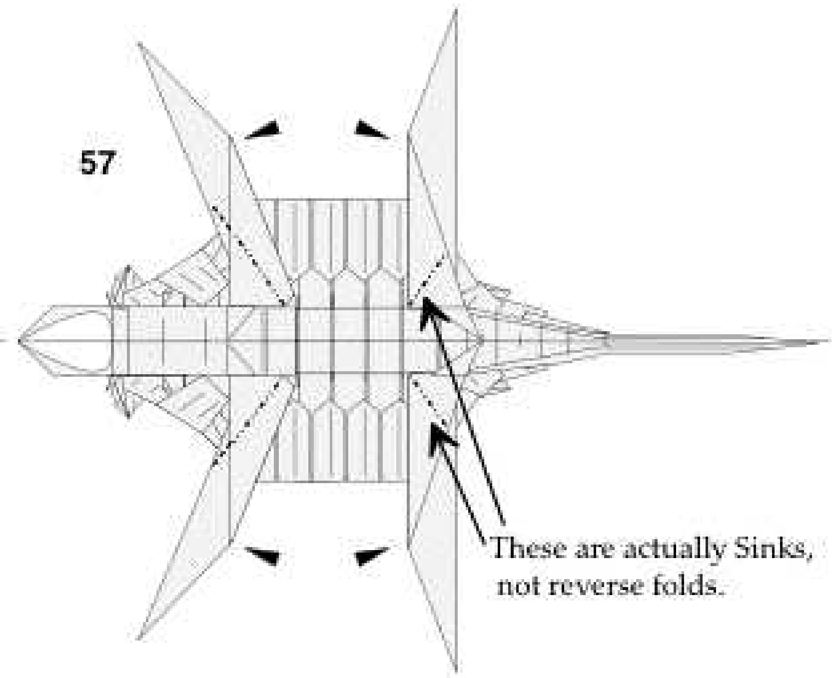



46
47
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55

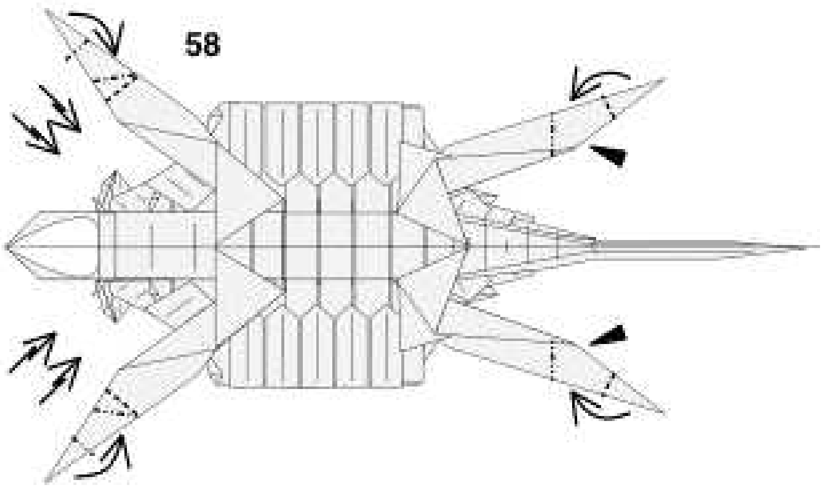
56



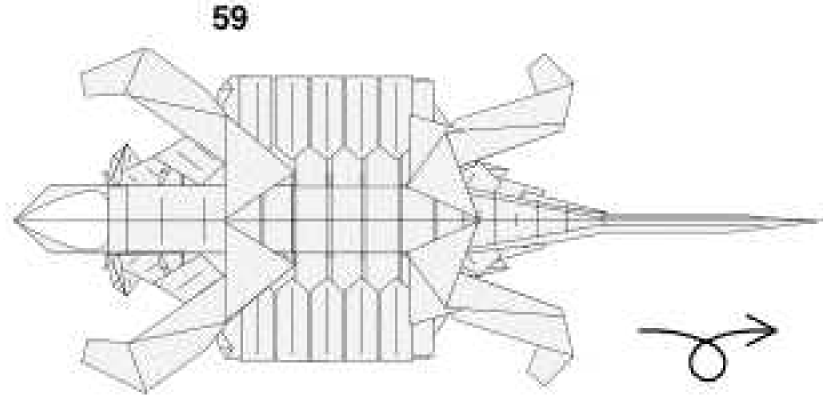
57



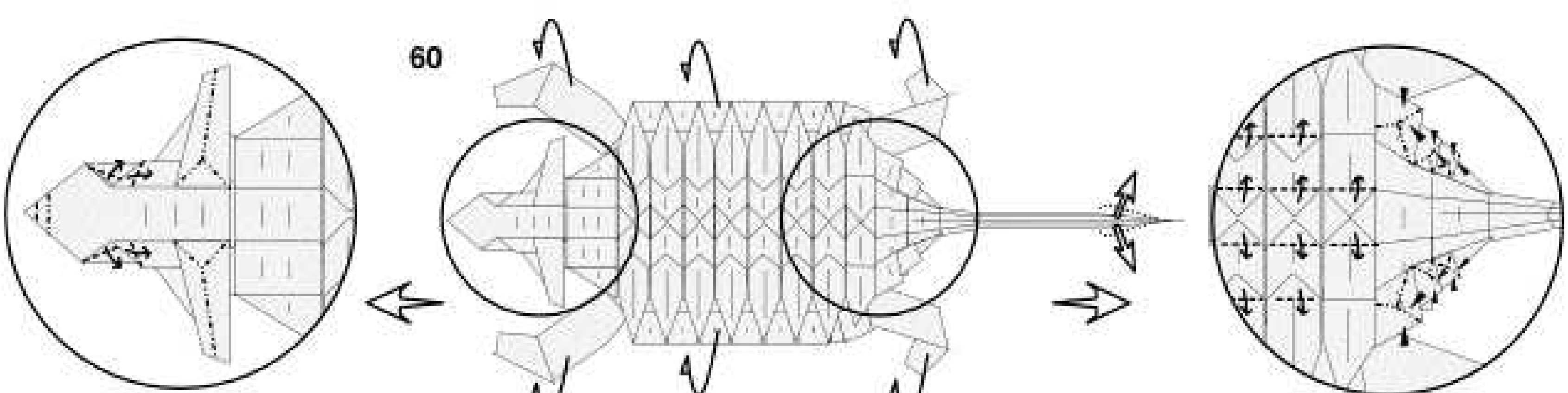
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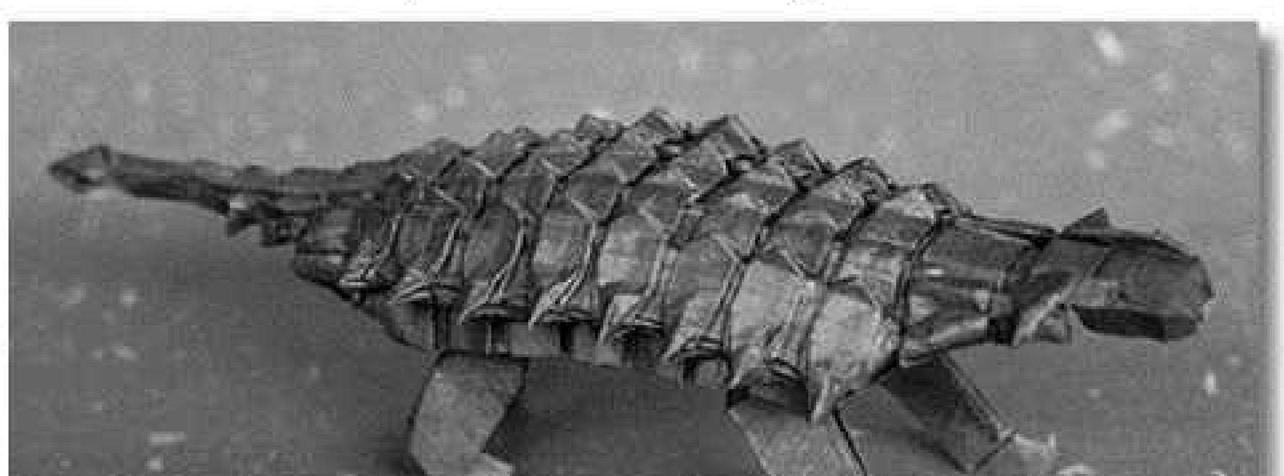


59



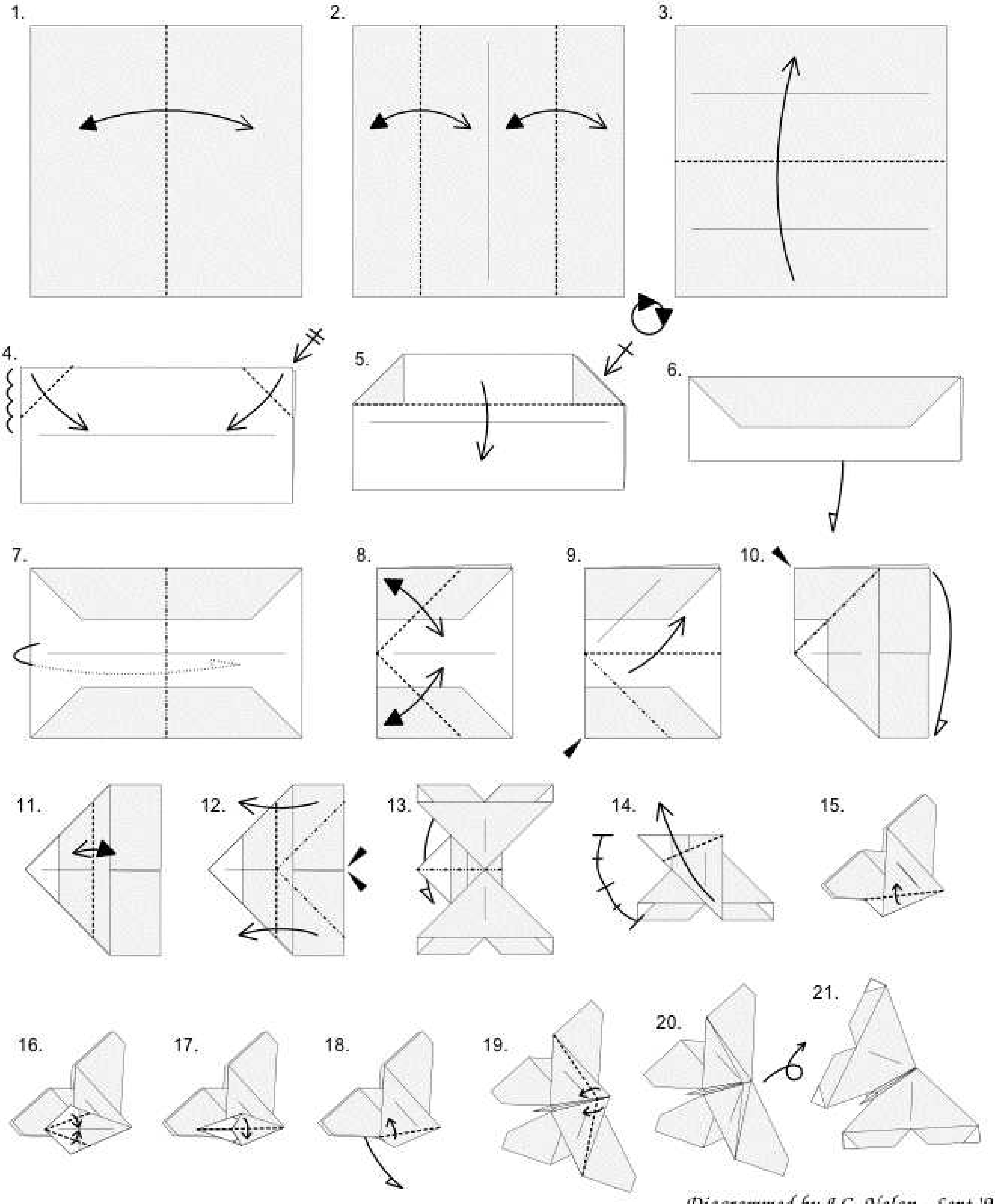
60





A Butterfly for Alice Gray by Michael LaFosse

Intermediate Fold from a small sheet of duo paper. Try varying the proportions in steps 4 & 11 to create variations. A 5" square produces a 3 1/2" model.

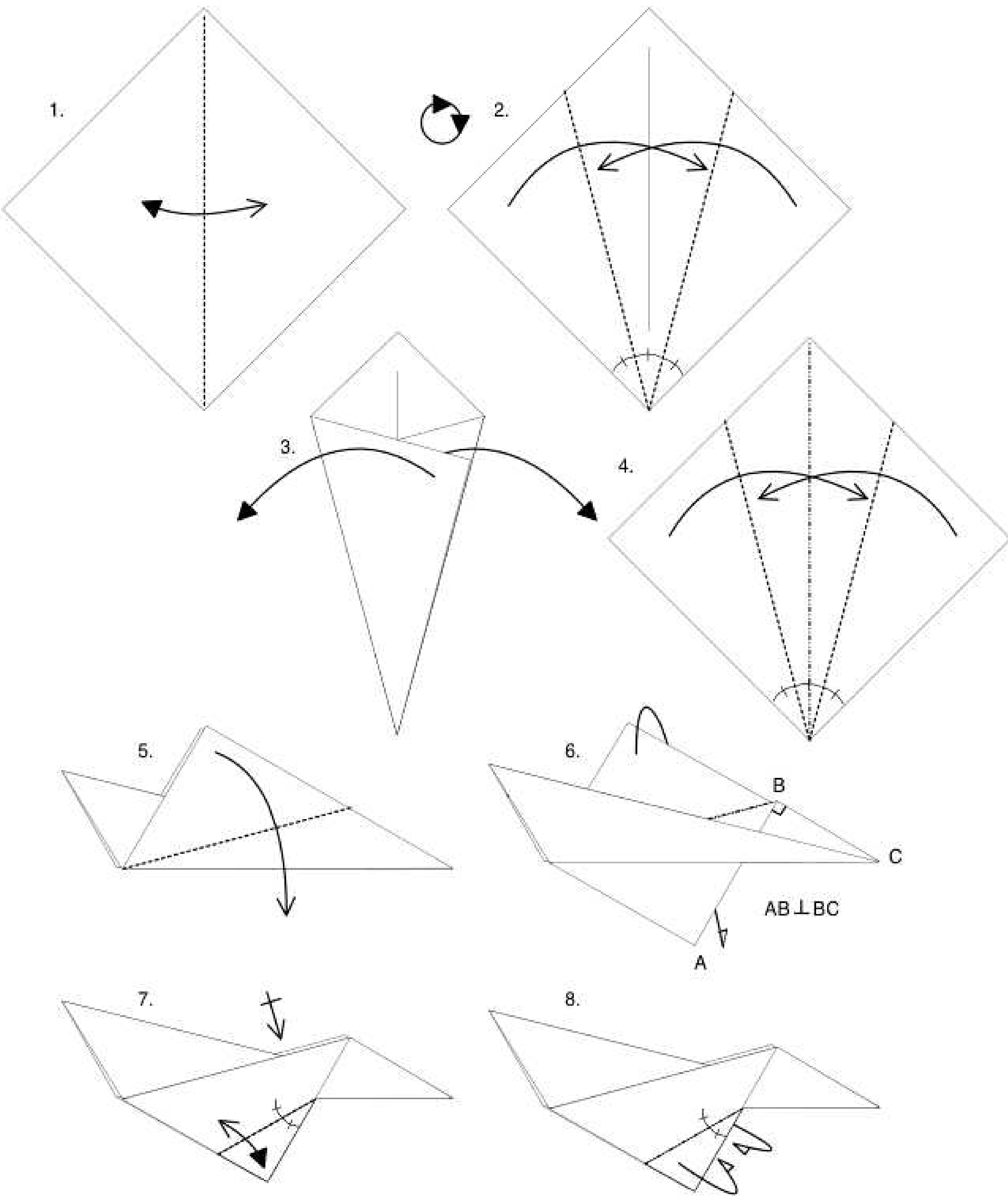


Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Sept.'94

Dove *by Michael LaFosse*

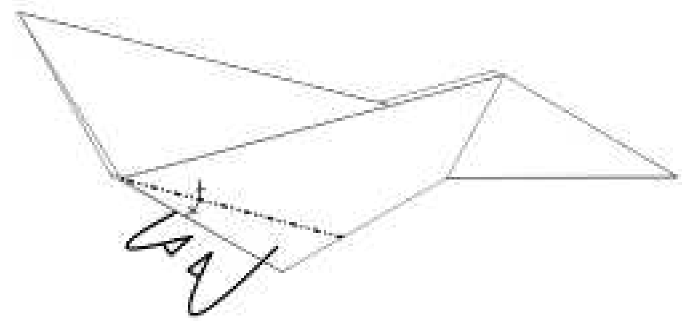
Intermediate

Fold from a white square of paper. If colored paper is used start with the colored side down for a predominantly white model. A 10" piece of paper produces a model 10" in length.

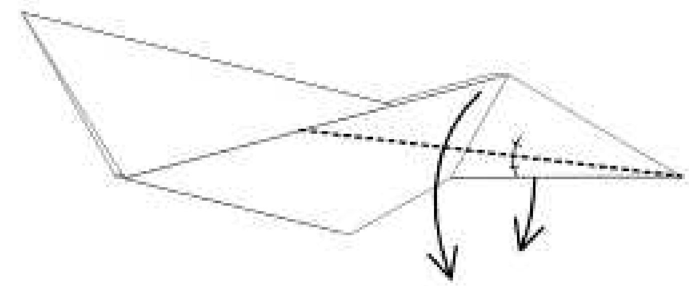


Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct.'94

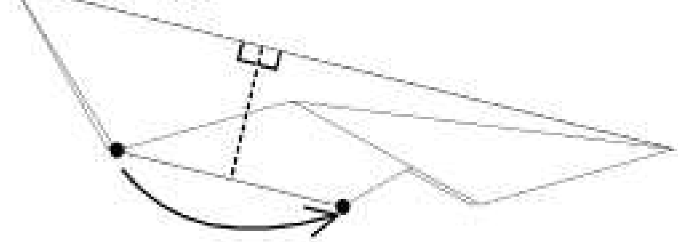
9.



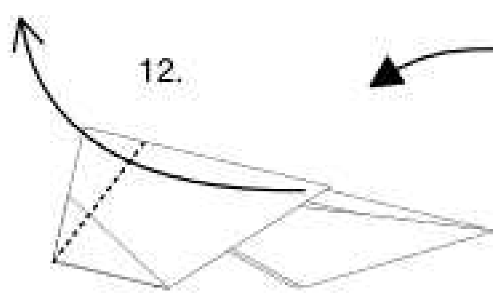
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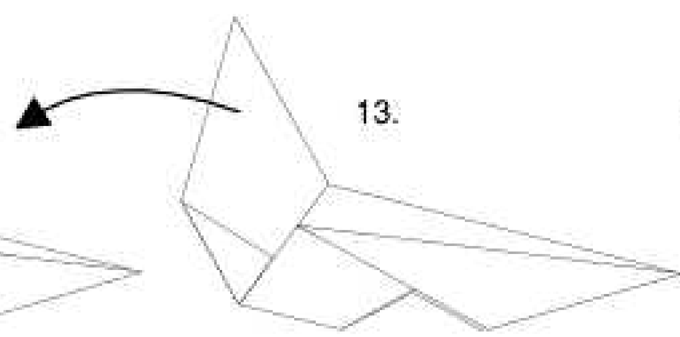
11.



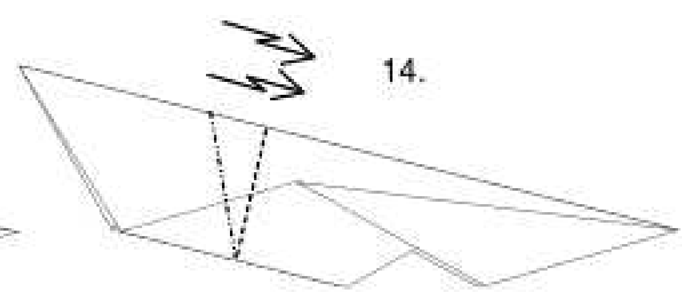
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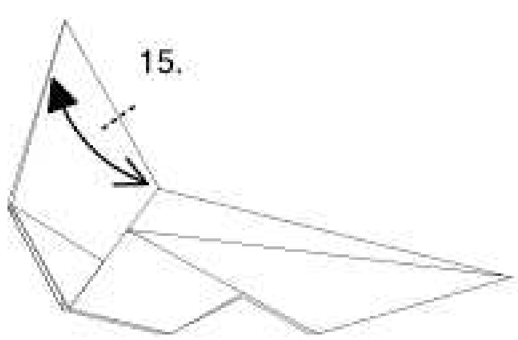
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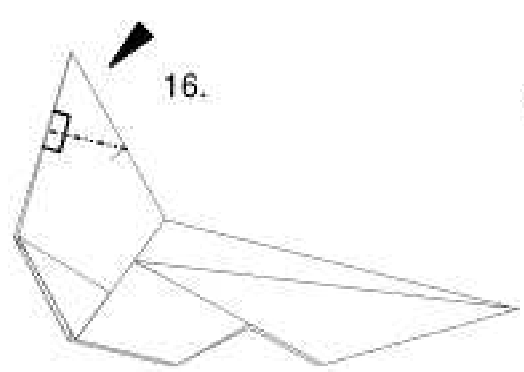
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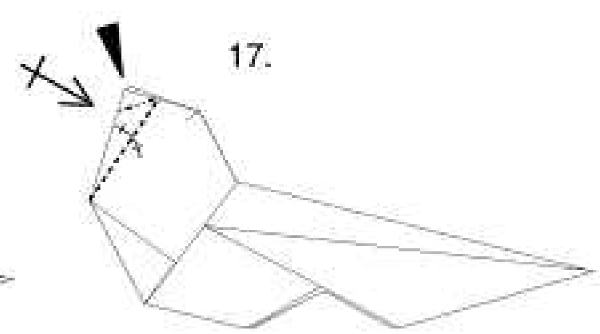
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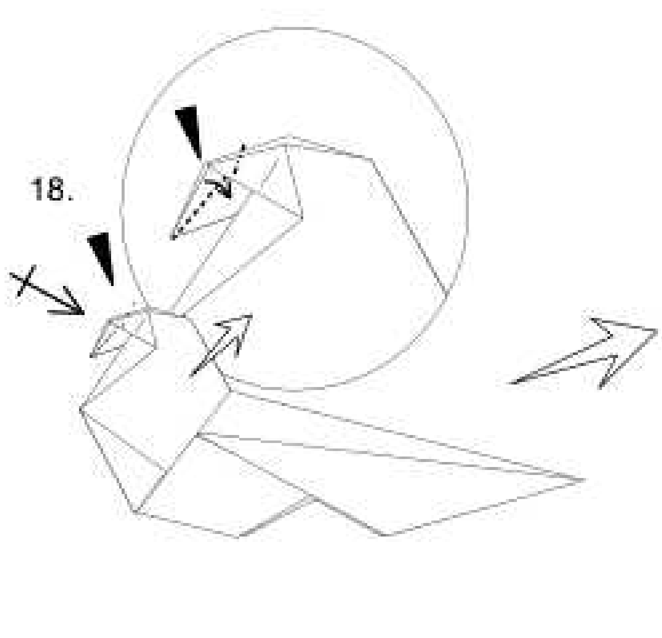
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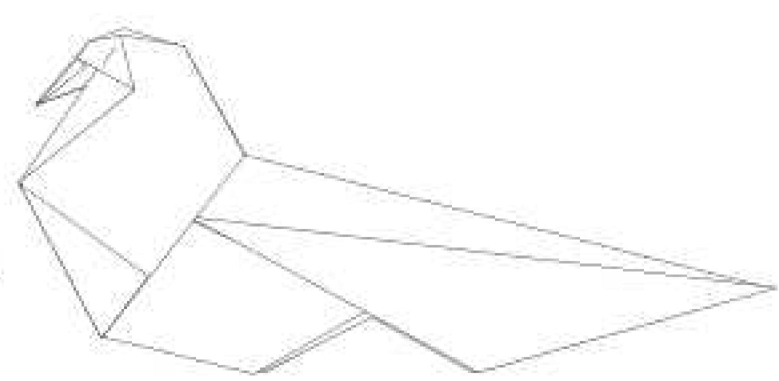


17.



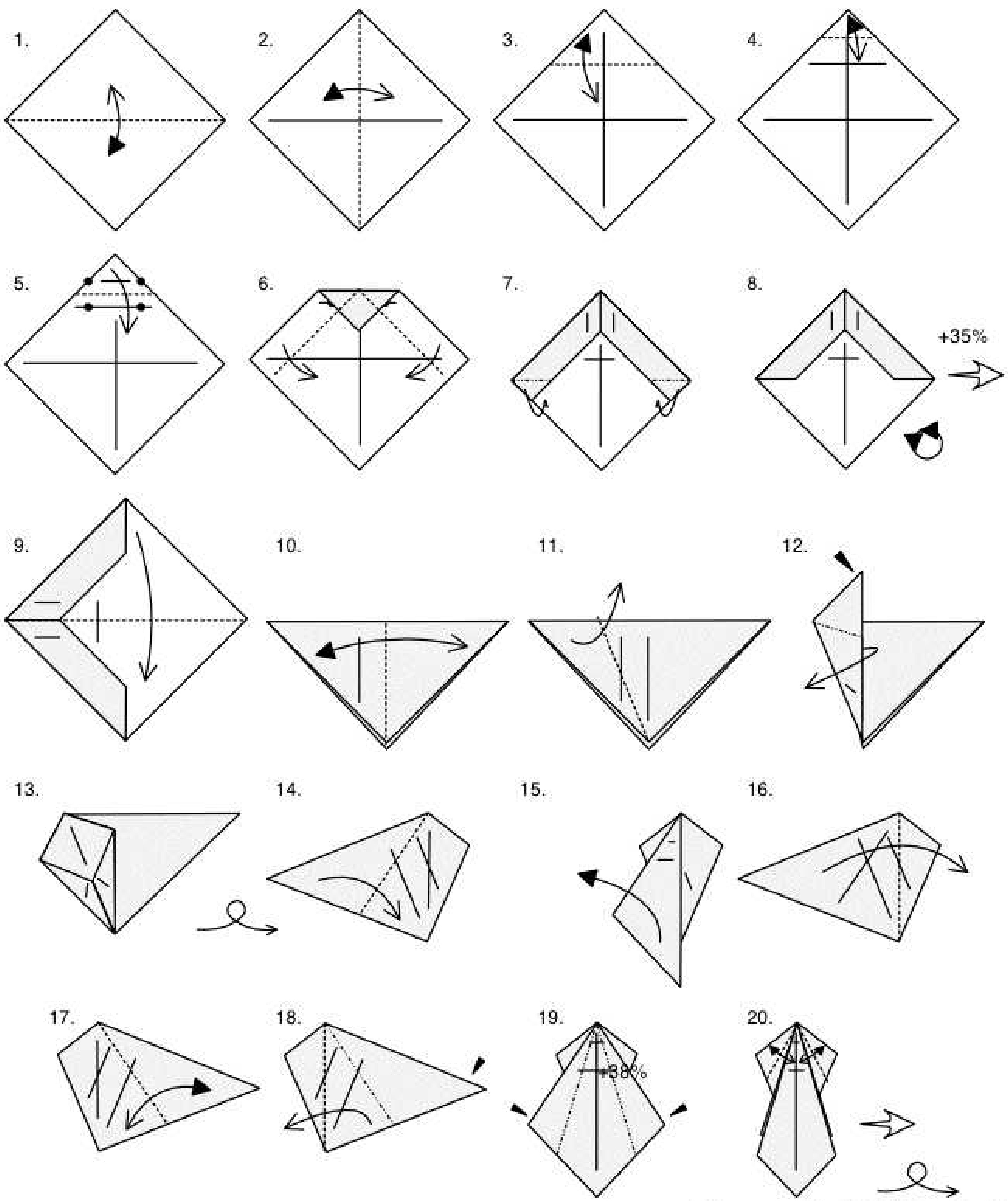
18.



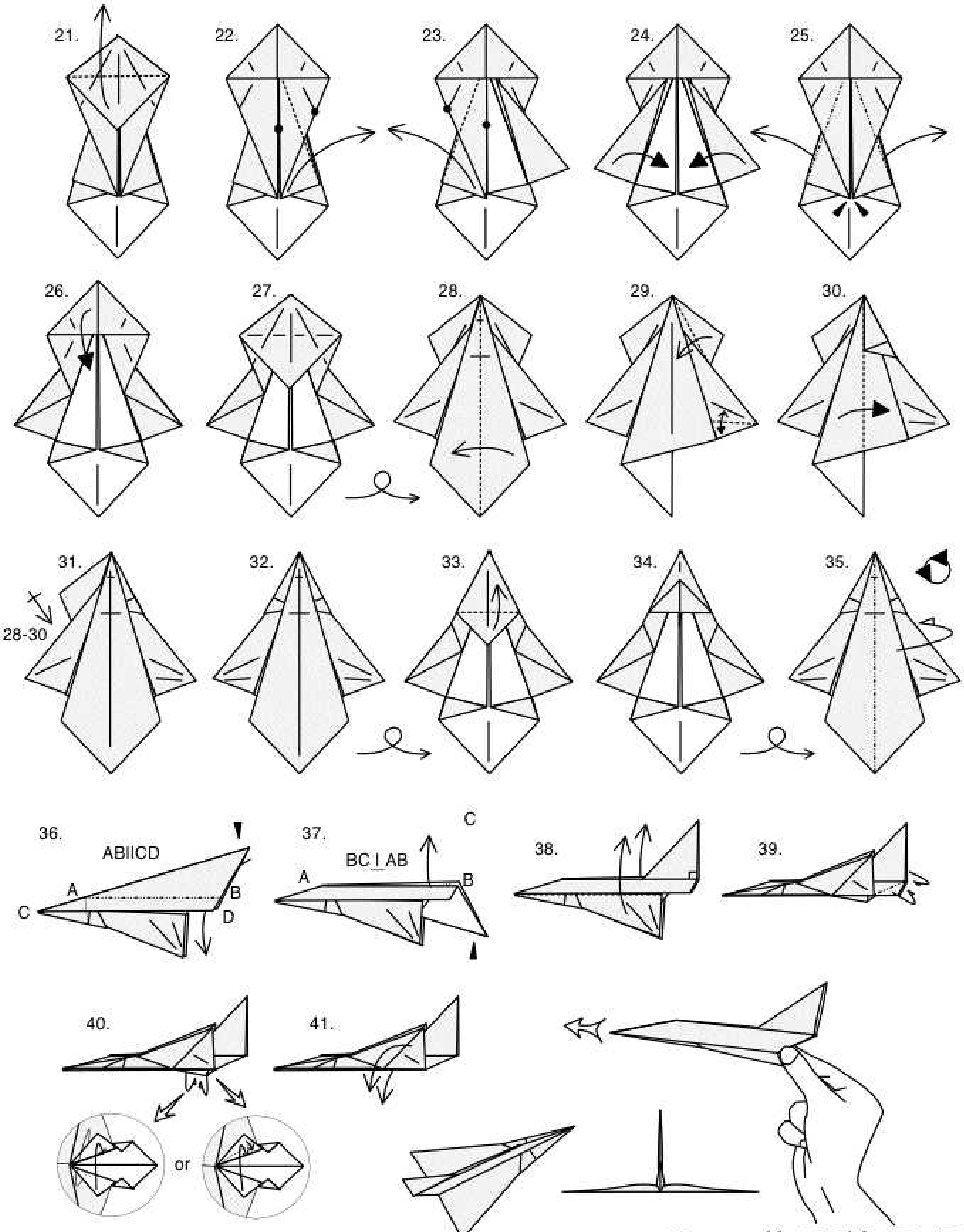


F-102 by Michael LaFosse

Hi-Intermediate   Start with a square of paper, colored side down. A 10" piece of paper produces a 4" model.



Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct.'94

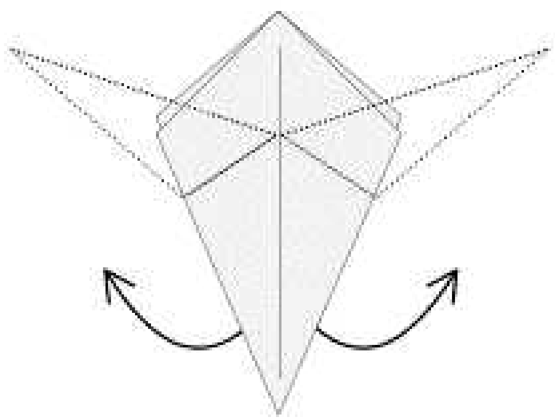


Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct.'94

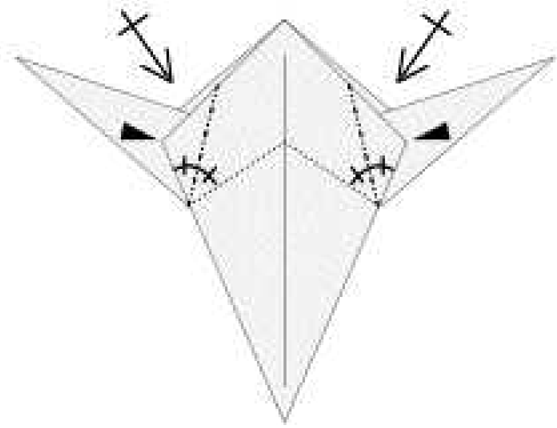
Heron by Gabriel Willow (ME)

Complex

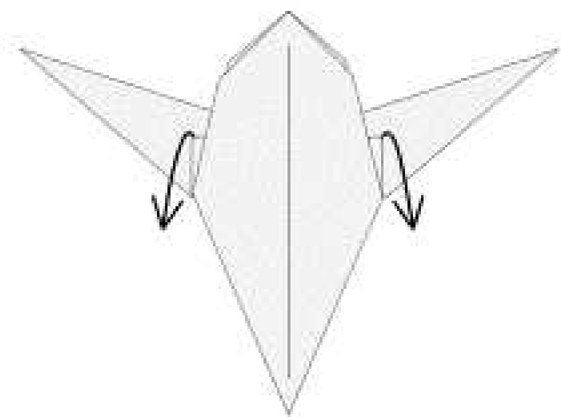
Fold from a colored bird base. A 10" piece of paper produces a model 6" high.



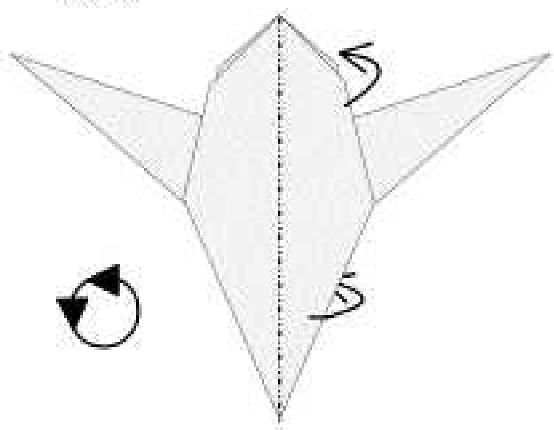
1. Reverse fold both flaps above the horizontal so that the points rest as shown.



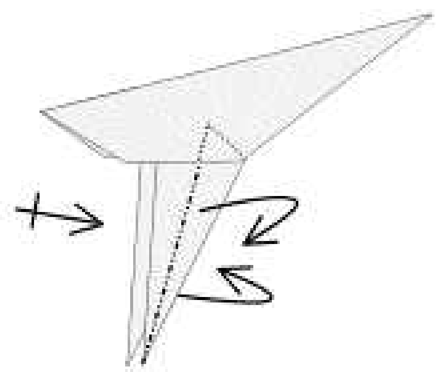
2. Sink triangularly using the hidden landmarks. This will leave two small flaps sticking out.



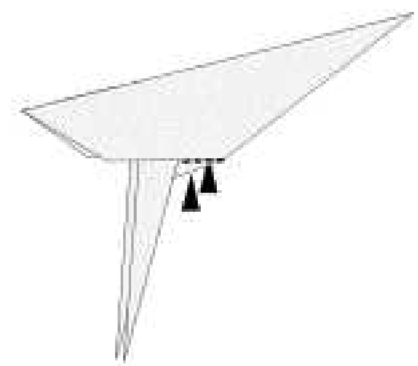
3. Reverse fold the two flaps. **DO NOT** repeat behind.



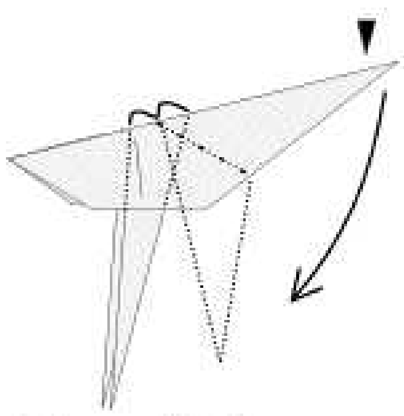
4. Fold in half & rotate 90 degrees.



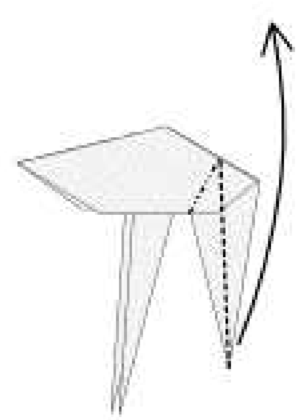
5. Thin the legs by folding them inside.



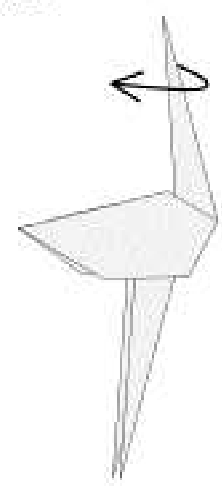
6. Reverse fold the two flaps.



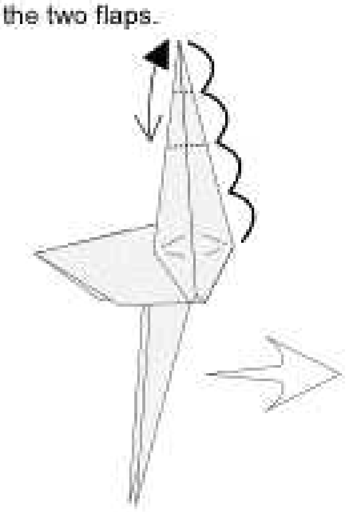
7. Reverse fold. Note location of landmarks.



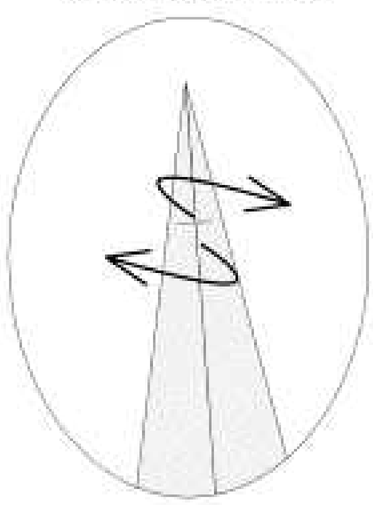
8. Double rabbit ear back up.



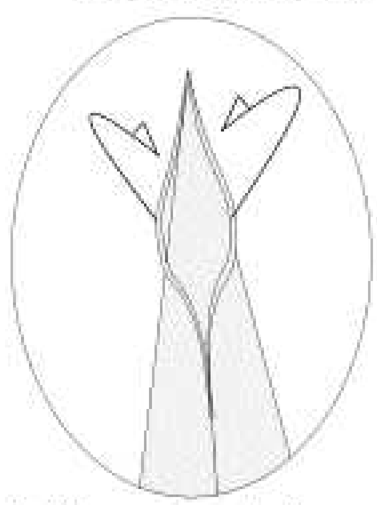
9. Open the model out, but do not crease.



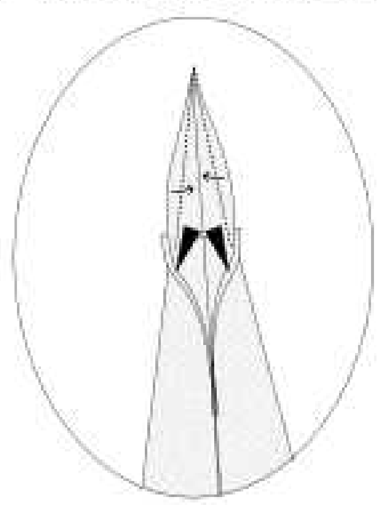
10. Crease the top fourth.



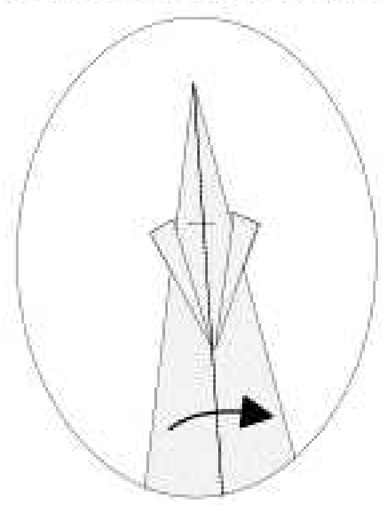
11. Close-up view. Carefully open the two layers on each side.



12. Wrap only the outer layer behind on the 1/4th mark made in step 10.

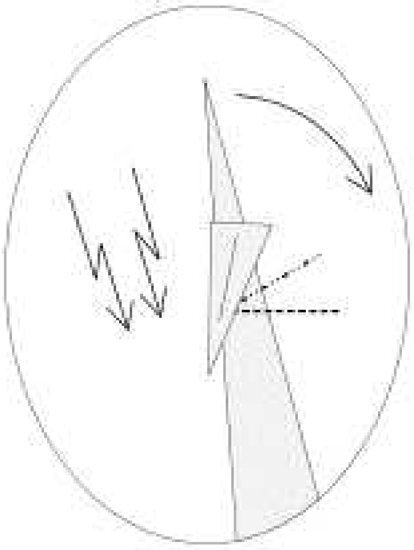


13. Fold the inner layers back in. Flatten out the outter layers.

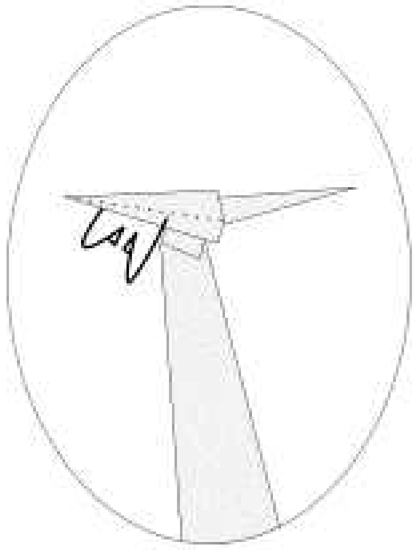


14. Close the flap back up.

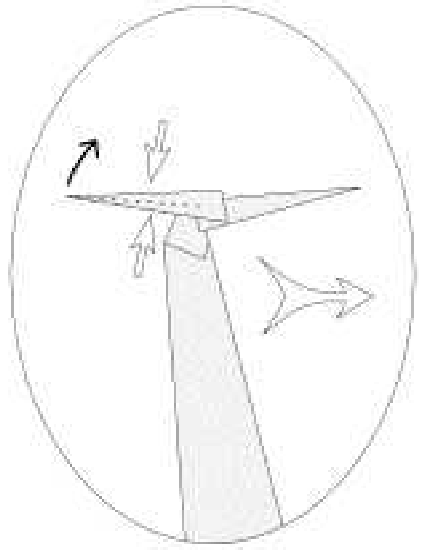
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Feb. '95



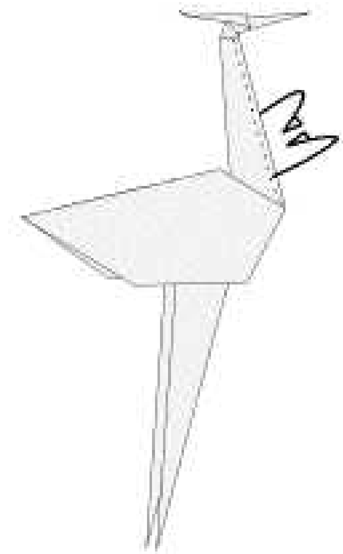
15. Move the head into position with a cromp.



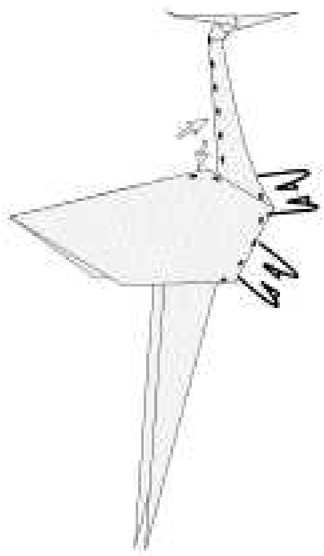
16. Thin the comb by tucking the flaps inside.



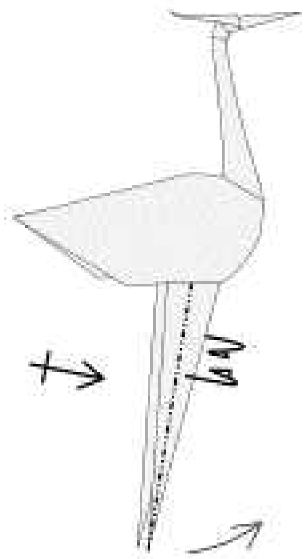
17. Pinch and curl the comb into its final shape.



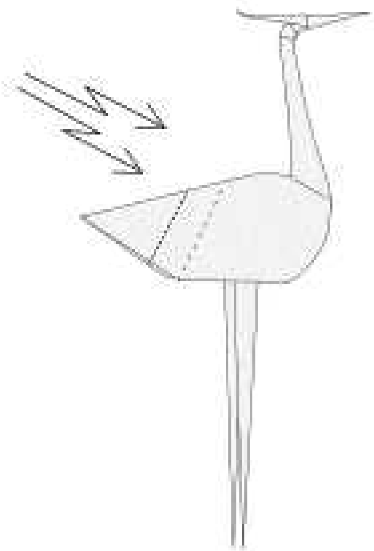
18. Thin the neck. Note that the folds curve.



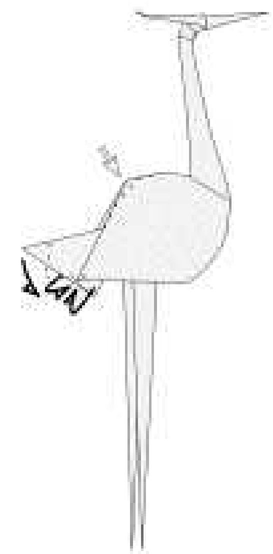
19. Continue to shape the neck and body.



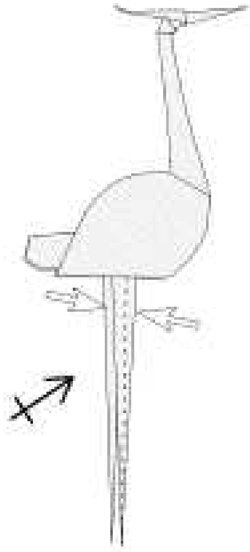
20. Thin both legs by folding the flaps to the inside of each leg.



21. Crimp, using the hidden landmark, to form the tail.



22. Shape the tail and body further.



23. Thin the legs by pinching in front and behind.



24. Move the legs into final position.

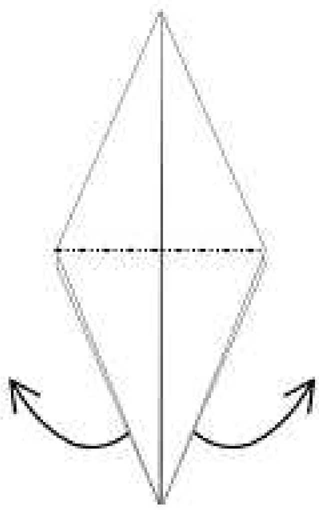


25. Completed Heron.

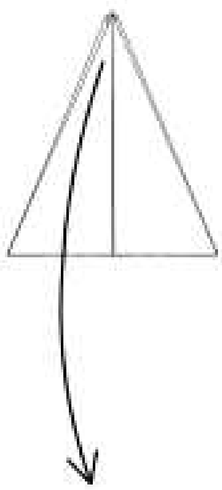
White Ibis *(Eudocimus albus)* by Gabriel Willow (ME) ©'??

High-Intermediate

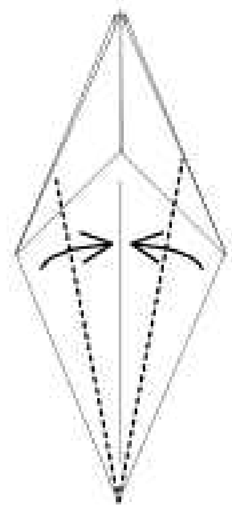
Start with a white bird base folded from red paper. A 10" piece of paper produces a model 5" in length.



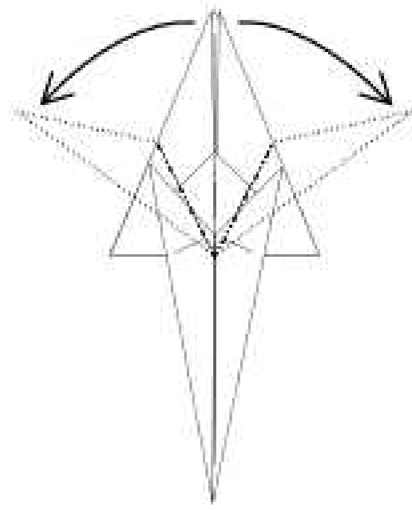
1. Reverse fold the two points.



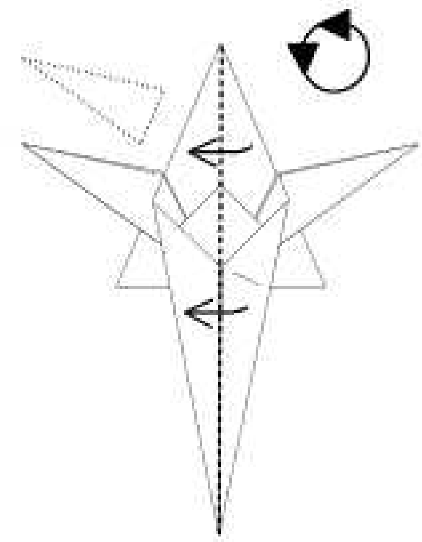
2. Fold the front point down.



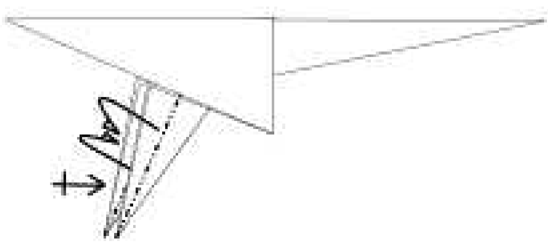
3. Fold the edges inward.



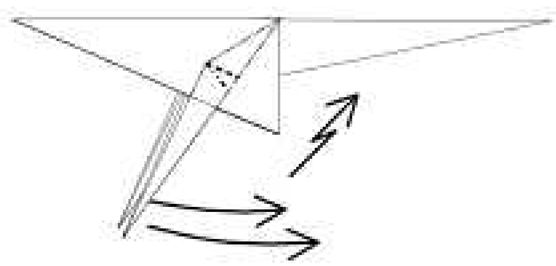
4. Reverse fold the points.



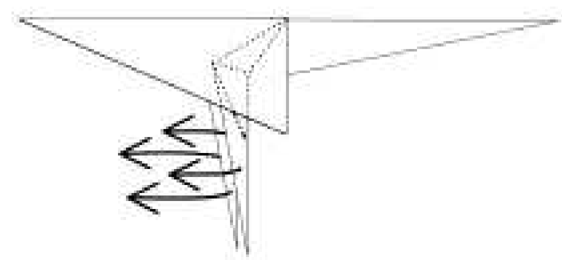
5. Note that each point forms an equalteral triangle. Fold the model in half and rotate 90 degrees.



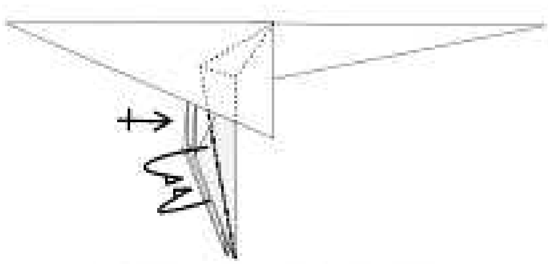
6. Fold the flaps inside each leg.



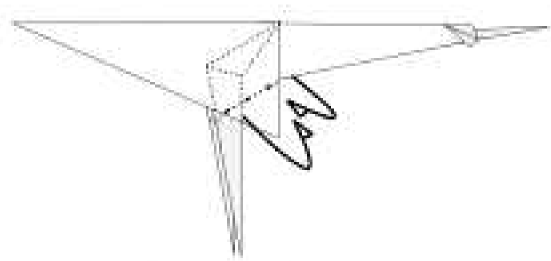
7. Crimp the legs forward so that they are parallel to the front of the body.



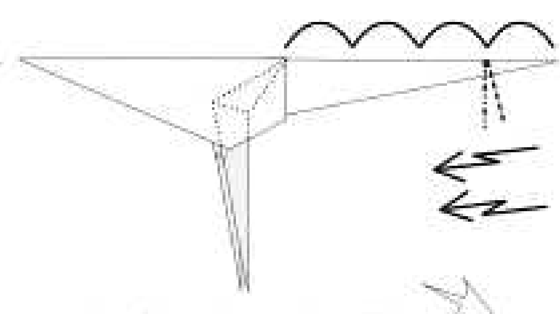
8. Carefully slide the paper back as far as it will go on both sides of both legs.



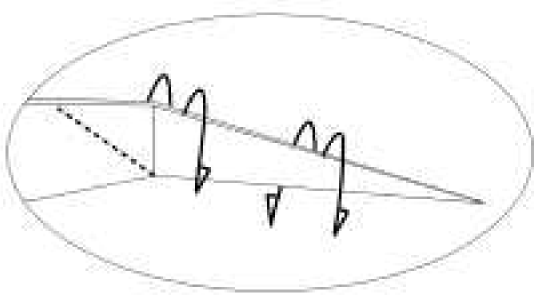
9. Fold the colored flaps inside. Note that part of the leg will still be white. Repeat behind.



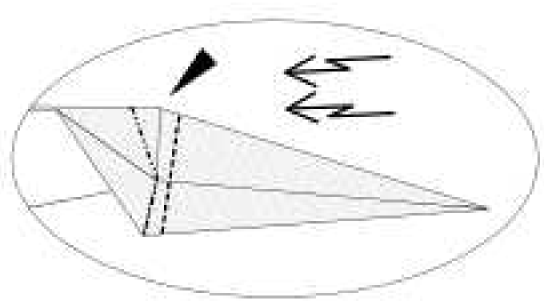
10. Fold both flaps inside.



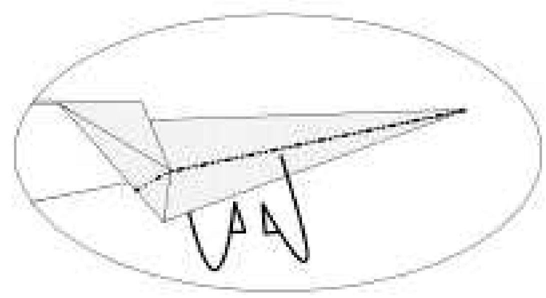
11. Crimp the neck at 1/4.



12. Carefully pull the flaps down.

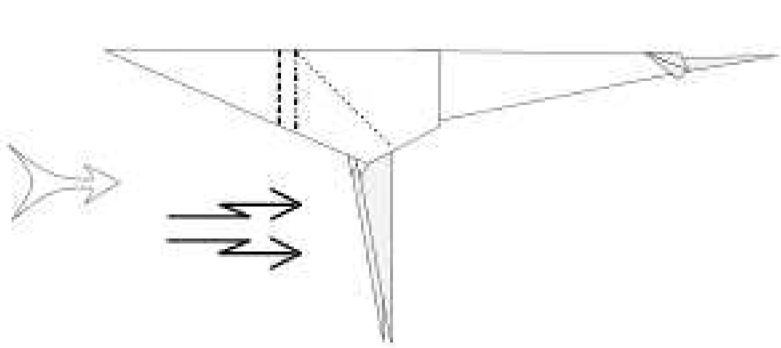


13. Crimp/sink the point. See step 14 for correct positioning.

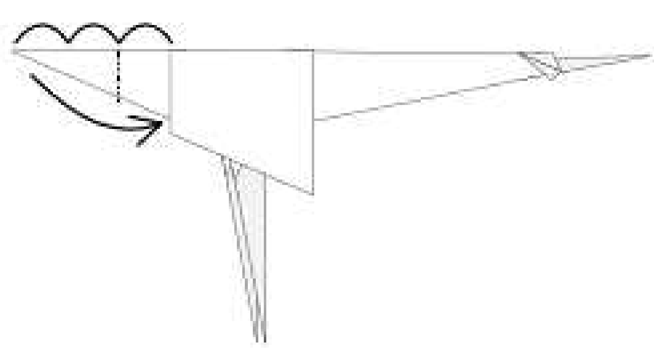


14. Fold the flaps inside.

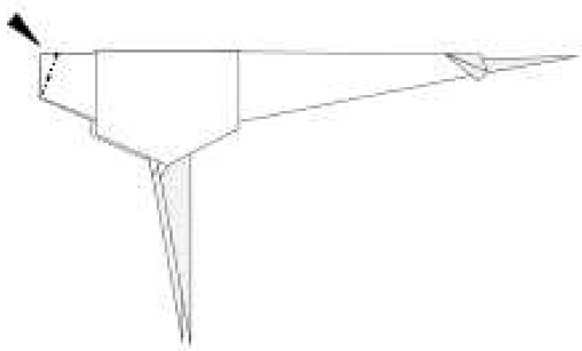
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Feb. '95



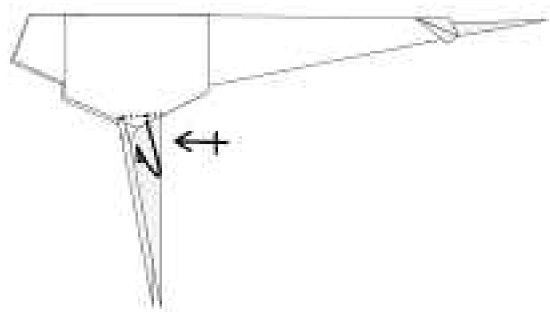
15. Crease the tail.



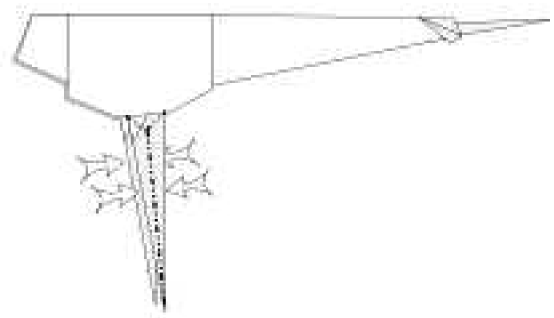
16. Fold inside.



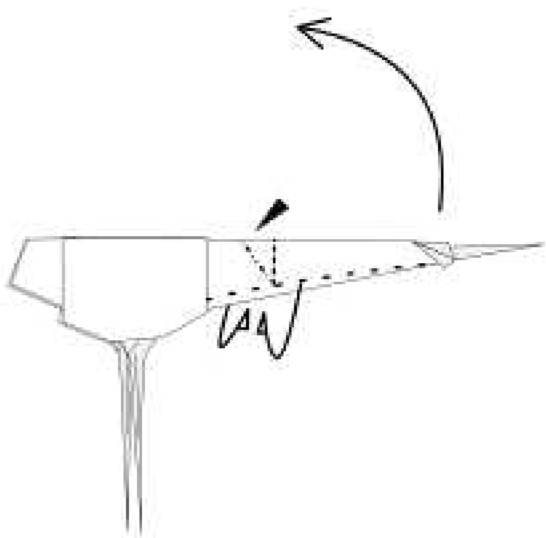
17. Reverse fold.



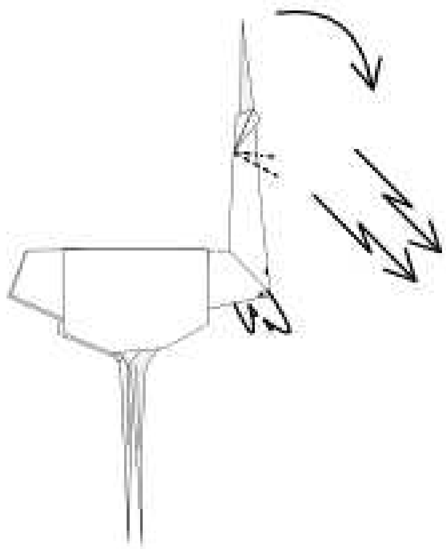
18. Fold both flaps inside.



19. Shape the legs.



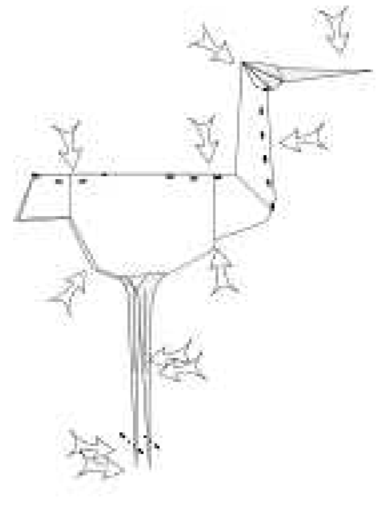
20. Crimp the neck while thinning.



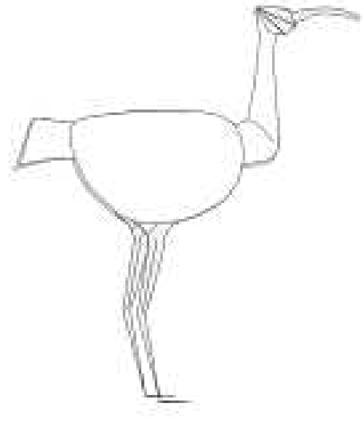
21. Shape the bottom & crimp again.



22. Fold the flaps inside.



23. Soften into final shape.



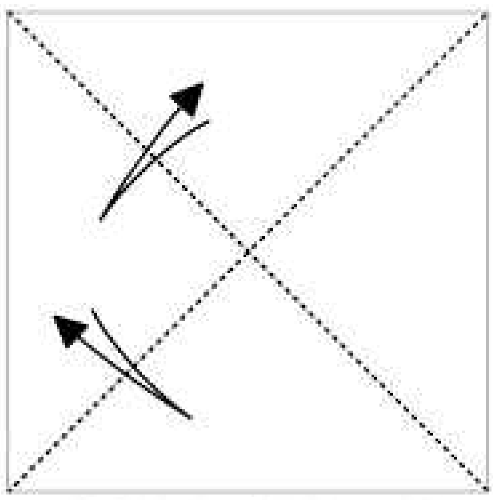
24. Completed model.

Butterfly *(Sinking Exercise) by J.C. Nolan (MD)*

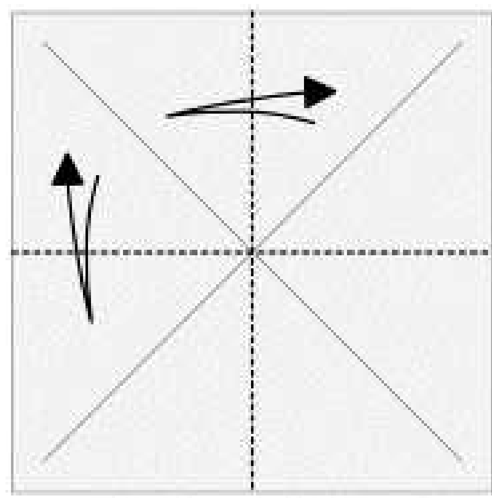
©'93

Intermediate

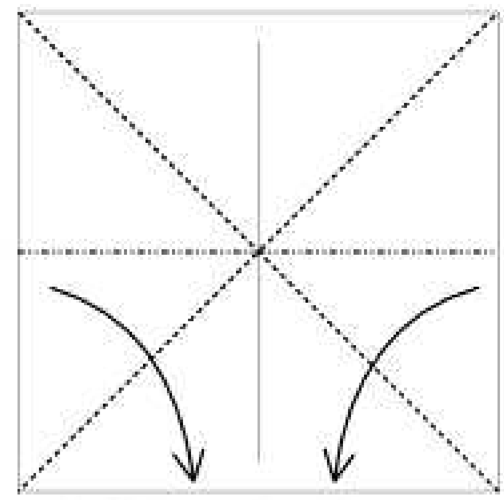
This model and its sister model "Andrea's Rose" were created as sinking exercises. Sinking is not as difficult as it seems, and after learning the proper technique it becomes quite easy with practice. This model concentrates on the "pleat sink" type, in which a piece of paper is unfolded completely, and refolded like a fan. The model can be folded from any type of paper, though foil backed papers are more difficult to work with.



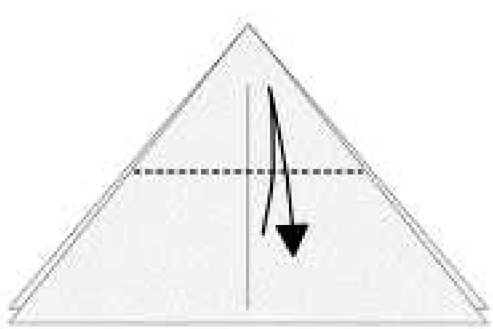
1. Fold and unfold diagonally. Turn the paper over.



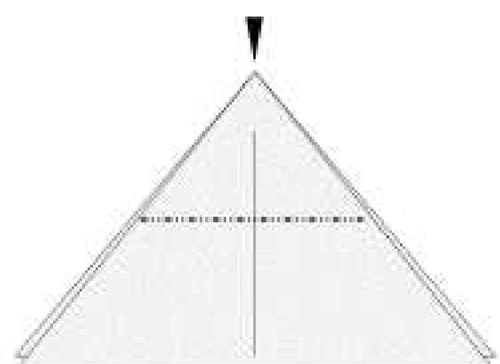
2. Fold and unfold laterally. Turn the paper over.



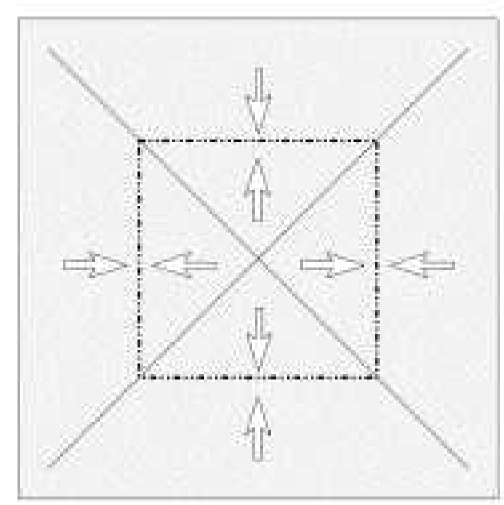
3. Fold a waterbomb base on the existing creases.



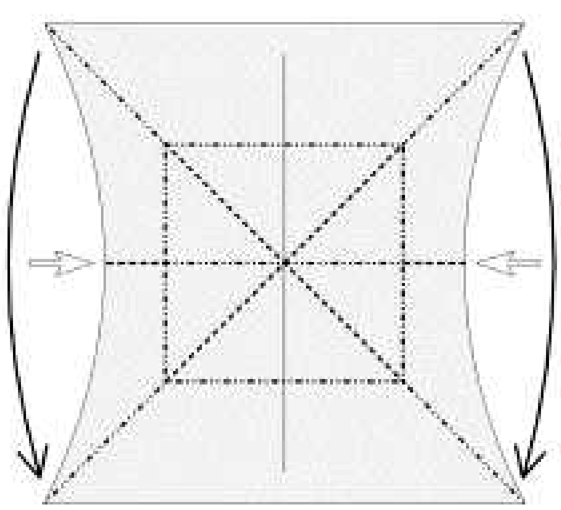
4. Fold and unfold.



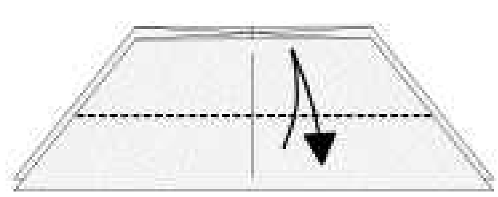
5. Now we will sink the top half of the model. The next two steps show how. Open the model completely.



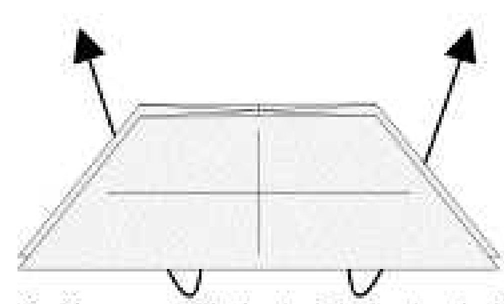
6. Pinch each of the four creases together forming a plateau on the paper. The model will not lie flat.



7. Now, fold the model back into a waterbomb base, downward as you go.

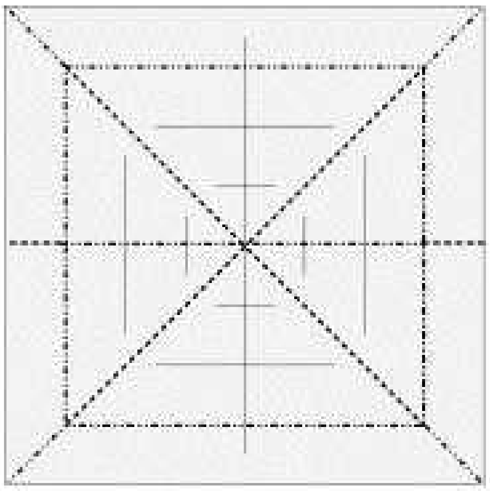


8. Fold and unfold the entire model in half.

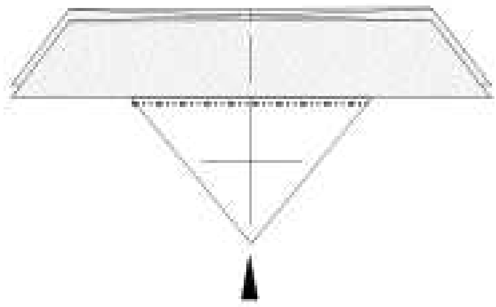


9. Now we will pleat-sink the top half of the model. The next three steps show how. Open the model completely.

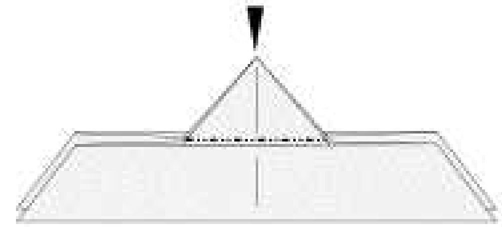
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan



10. Pinch the outermost creases (indicated by the thicker lines) into shape, just like in step 6. Then, incorporate the rest of the creases, folding the model back into a waterbomb base.



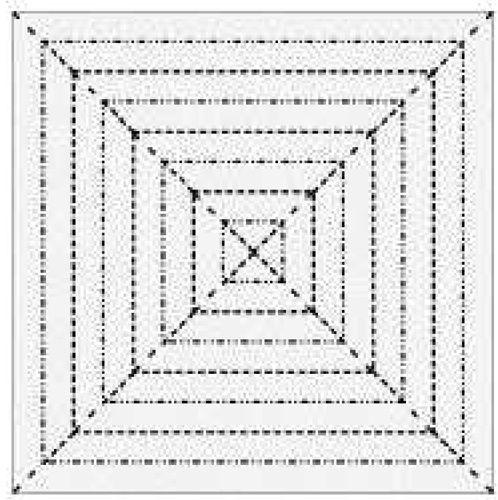
11. Next, sink the white area upward using the same approach used in the previous steps: open the model partly, pinch the new creases into place, and fold the model back up.



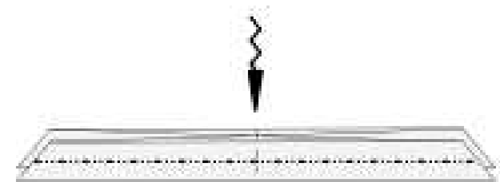
12. Sink the last area. This will complete the pleat sink.



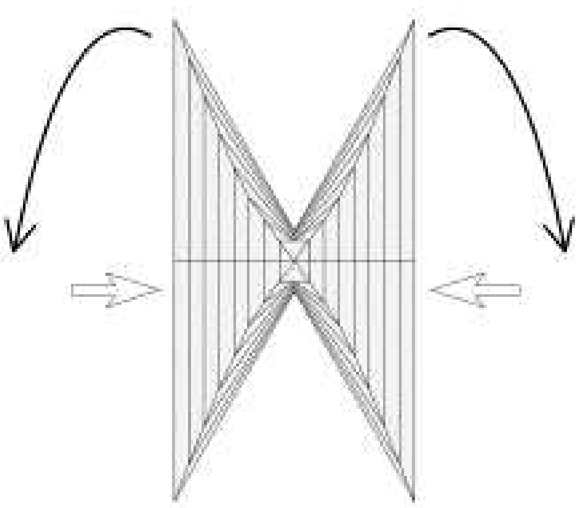
13. Pleat sink the next level. As before, fold the model in half very accurately, and then unfold the paper completely.



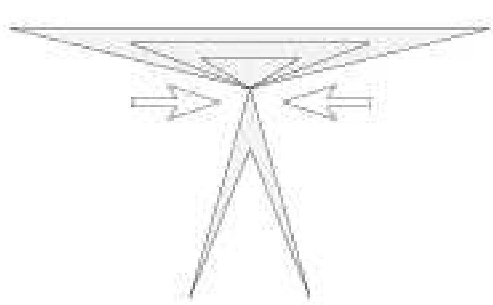
14. Fold the paper back up as in the previous steps but with twice as many folds. Start with the outside square and work inward, one level at a time.



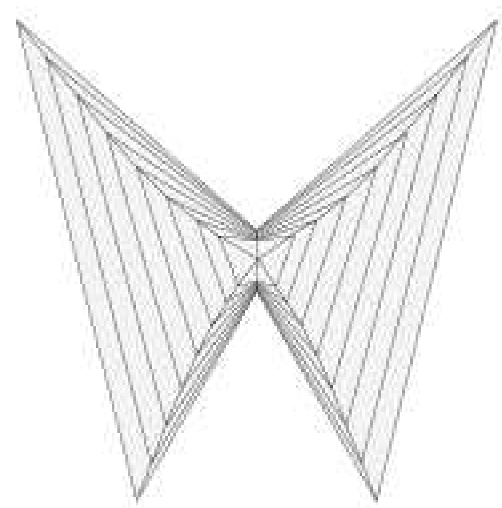
15. Pleat sink the final level.



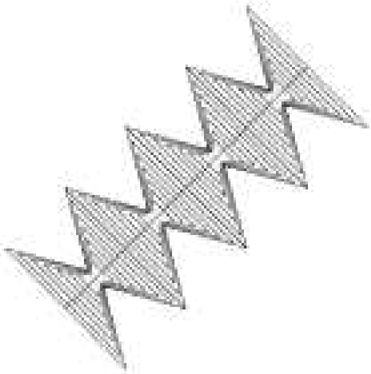
16. This is a simplified view. To complete the model, pinch the paper closed, just under the horizontal center. The top flaps will flip down and to the sides automatically.



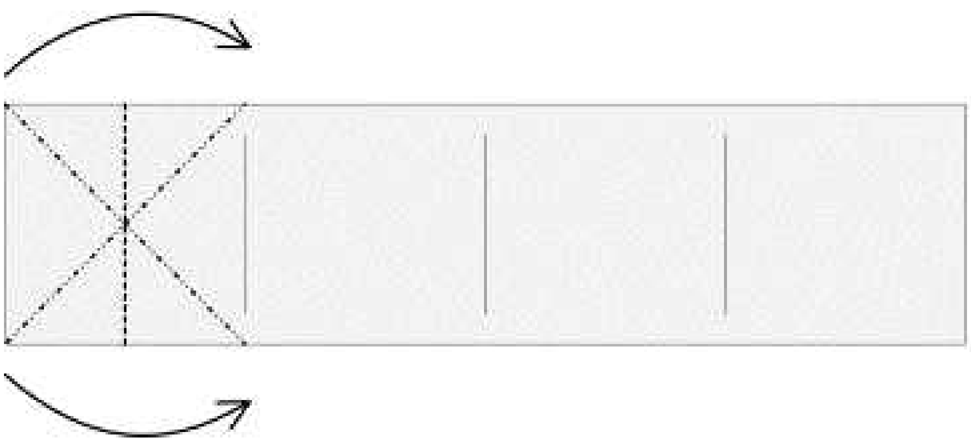
17. This is another simplified view. Allow model to open up.



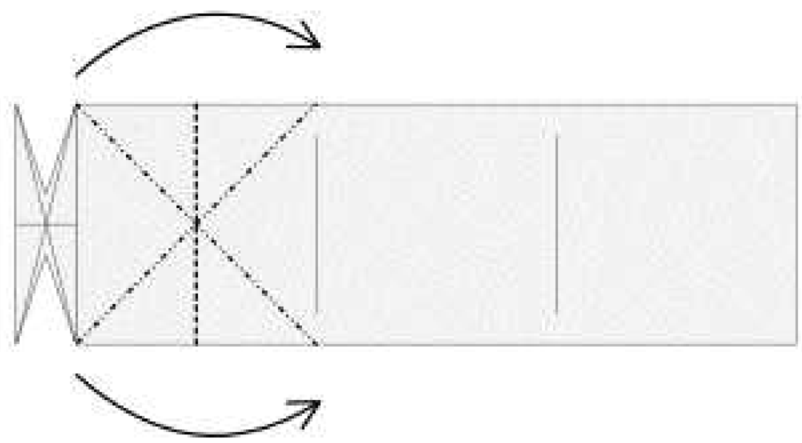
18. Completed model.



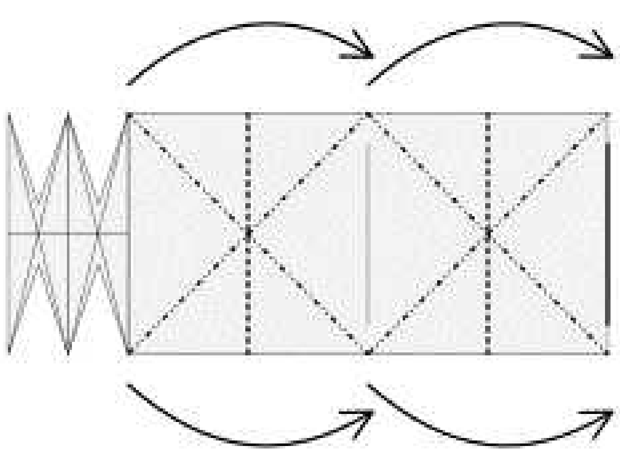
Butterfly Chain - I created this model after designing the butterfly. It struck me that in the butterfly, since two of the edges of the paper were left completely intact, then one could probably string a chain of butterflies together, connected by the wings. That night I sat down and folded it. The model is good practice for folders who want to increase their comfort level with sinking as well as improve their precision skills such as fudging creases to make things line up correctly. The model can be folded from any type of paper, though kami works best for beginners.



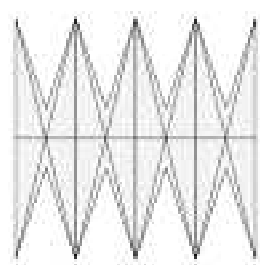
1. Start with a 1 by n piece of paper with each square marked with a crease. This example shows a 1 by 4 piece of paper. Fold a waterbomb base on the first square.



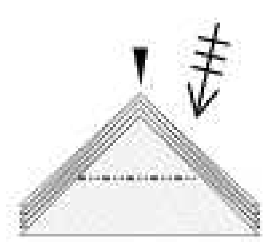
2. Fold a waterbomb base on the next square.



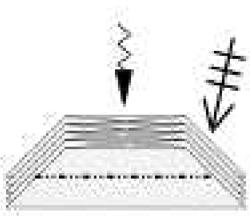
3. Continue folding waterbomb bases on the rest of the sections.



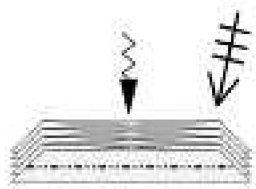
4. Now you have a chain of waterbomb bases.



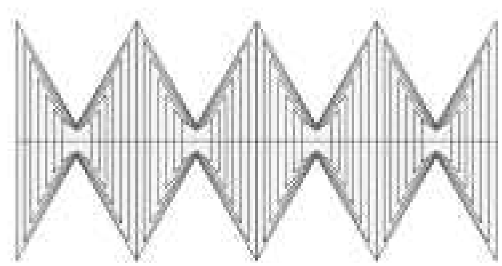
5. This is a side view. Sink the top of each waterbomb base.



6. As with the butterfly, pleat-sink each portion.



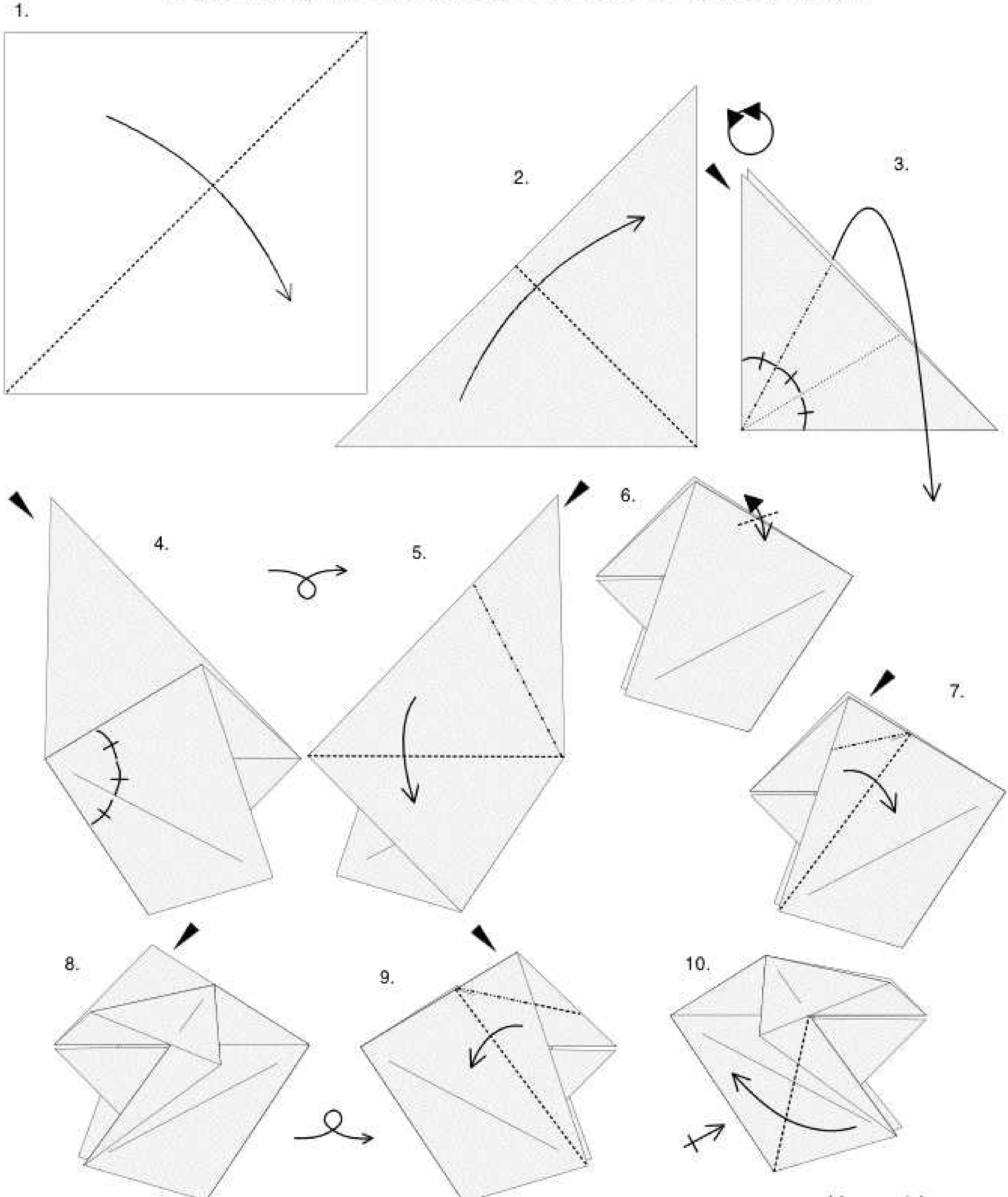
7. Pleat-sink each portion again.



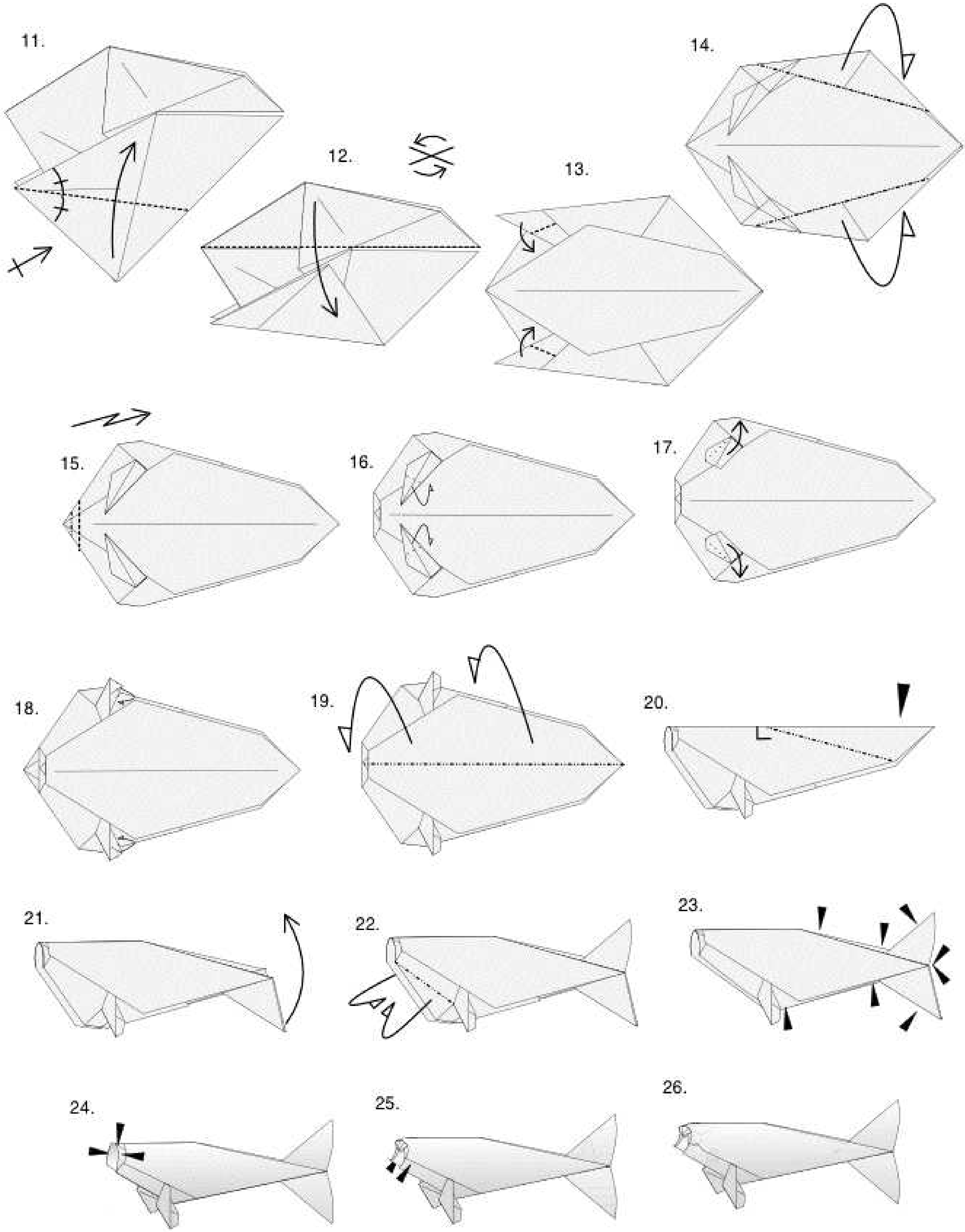
8. This is the completed model. It works like a little wind up toy. Try holding each end of the model with either hand and gently winding it up like a rubber band. Let go and it will spring back into shape.

Koi by Michael LaFosse

Intermediate — Fold from a white square of paper. If colored paper is used start with the colored side down for a predominantly white model. A 10" piece of paper produces a model 6" in length.



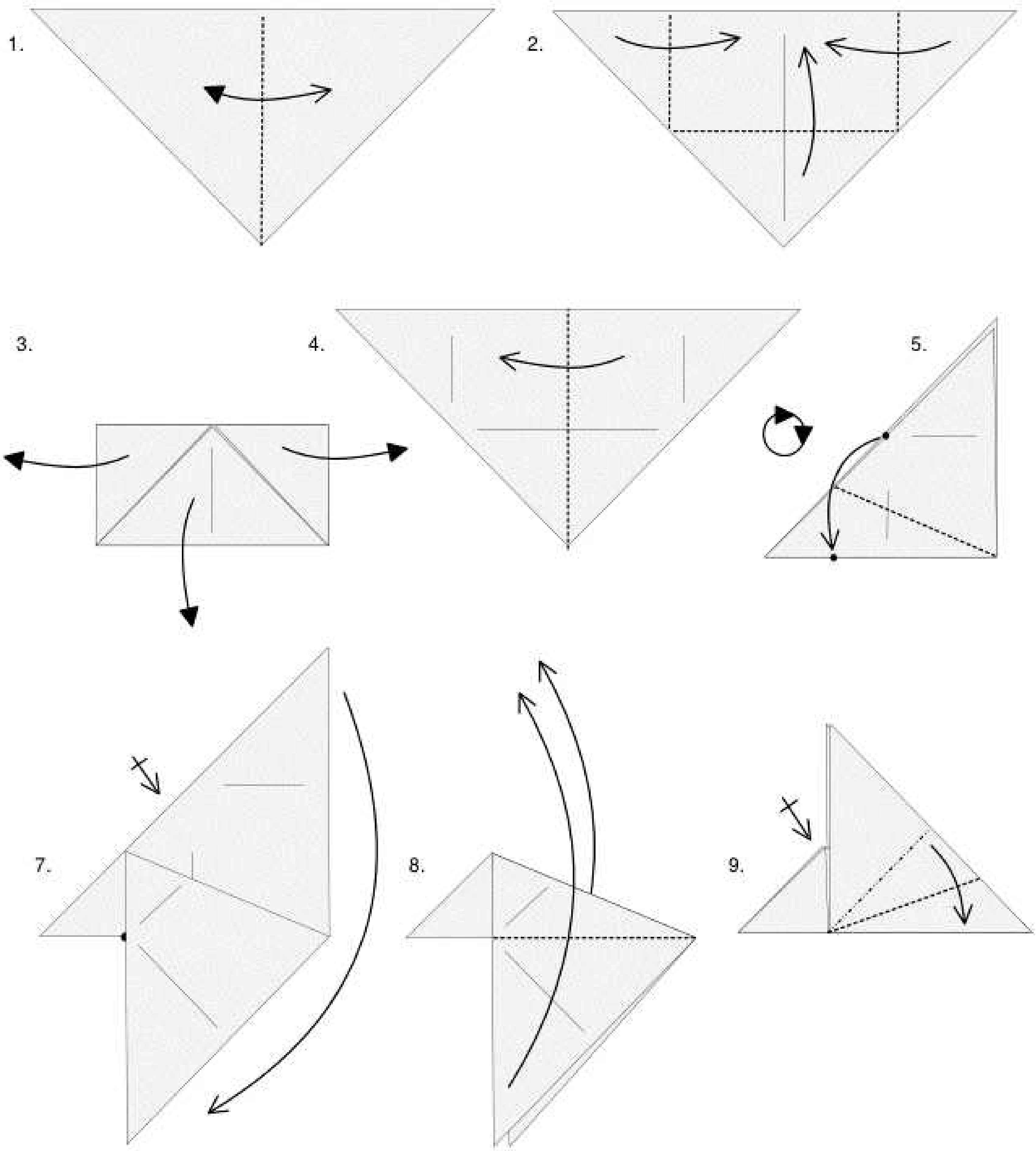
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct.'94


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Happy Good Luck Bat by Michael LaFosse

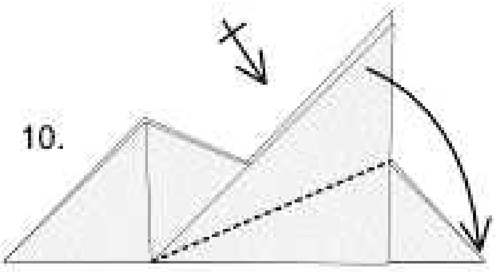
Intermediate

This model, designed for the New York Asia Society in 1984, is the Japanese symbol for good luck. The bat is "happy" because the tapering of the ears in the final step causes it to appear to be smiling. The model is intended to be wet-folded from a half a square of paper, colored identically on both sides, but it may also be folded from a single square folded in half diagonally. A10" square produces a 5" model.

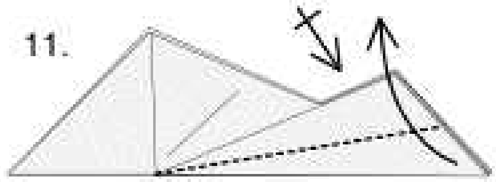


Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Sept.'94

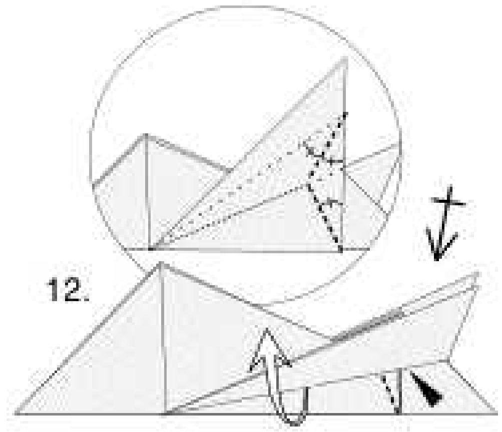
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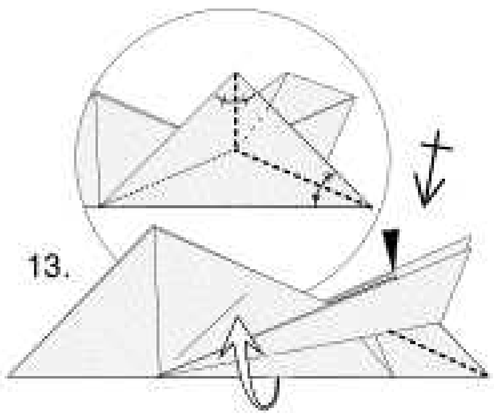
11.



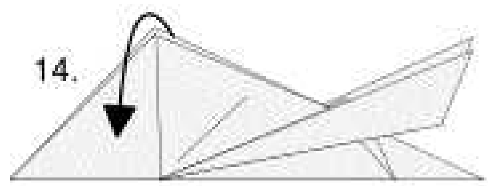
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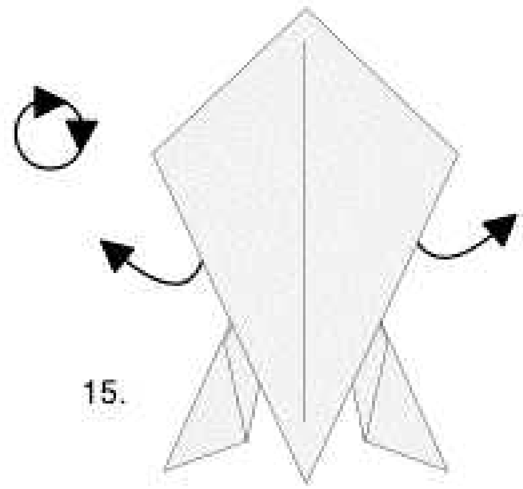
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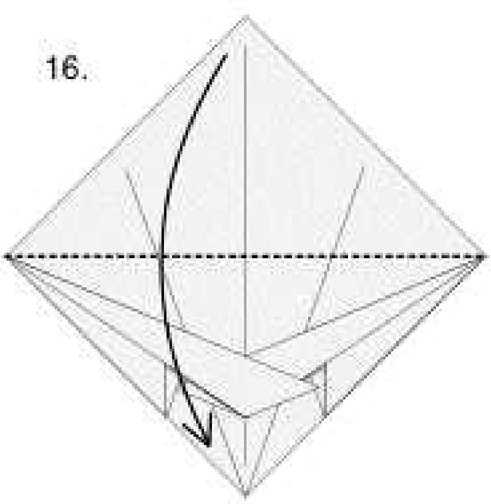
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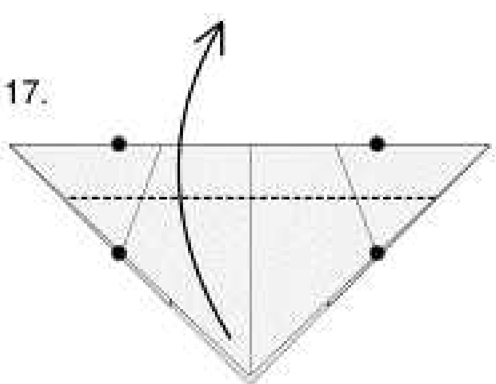
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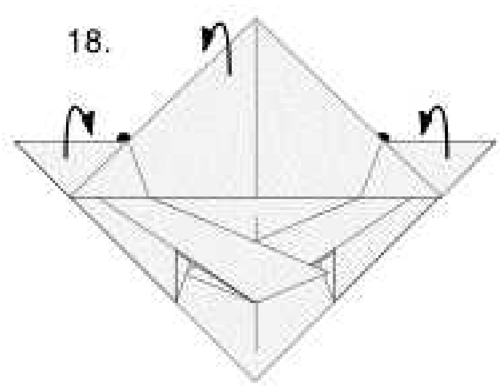
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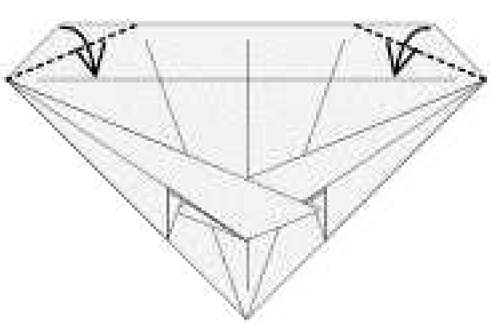
17.



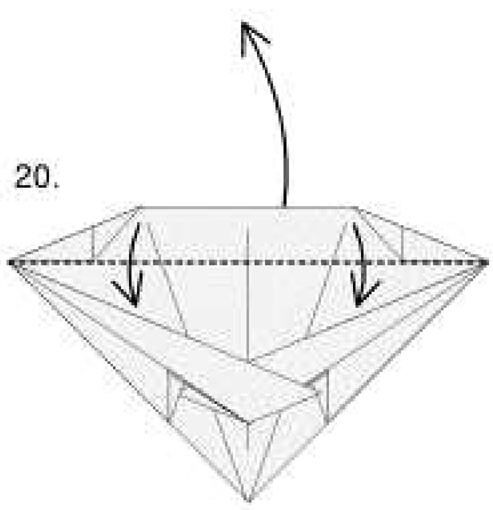
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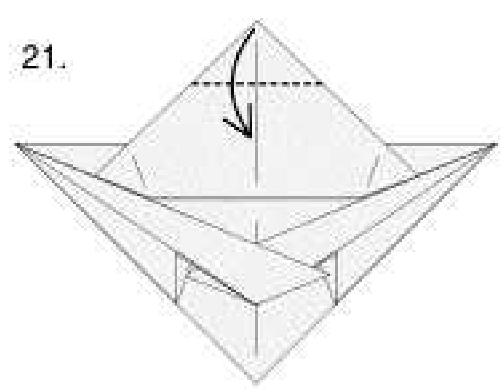
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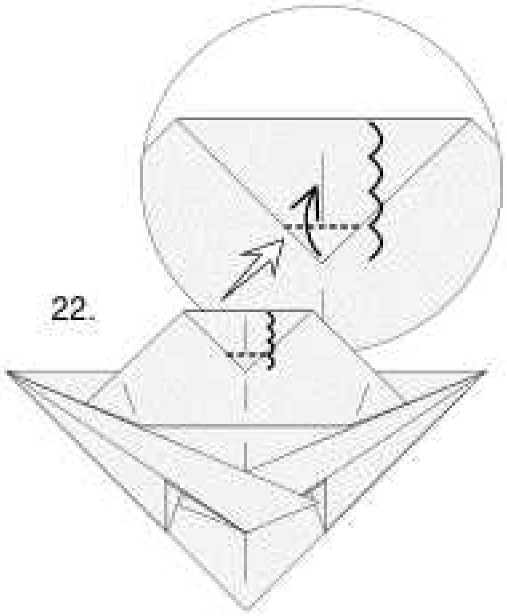
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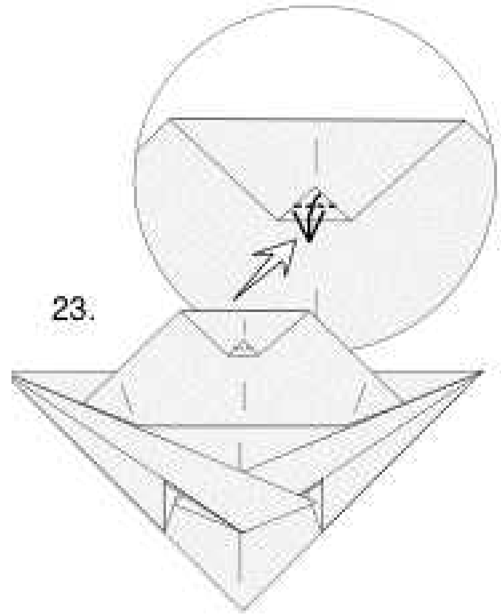
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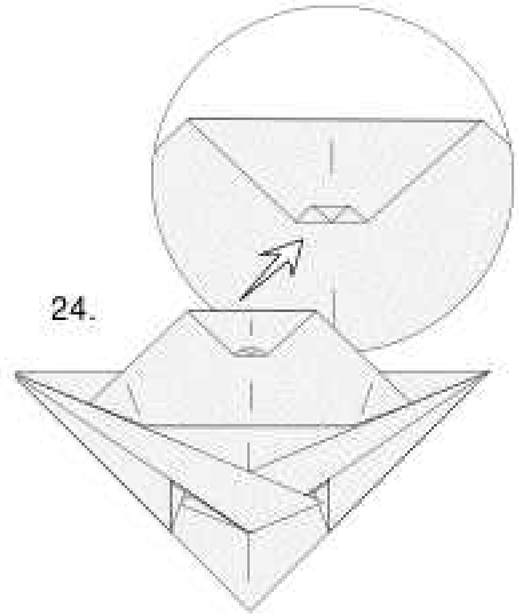
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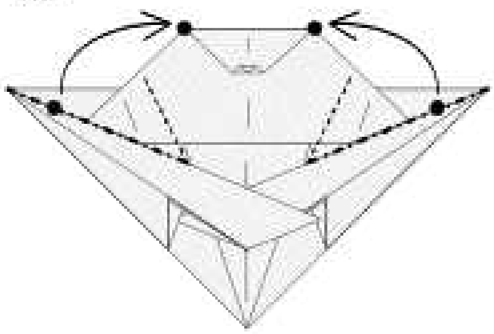
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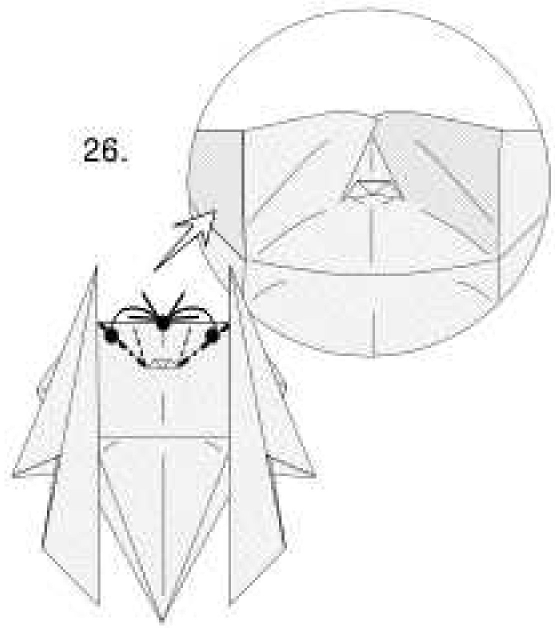
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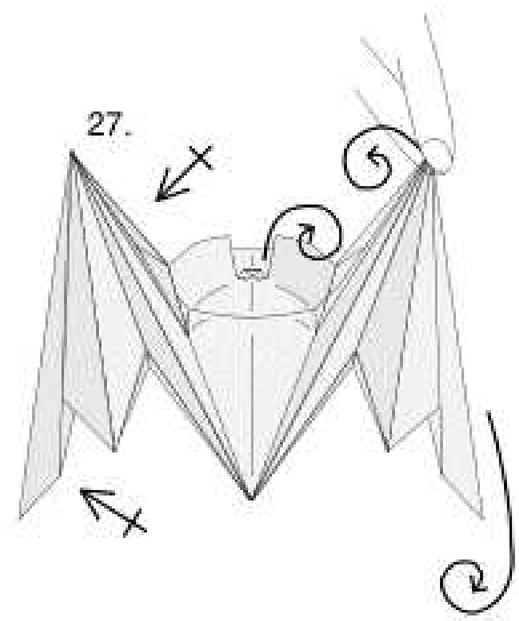
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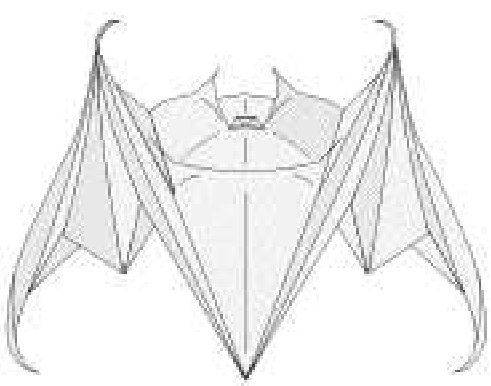


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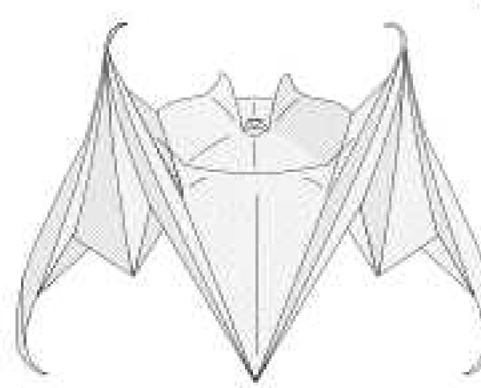
27.





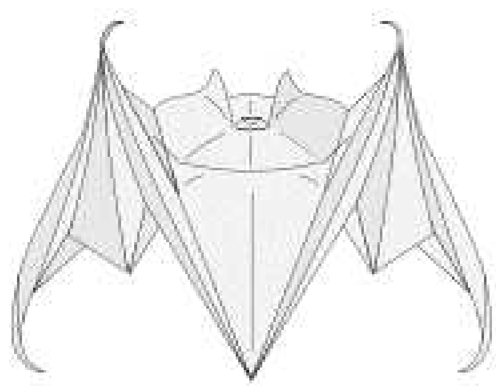
Grumpy Bat

(Taper Ears Inward)



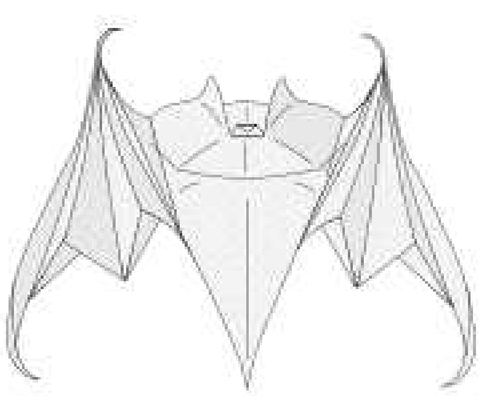
Vocal Bat

(Open Mouth)



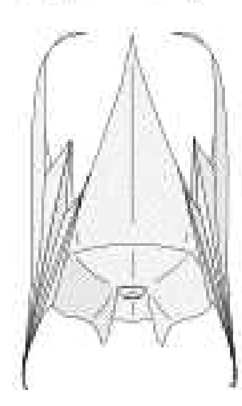
Happy Bat

(Original Version)



Tapered Bat

(Taper Bottom Inward)



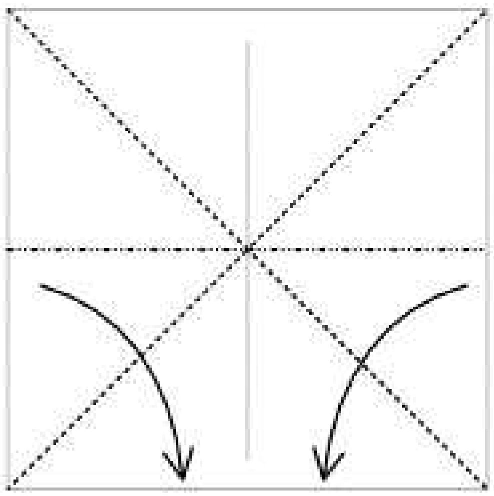
Sleeping Bat

(Taper Bottom, Invert & Compress)

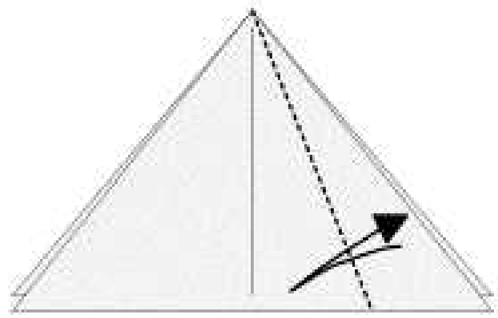
Octopus by J.C. Nolan (MD)

Complex

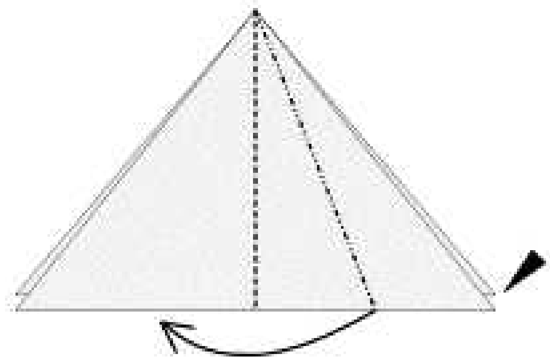
This model should be folded from foil backed paper. Gold Japanese foil works very well. A 10" piece of paper produces a model 4" across.



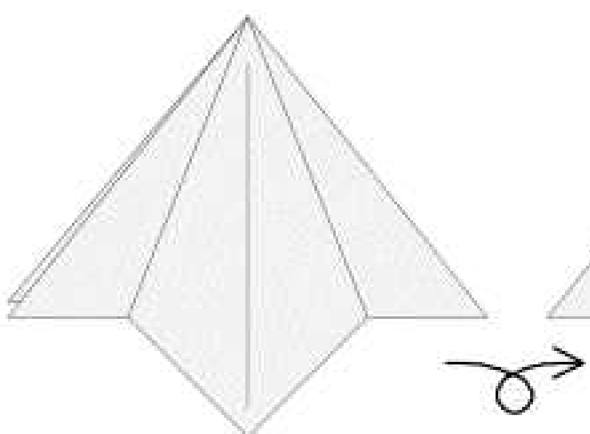
1. Start by folding a waterbomb base, coloured side out.



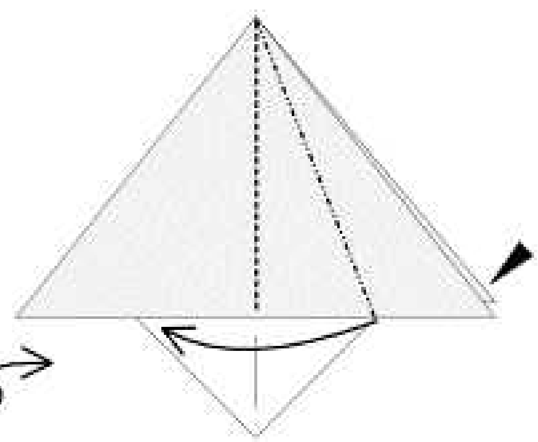
2. Fold and unfold the flap.



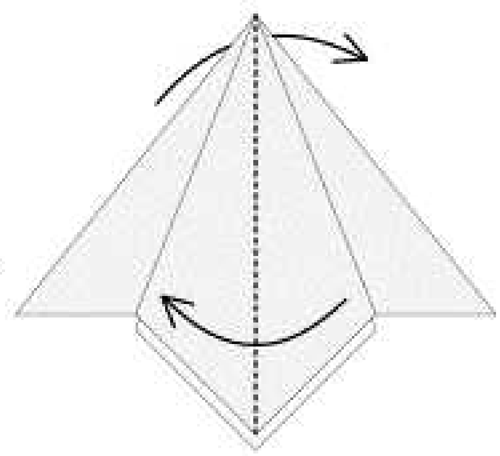
3. Squash the flap.



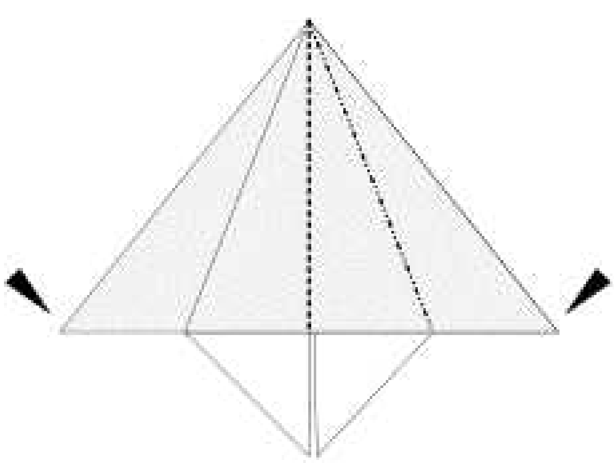
4. Turn the model over.



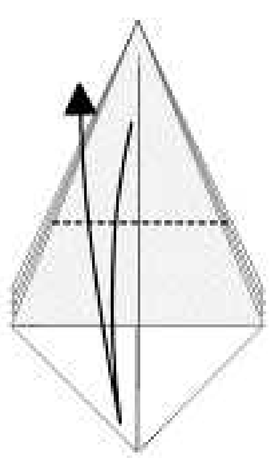
5. Repeat the squash fold.



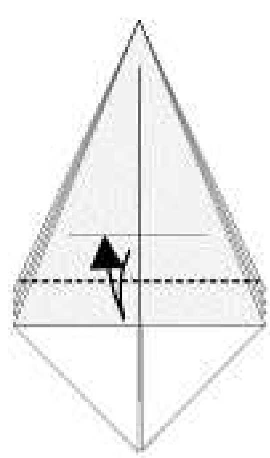
6. Fold one flap from left to right in front and behind.



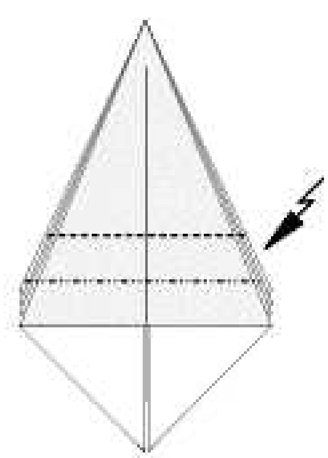
7. Repeat steps 2-6 on the remaining two flaps in front and behind.



8. Fold in half and unfold.

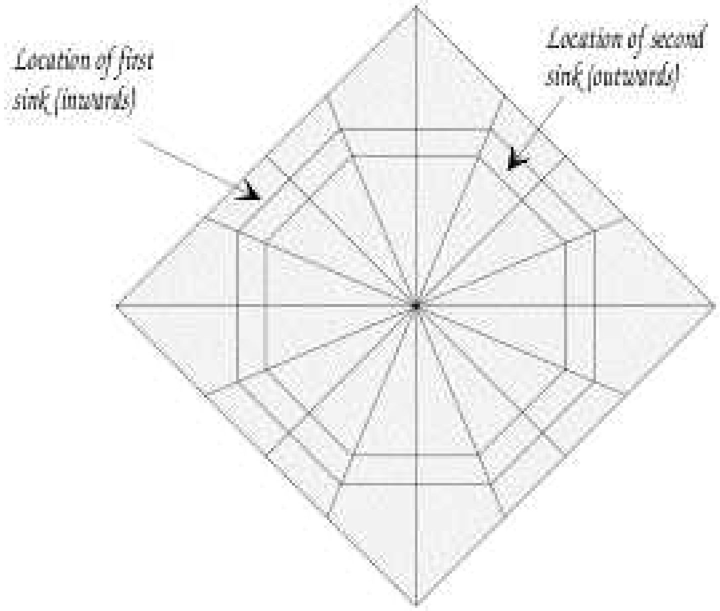


9. Fold the crease down to the edge of the paper and unfold.



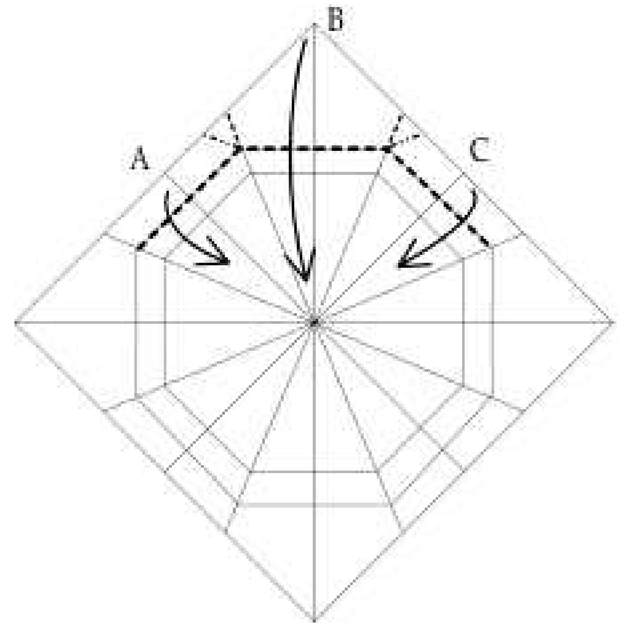
10. Execute a crimp-sink on the two creases. The following steps detail the procedure.

Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan



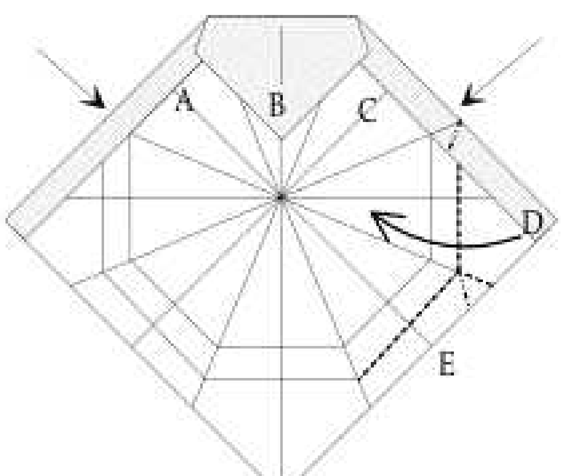
10a. Unfold the model completely. Note the locations of sinks to be executed. Turn the paper over.



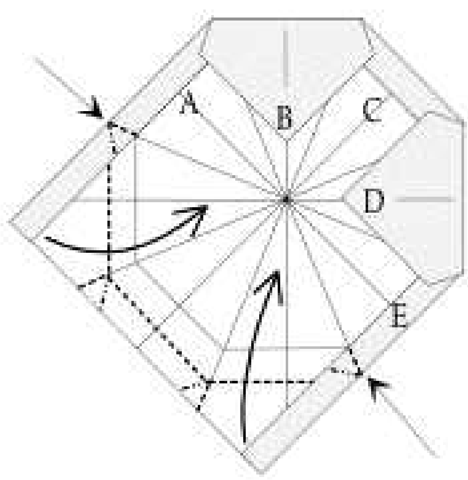


10b. Bring the three points in to the center on the existing creases, folding the sides first (A & C), and then the top (B). Don't worry about the lighter lines, just do the dark portions and the others will follow naturally.

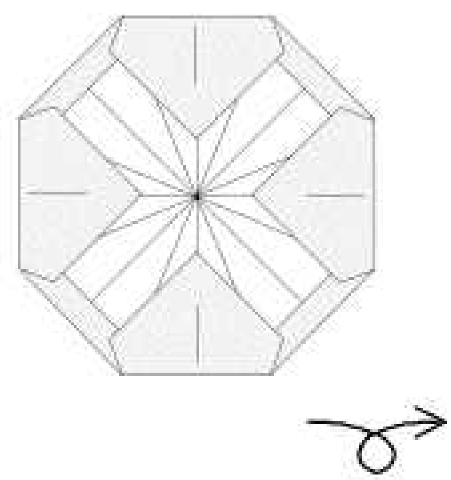
Note: The creases on the sides will only come as far as the arrows indicate. The model is shown flat to clarify the folding procedure but is actually 3D.



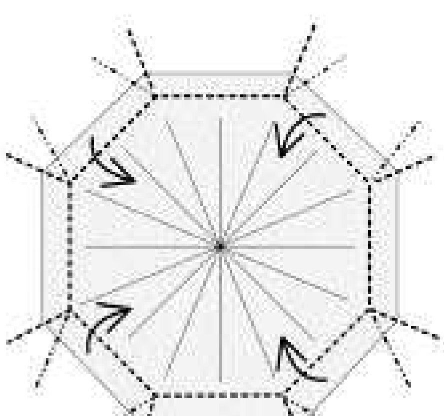
10c. Bring the next two points D & E to the center, as in step 10b.



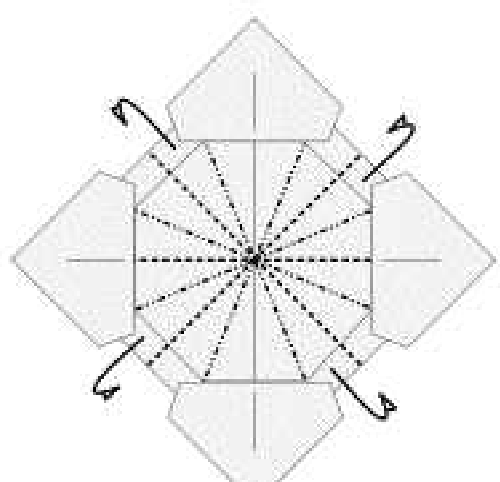
10d. Continue around the circle with the remaining points.



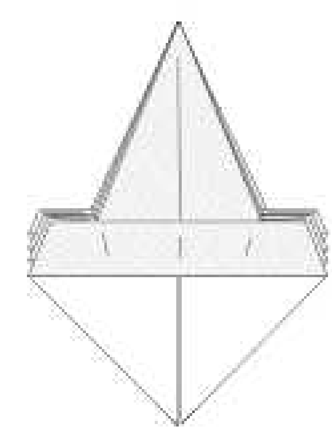
10e. Turn the model over.



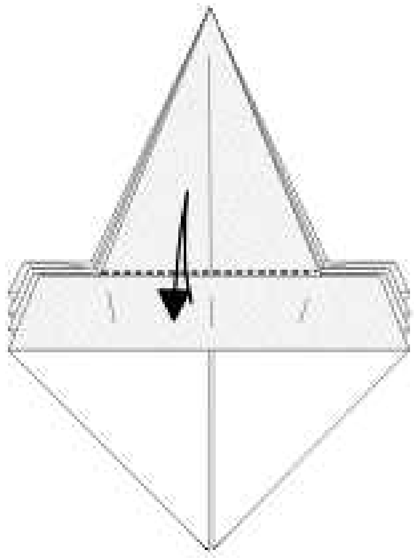
10f. Repeat the same sort of process on the next layer of folds, letting the flaps swing out from behind.



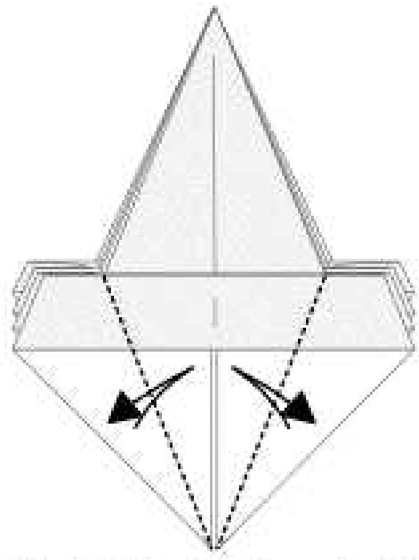
10g. Now, to complete the sink, fold the model up like a fan on the existing creases.



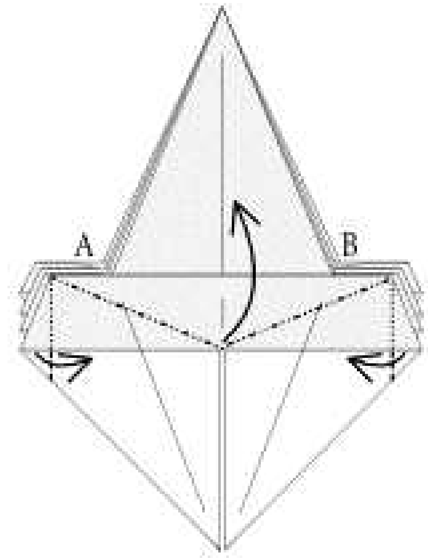
11. This is a completed spider base, lowered configuration.



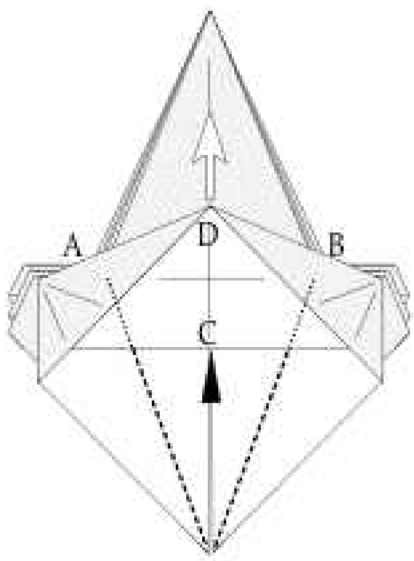
12. Preparing to petal fold, fold two layers upward, making a horizontal crease through only one layer, and unfold. This crease will be very important later.



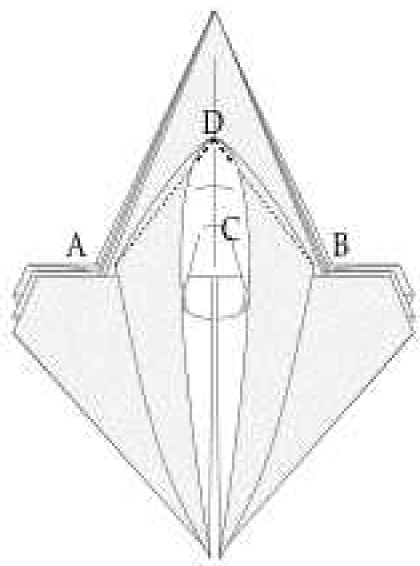
13. Fold the sides in and unfold.



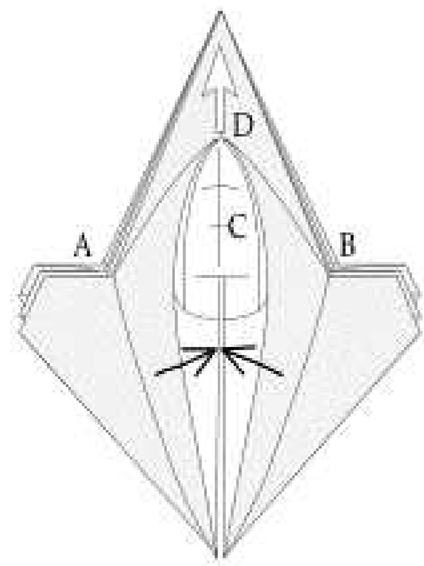
14. Fold the flap upward, forming two triangles which will pull the two sides in.



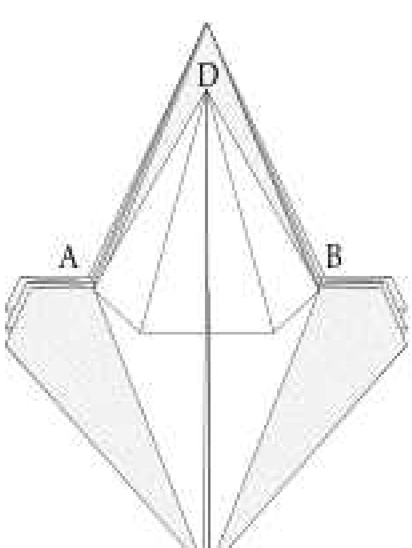
15. Starting the petal fold, grasp point D between thumb and forefinger and gently pull upward, then push point C inside out, forming a new lateral ridge along line AB (creased in the previous step) and creating a flat plane from line AB to point D. The side flaps will pull in naturally. The model will not lie flat!



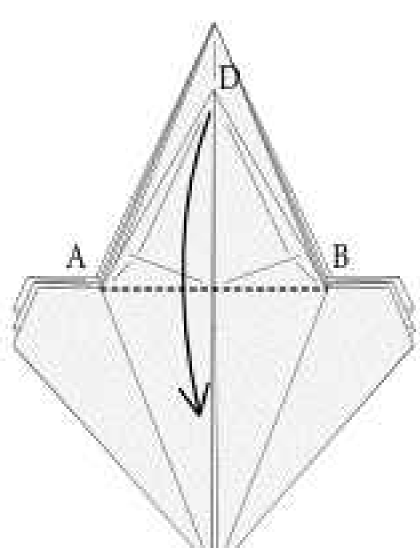
16. Continue the petal fold by molding two straight lines on the back of flap ADB, one from point A to point D, and another from point B to D. There are no creases to guide you, it must be done by eye. As the fold is executed, you will have to form a pocket between the two ridges of paper, the one you are forming, and the one you precreased in step 14.



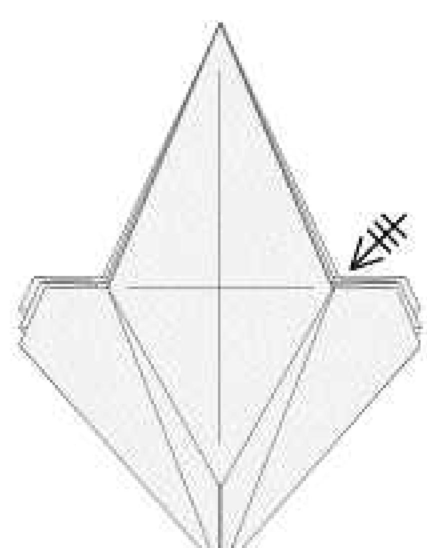
17. Complete the petal fold by continuing to flatten out the flap, readjusting the crease forming the upper ridge so that it lines up with the lower ridge, bringing D all the way up into place, and flattening out the model completely.



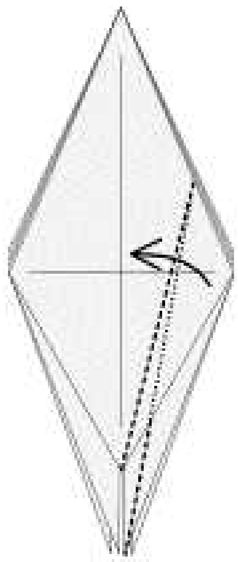
18. This is an X-Ray view of the inside of the flap.



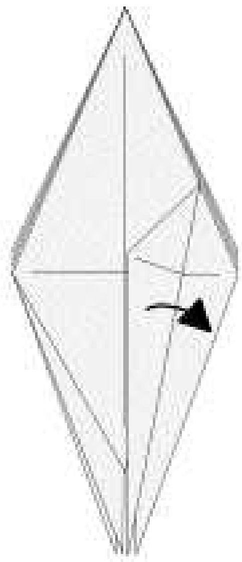
19. The petal fold sequence is complete. Fold the flap down.



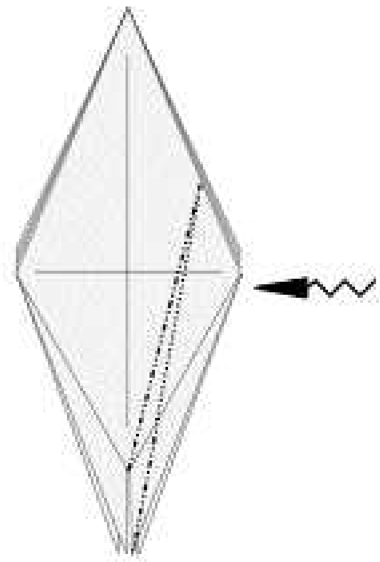
20. Repeat steps 12-19 on the back and sides.



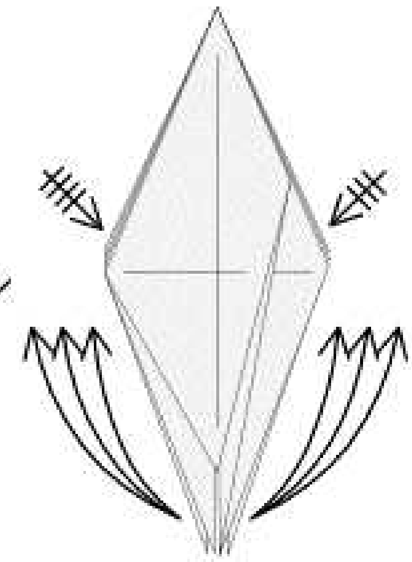
21. Crease the side flap by valley folding in half along the two vectors.



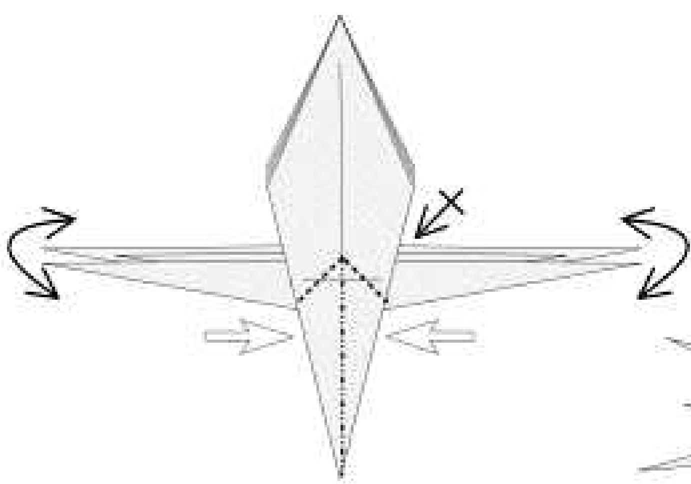
22. Unfold.



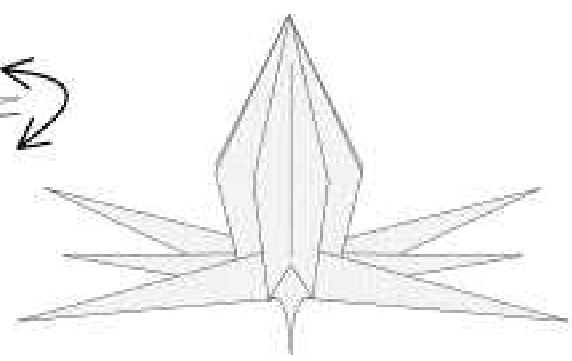
23. Pleat-sink the delta shaped area as if there were one, continuous surface of paper.



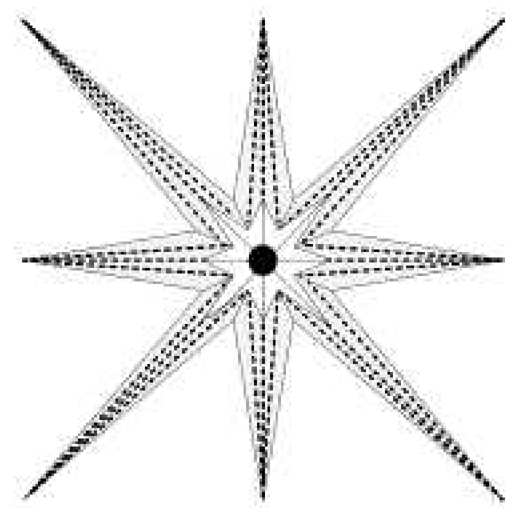
24. Repeat steps 21-23 on the other seven flaps, then reverse fold each of the three side flaps upward.



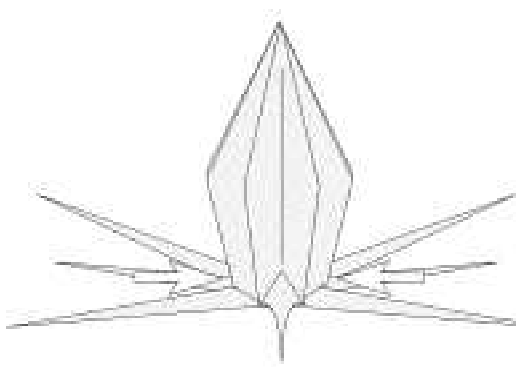
25. Note that all the legs are not the same length. Reverse fold the last two legs by pinching the flaps together in front and behind. The other flaps will naturally fan out and the model will become 3D.



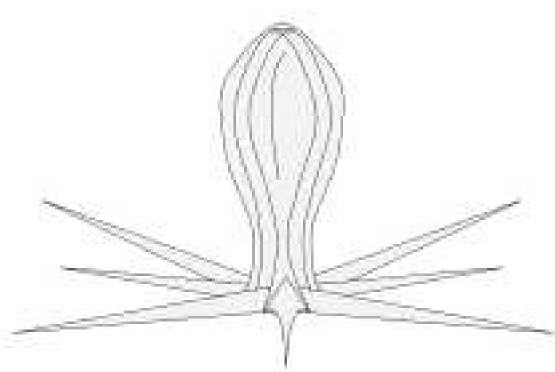
26. This is a 3D view of the model. Turn the model over to expose the bottom.



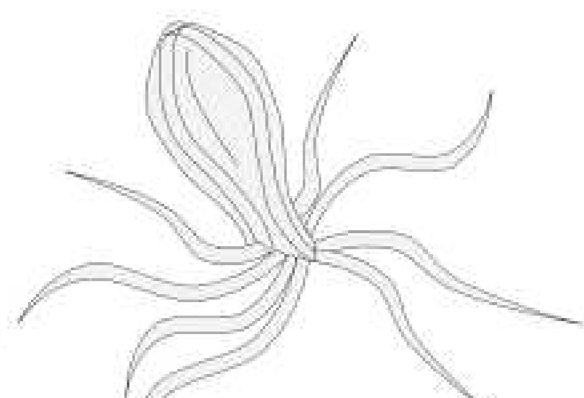
27. This is a bottom view of the model. Thin each leg by opening it slightly, folding in the sides, and pinching it closed again.



28. We're almost done. To shape the top, wrap your thumb and forefinger around the base of the model where the arrows indicate, insert a finger deep inside the hole in the bottom, and carefully mold into shape, opening all the internal ridges completely and pinching the model tightly closed at the base.



29. To complete the model, tilt the body back slightly, and put gentle curls in each of the legs.

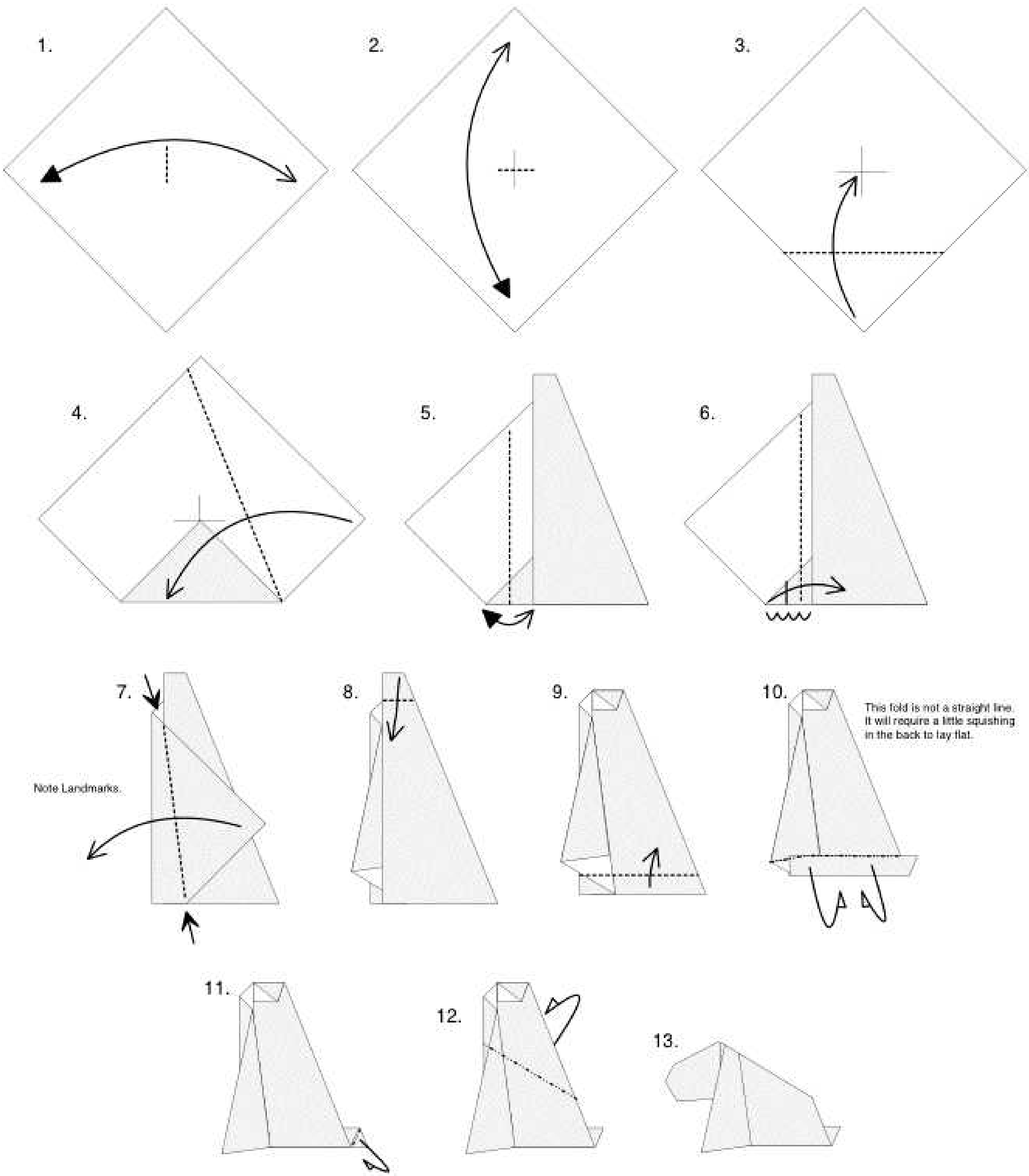


30. Completed model.

Pureland Puppy by J.C. Nolan (Jan '95)

Beginner (Pureland)

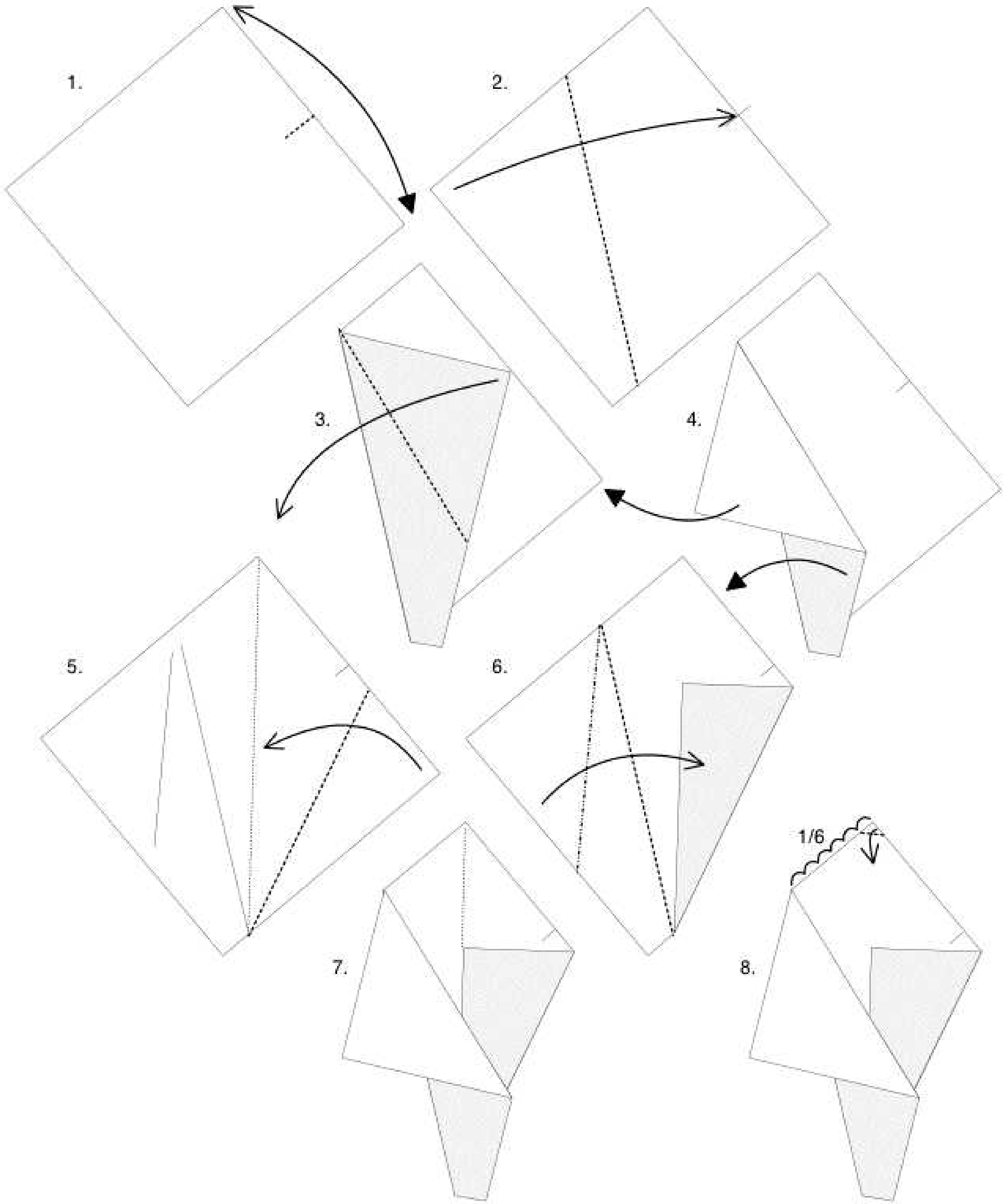
Fold from a small square of paper with the colored side down. A 4" piece of paper produces a model 2" high.



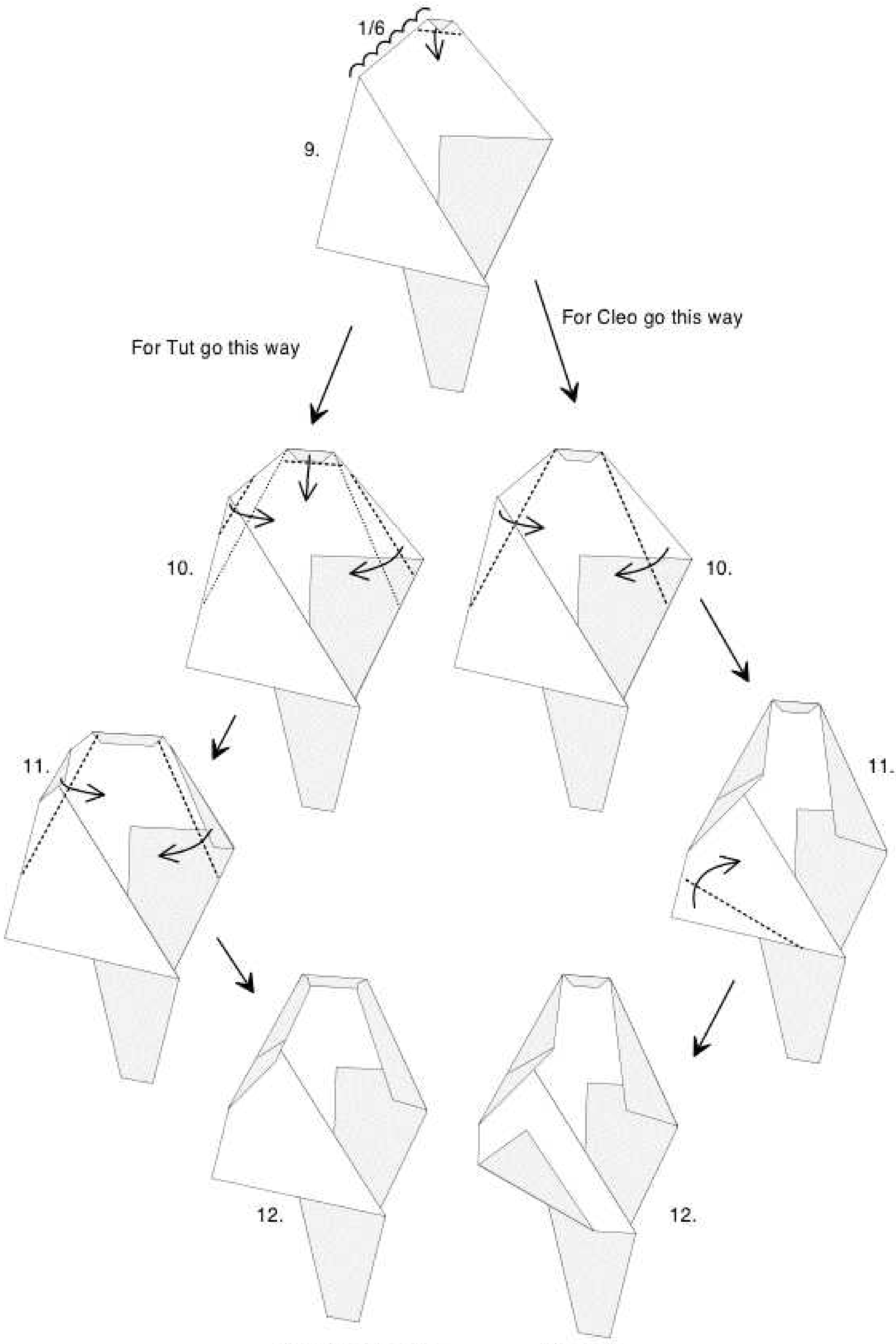
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Feb '95

Tut 'n Cleo' by J.C. Nolan (Jan '95)

Beginner (Pureland) Fold from a square of paper with the colored side down. A 6" piece of paper produces a 6" model .



Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Feb. '95



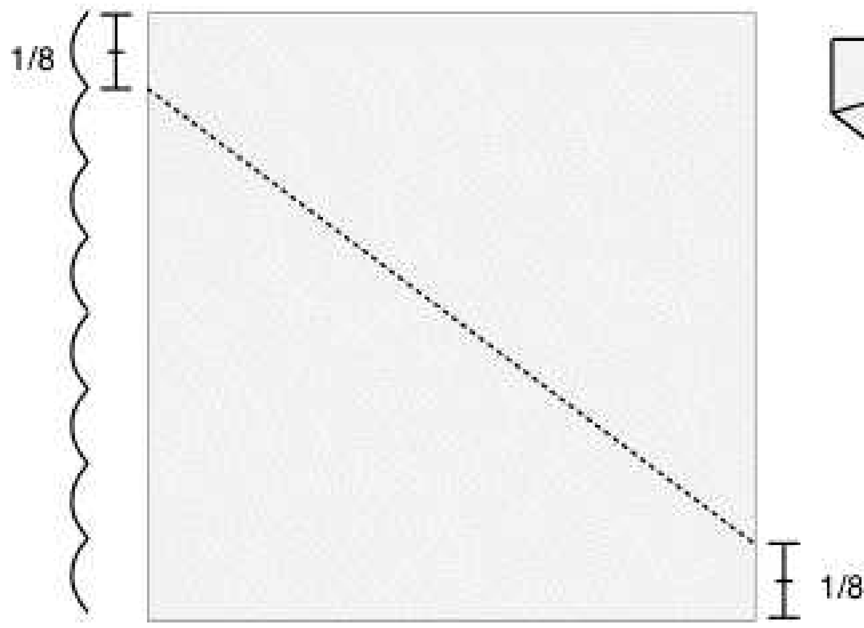
King Tutankhamen

Cleopatra

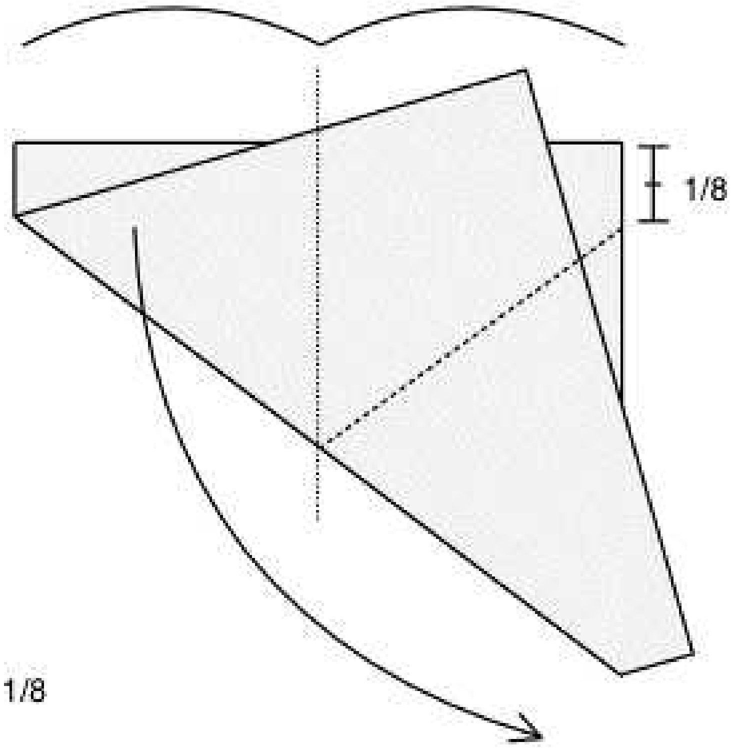
Two Fold Angelfish by J.C. Nolan (Jan '95)

Beginner (Pureland)

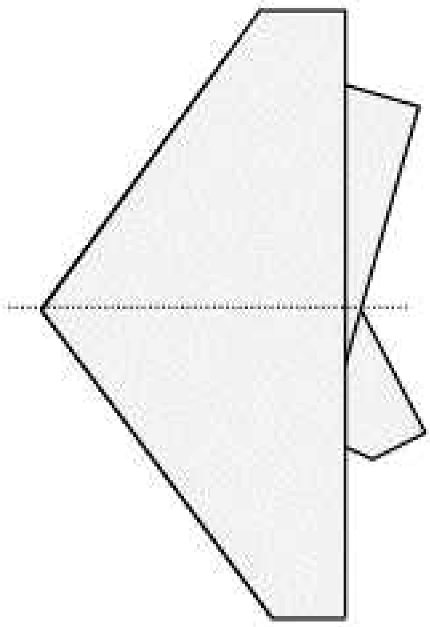
Fold from a square of paper colored the same on both sides. If two-color paper is used start with the colored side down for a predominantly white model. A 4" piece of paper produces a model 4" high.



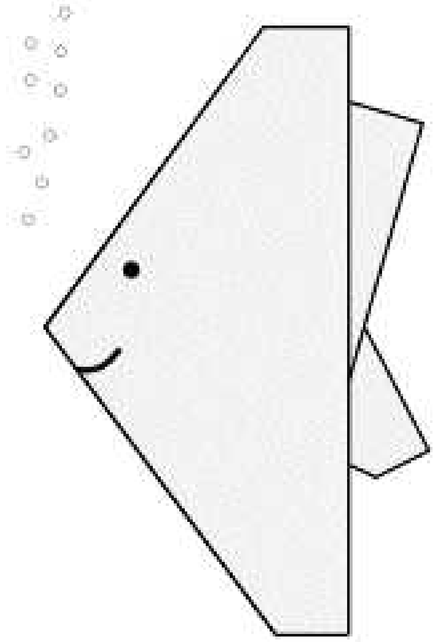
1. Please note, the extra symbols are for those who prefer having landmarks. Feel free to estimate.



2. Please note, see previous note.



3. The dotted line is to help show how things line up.



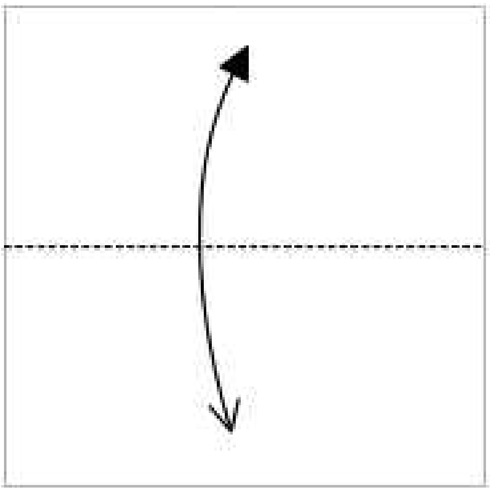
4. Complete the model with a smiley-face.

Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Feb '95

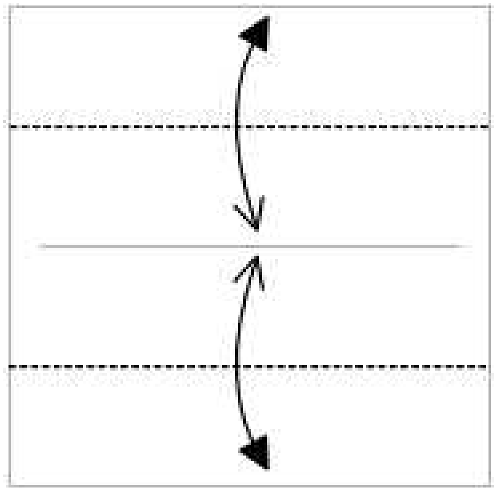
Weasel by Gabriel Willow (ME)

Intermediate

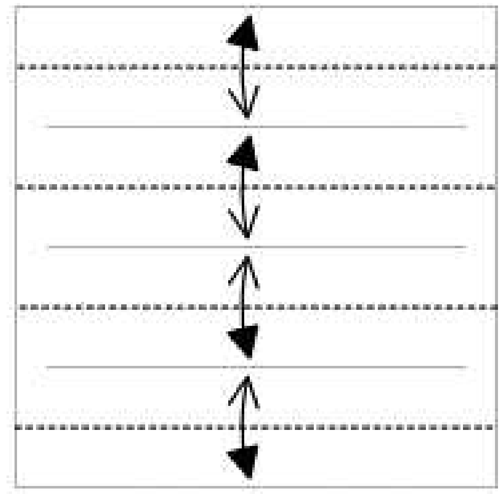
Fold from a colored square of paper with the colored side down.
A 10" piece of paper produces a model 7" in length.



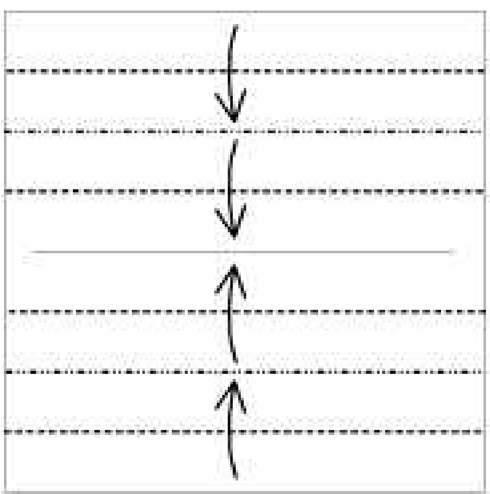
1. Fold and unfold in half.



2. Fold and unfold in fourths.



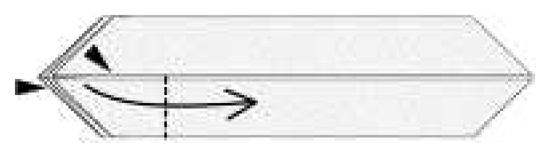
3. Fold and unfold in eighths.



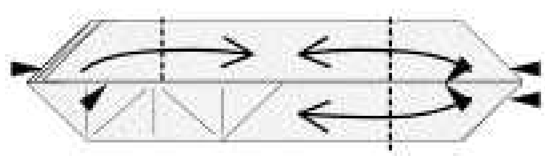
4. Pleat as shown.



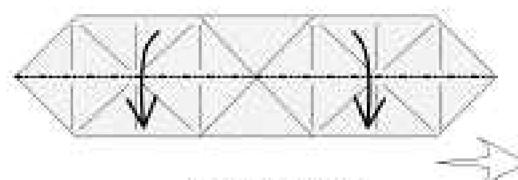
5. Reverse fold the eight corners.



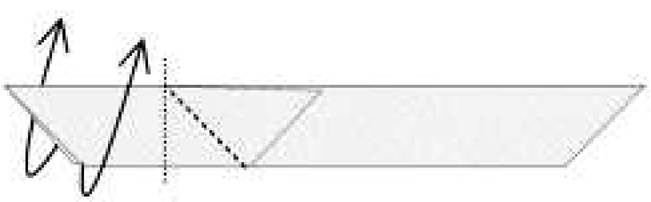
6. Stretch the point.



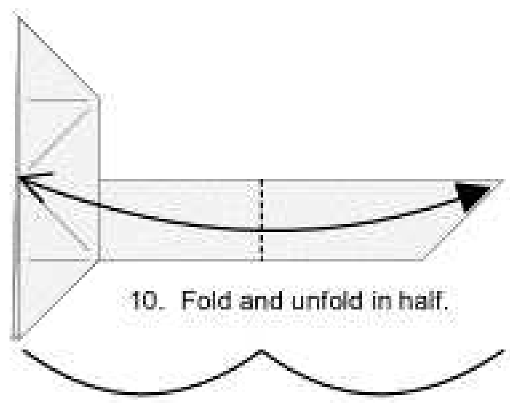
7. Stretch the remaining three points.



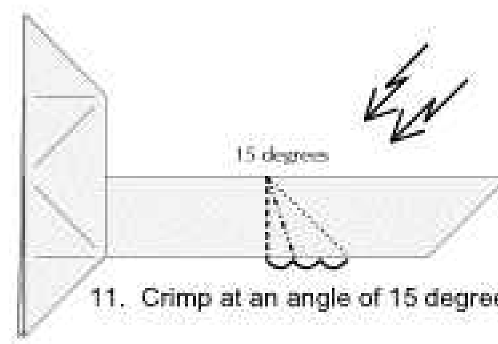
8. Fold in half.



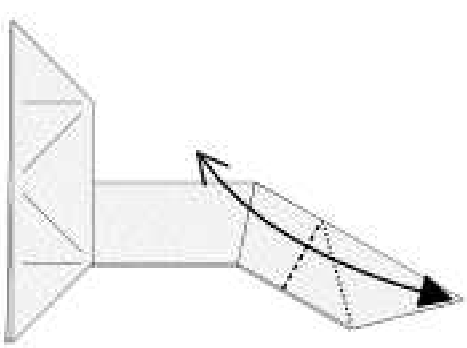
9. Outside reverse-fold.



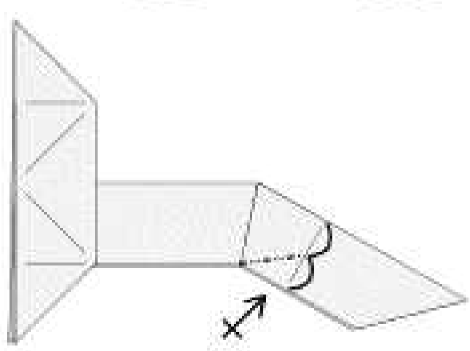
10. Fold and unfold in half.



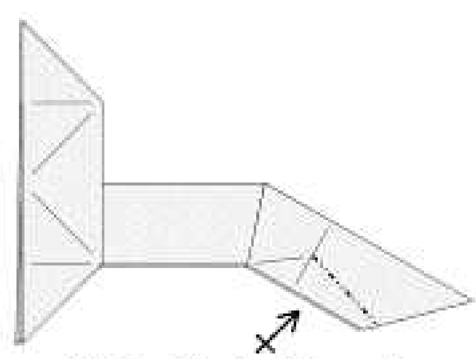
11. Crimp at an angle of 15 degrees.



12. Fold and unfold using the internal structures as a guideline.

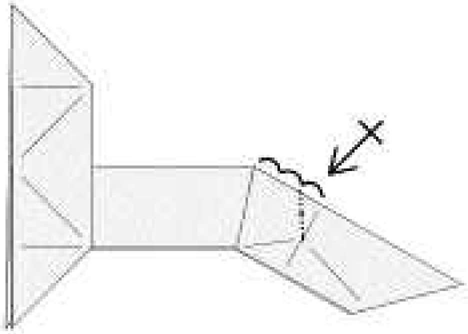


13. Carefully pinch the mountain fold into place in front and behind.

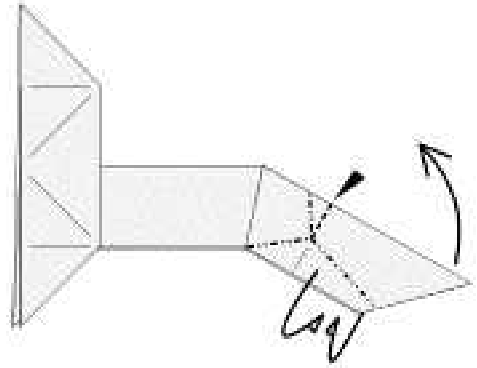


14. Carefully pinch the next mountain fold into place in front and behind.

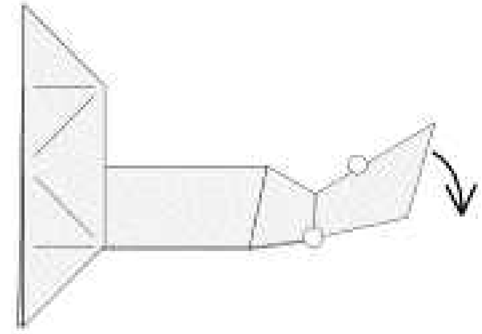
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Feb '95



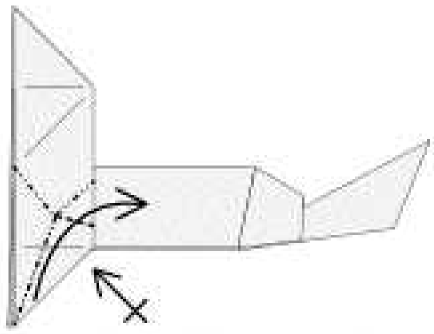
15. Pinch the final mountain fold into place in front and behind.



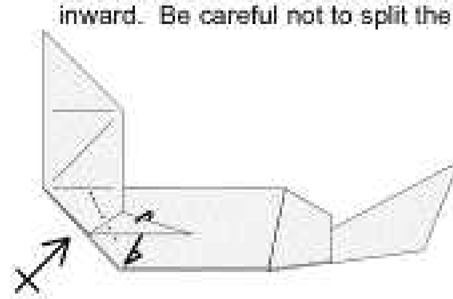
16. Put the construction in place by pushing in where shown while swinging the point upward and the lower flaps inward. Be careful not to split the paper.



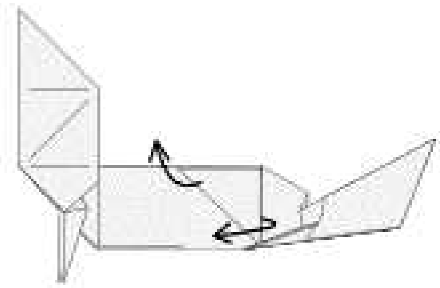
17. Pinch the model where shown and rotate the tail downward.



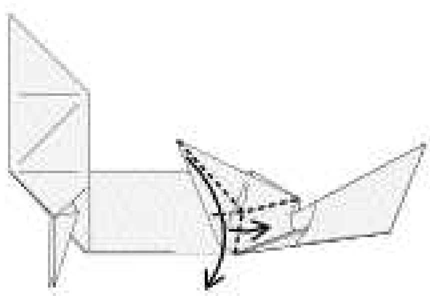
18. Rabbit-ear the point in front and behind.



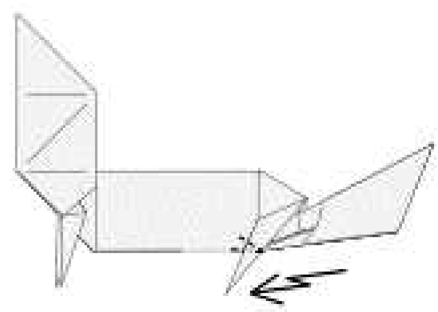
19. Pull the leg down, in front and behind.



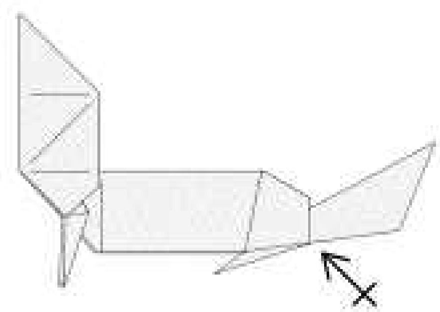
20. Cut away view. Pull out the trapped layers.



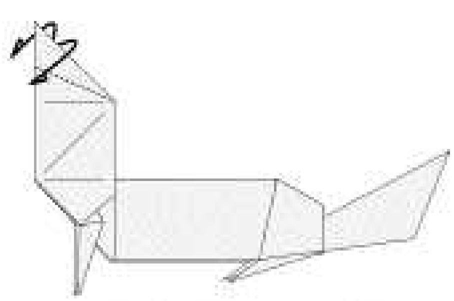
21. Rabbit ear downward.



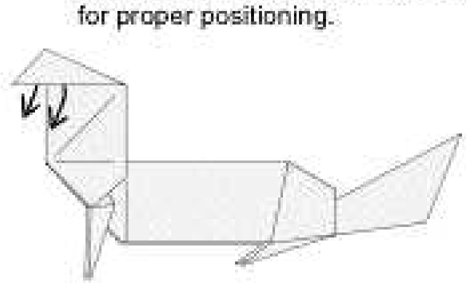
22. Crimp to bring the leg up into place. See the following illustration for proper positioning.



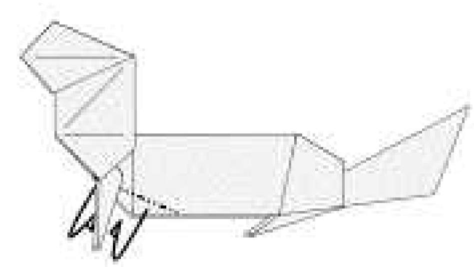
23. Repeat the last three steps on the other leg.



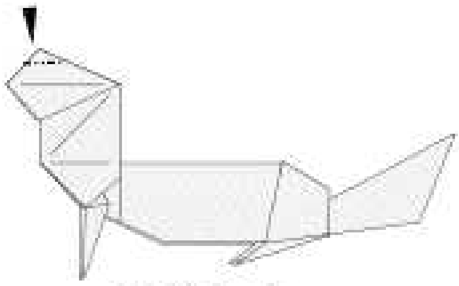
24. Outside reverse fold.



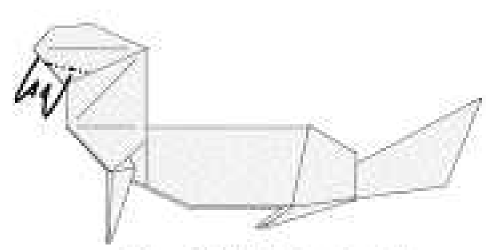
25. Pull down the hidden layers from both sides.



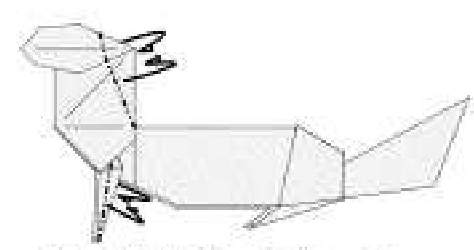
26. Fold the flaps inside.



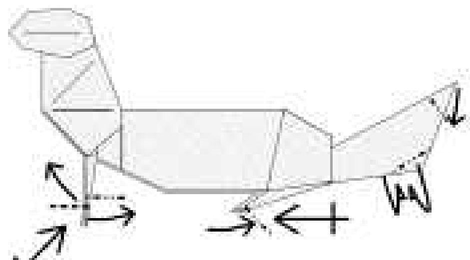
27. Sink the tip.



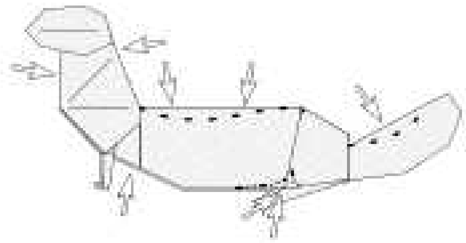
28. Fold the flaps inside.



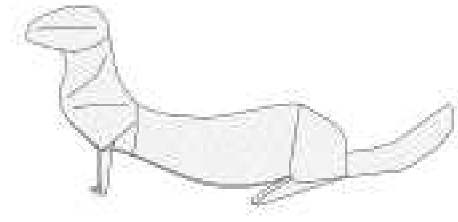
29. Fold the flaps inside. Note, the upper fold is not a straight line.



30. Complete the feet. Shape the model as shown



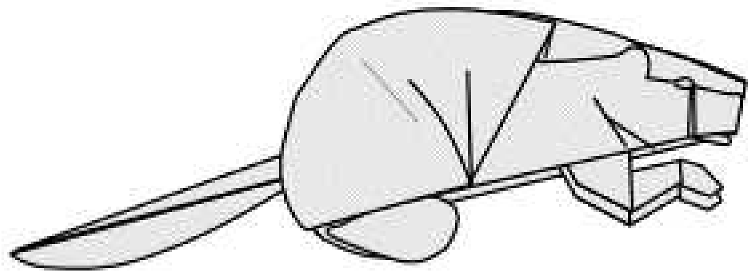
31. Continue shaping.



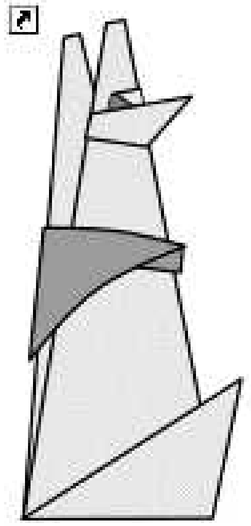
32. Completed model.

1996

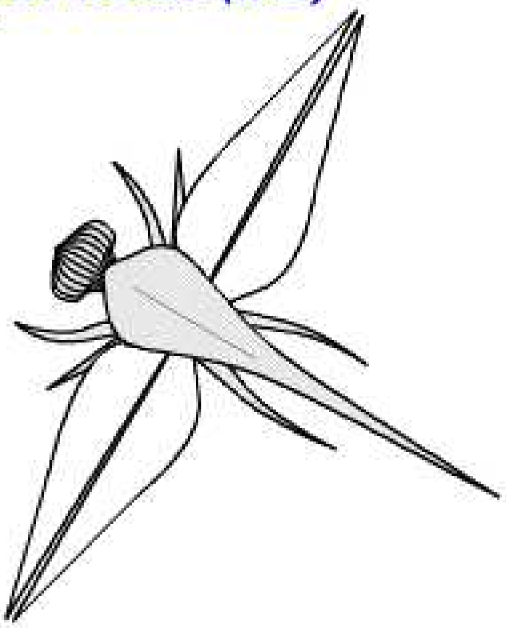
Beaver
by Gabriel Willow (ME)



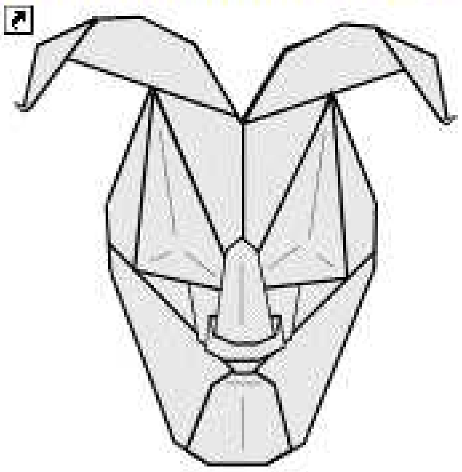
Howling Coyote
by deg farrelly (AZ)



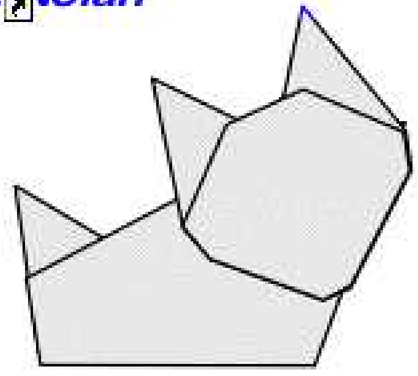
Postscript Dragonfly
by J.C. Nolan (MD)



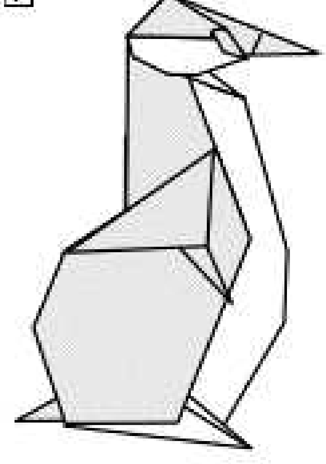
Jester
by Michael Adcock (TX)



"...A Dollar for the Kitty"
by J.C. Nolan



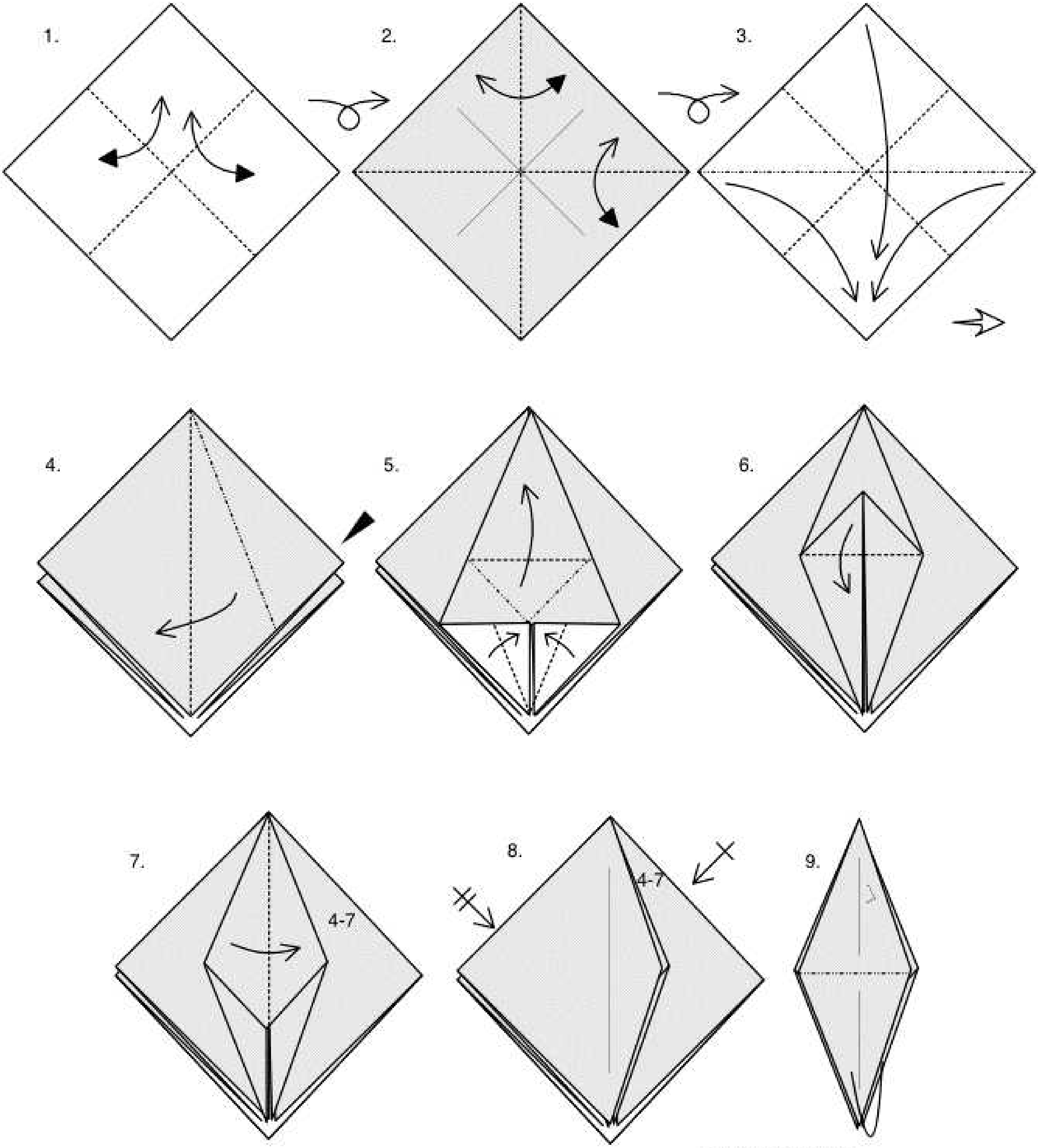
Penguin
by Michael LaFosse (MA)



Beaver by Gabriel Willow (ME)

Complex

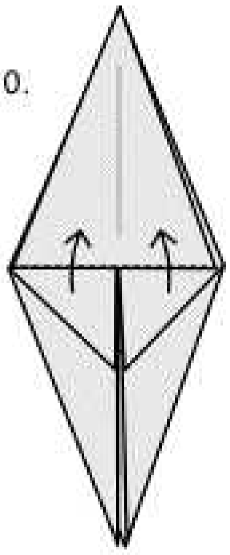
Start with a brown piece of paper with the white side up.. A 10" piece of paper produces a model 4" in length.



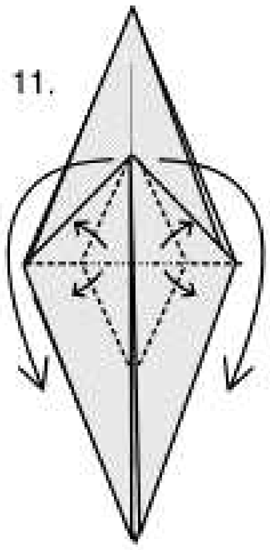
Hide the front flap inside the model.

Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Sept. '95

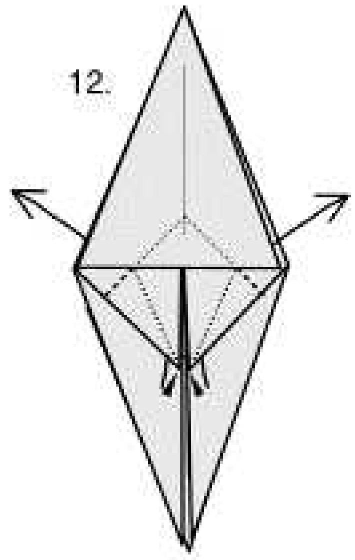
10.



11.

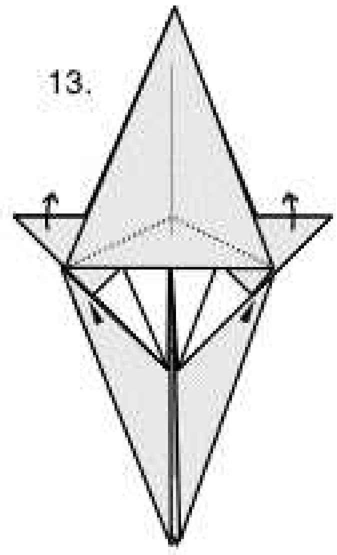


12.



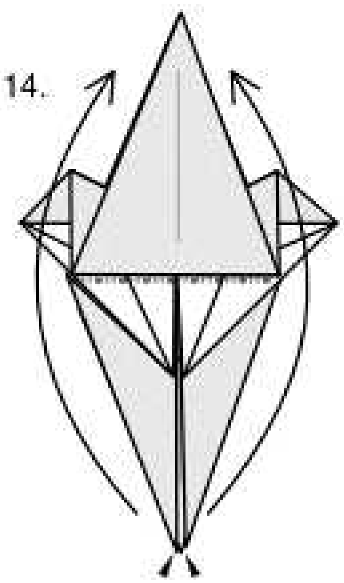
Reverse fold as far as possible, using the internal structures as a guideline.

13.

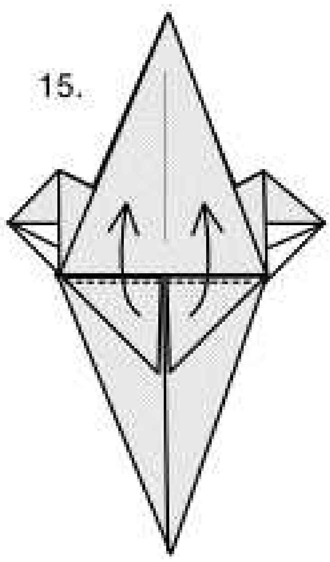


Again, reverse fold as far as possible, sliding the colored paper upward.

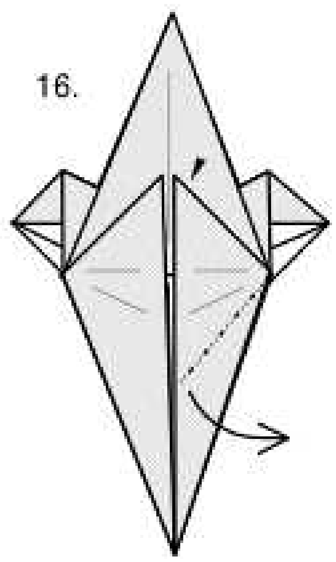
14.



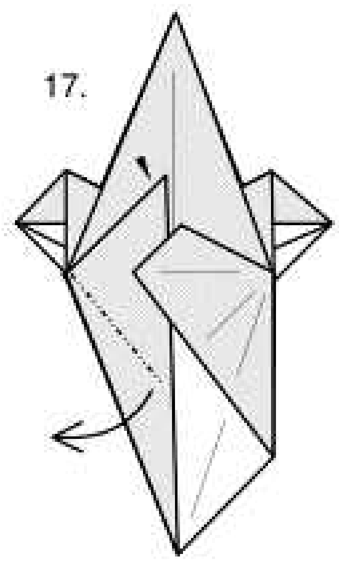
15.



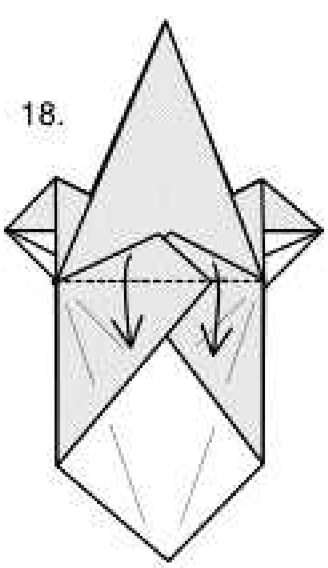
16.



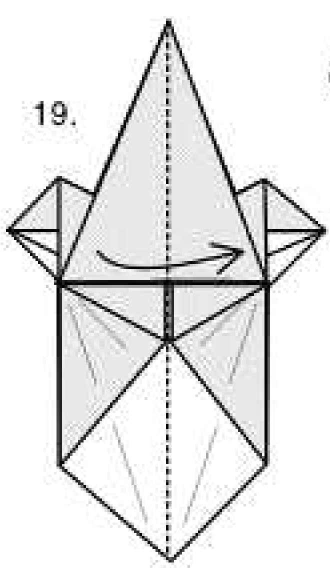
17.



18.



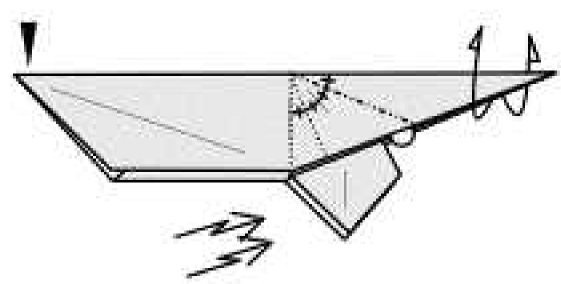
19.



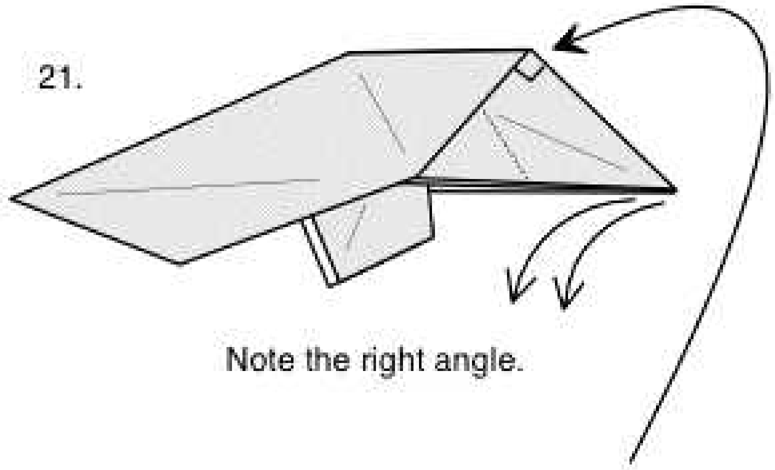


Pull a single layer upward on either side, as you do this a crimp will naturally form inside, and the back will move downward.

20.

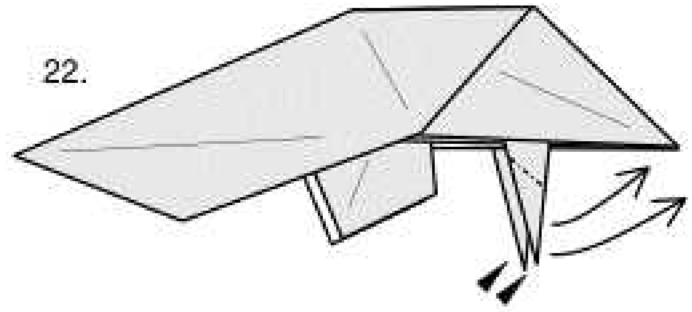


21.

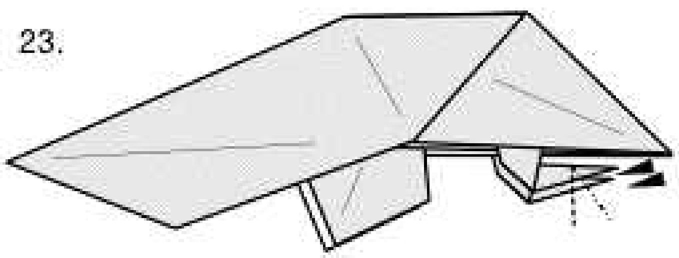


Note the right angle.

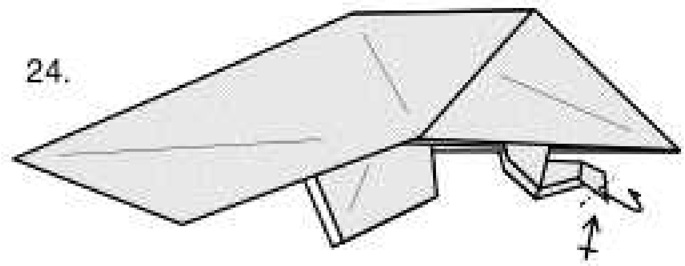
22.



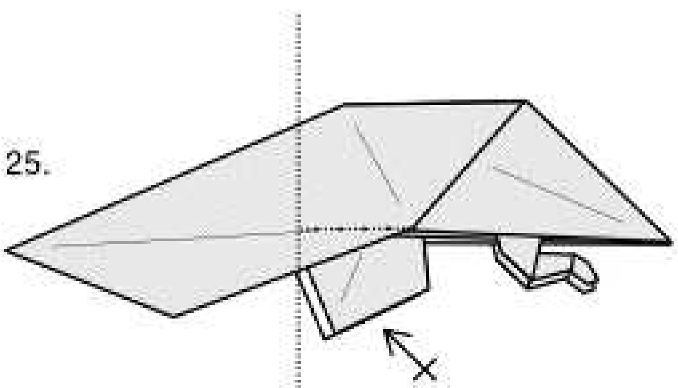
23.



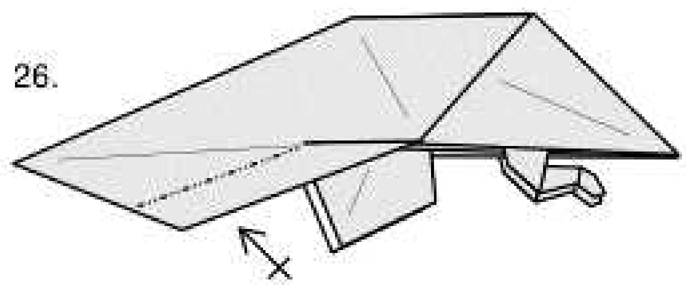
24.



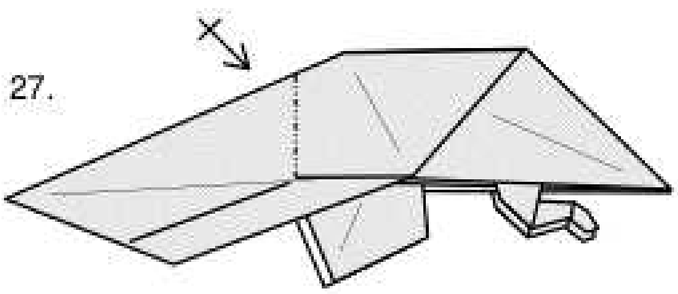
25.



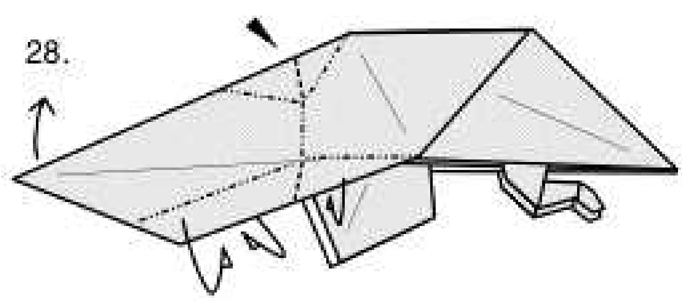
26.



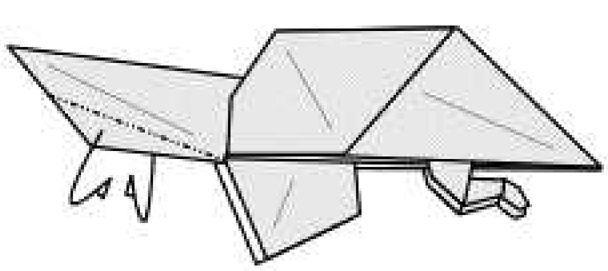
27.



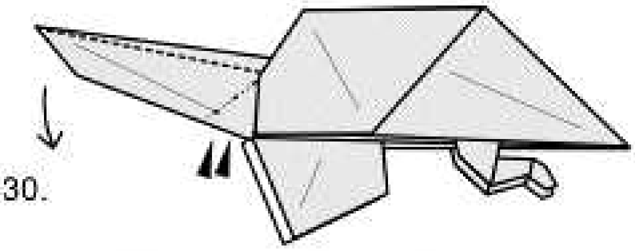
28.



29.

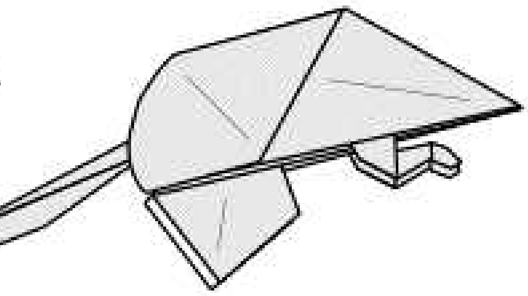


30.

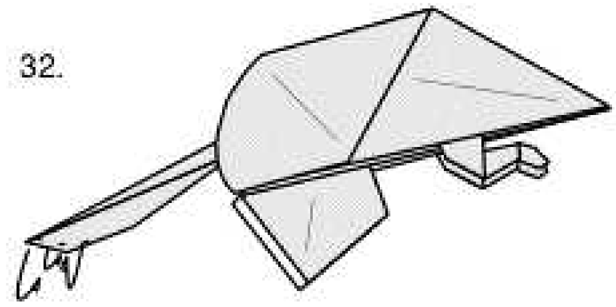


Flatten out the tail, forming a small ridge down the center.

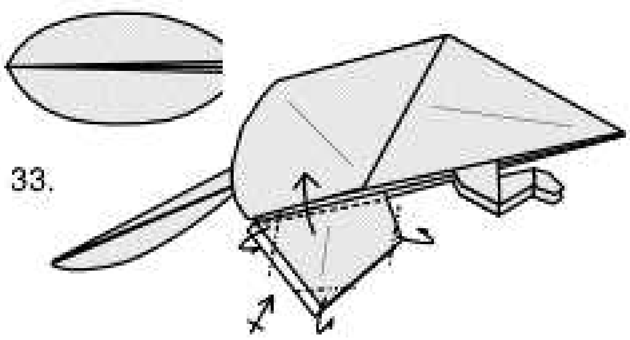
31.



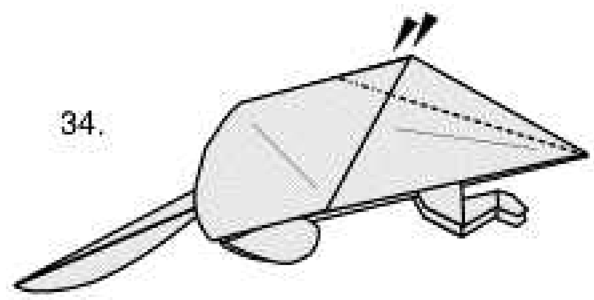
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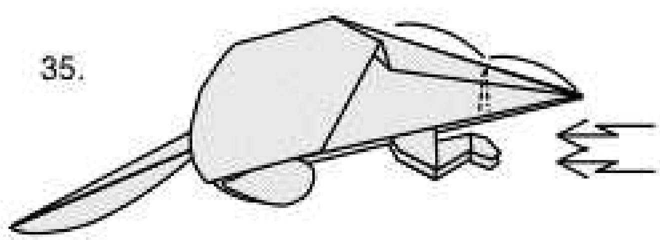
33.



34.

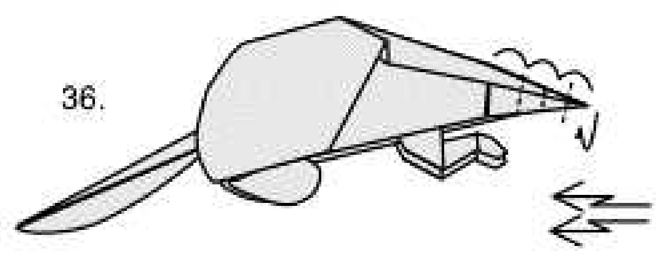


35.

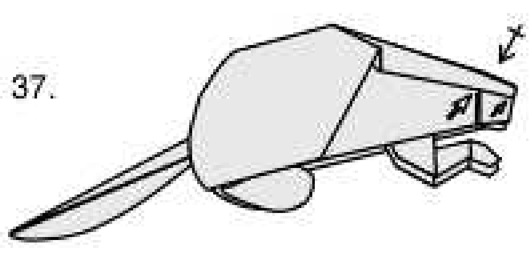


This is a soft crimp, for sculpting purposes only.

36.

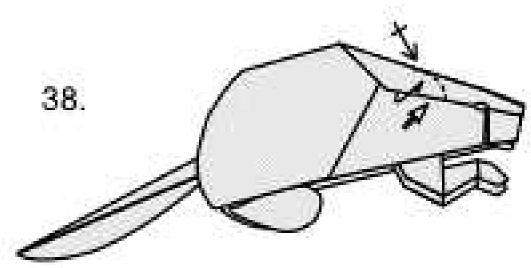


37.

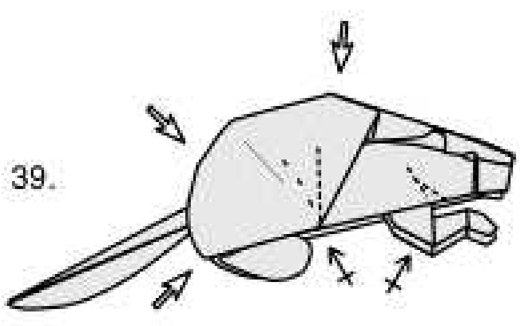


Using a pencil, form eyes & nostrils.

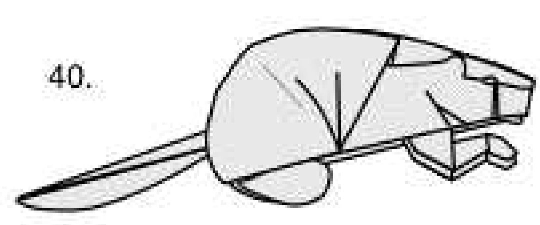
38.



39.



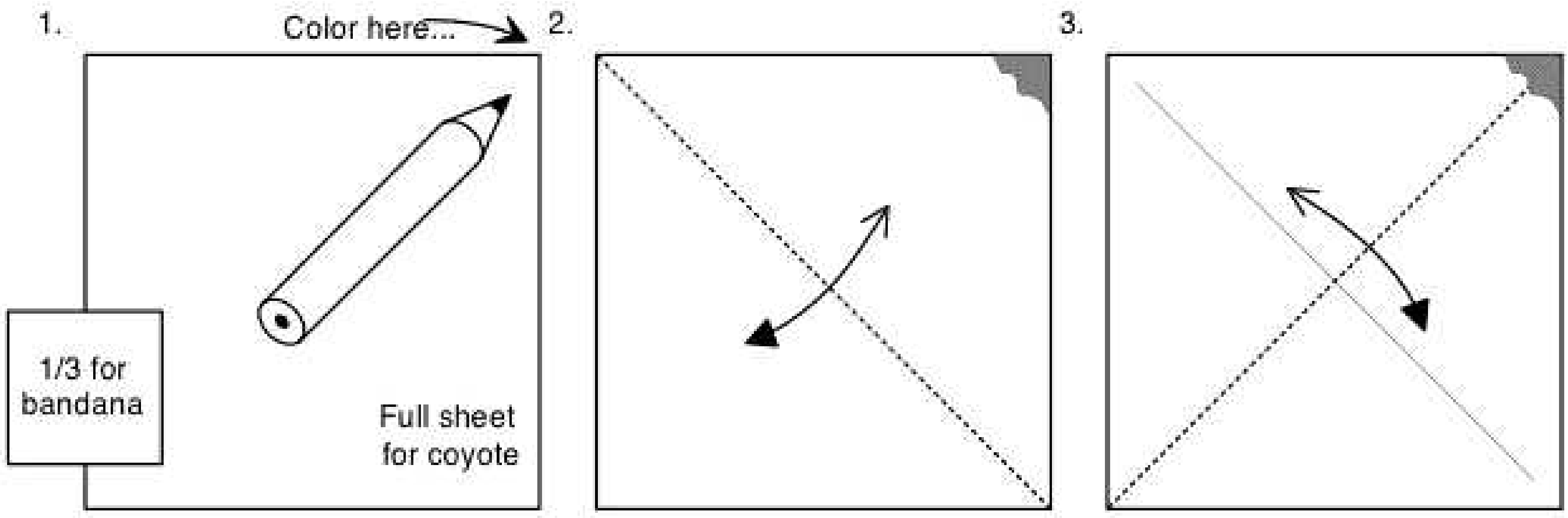
40.

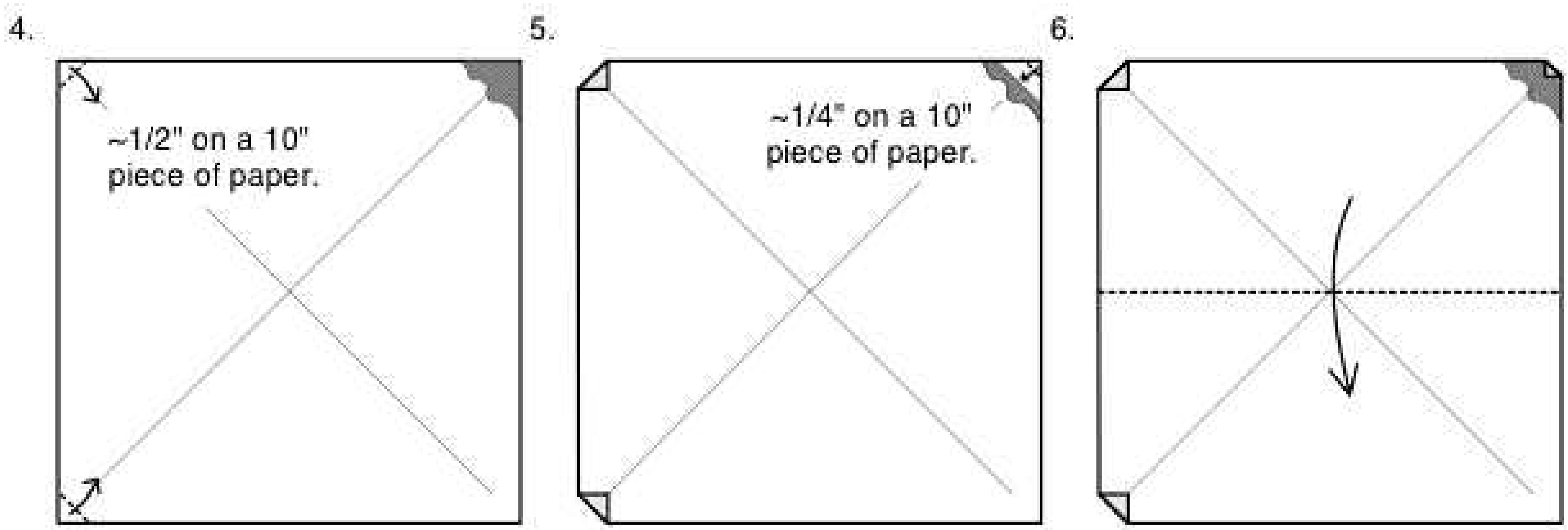


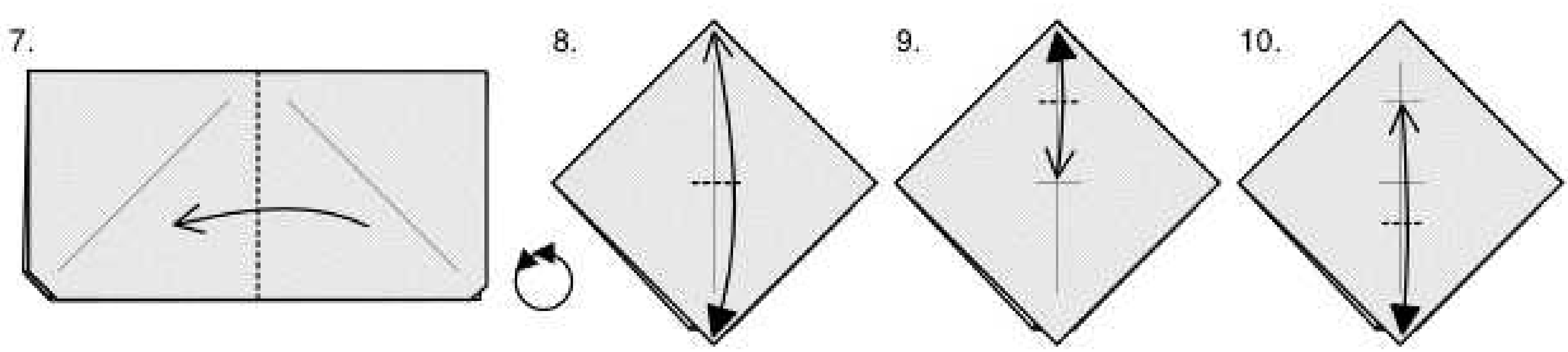
Howling Coyote by deg farrelly (AZ)

Intermediate

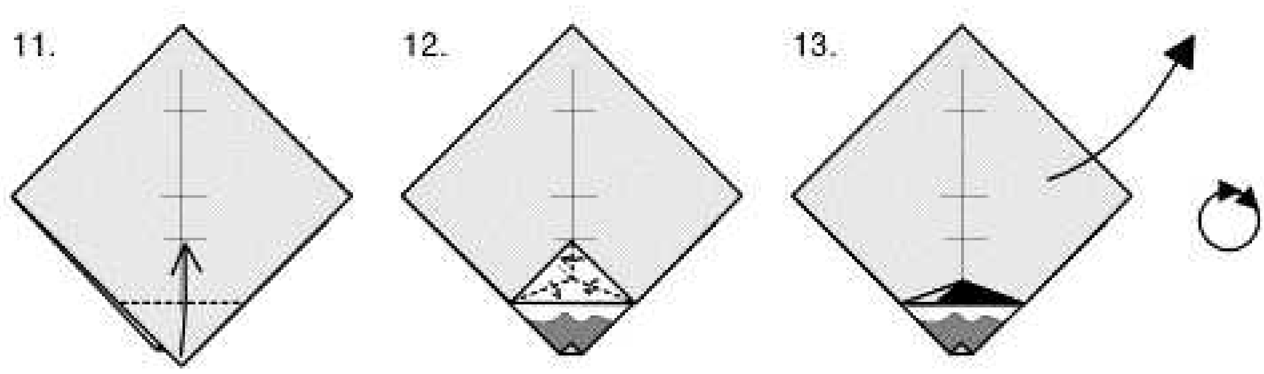
Fold the Coyote from a 10" square of American foil. Fold the bandana from a seperate 3" sheet of regular paper. To give the Coyote colored eyes, color one corner of the larger sheet before folding.



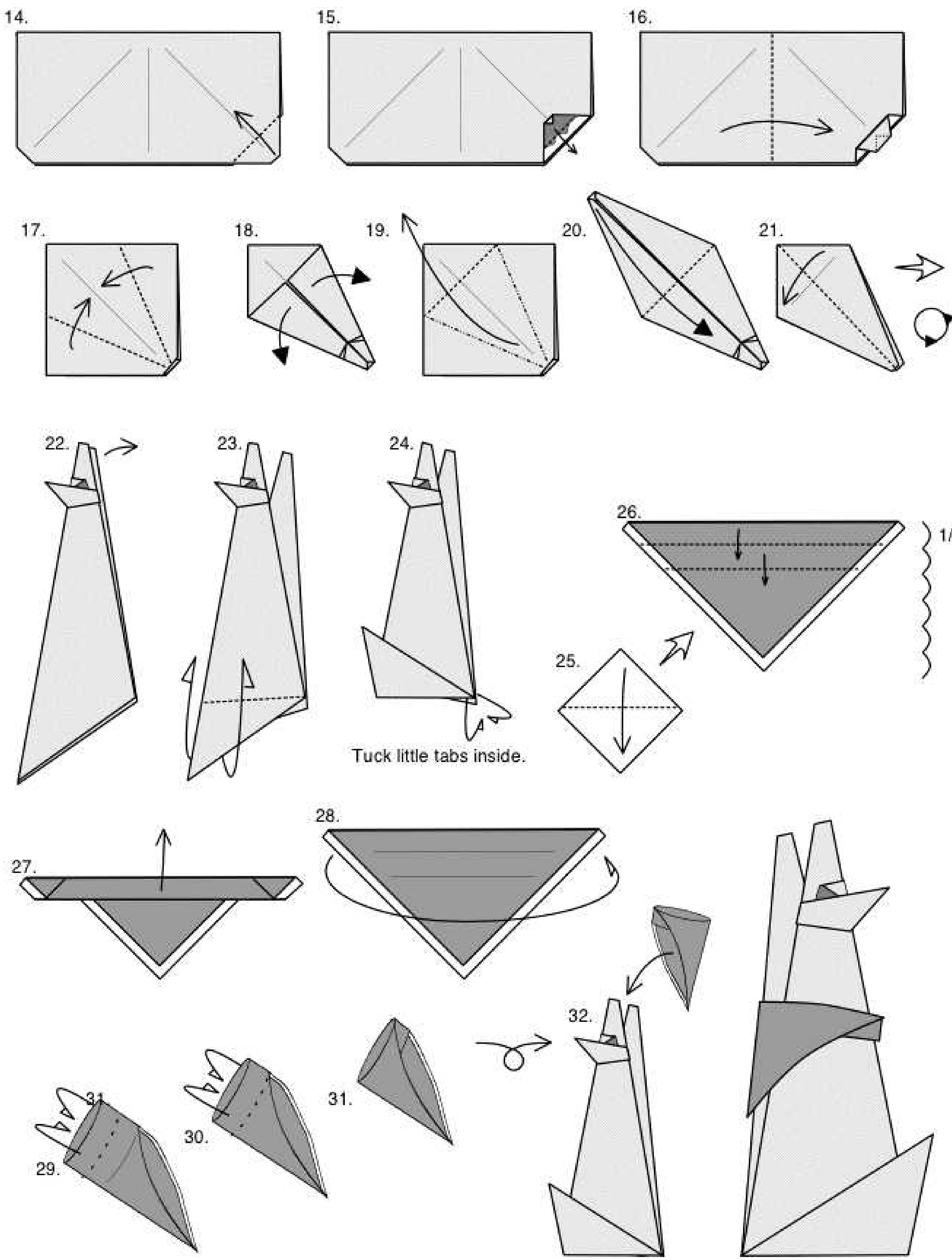




Note: Steps 8-10 are landmark folds.



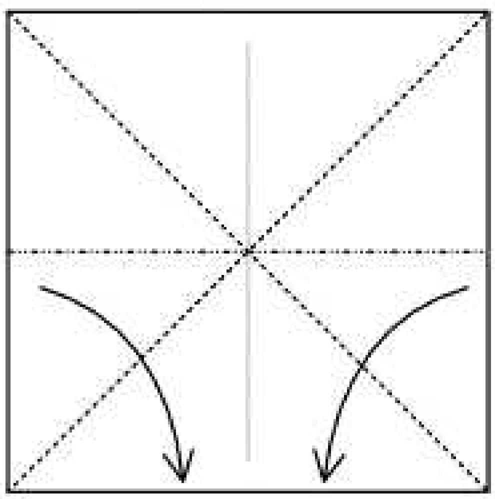
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct.'95


14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
Tuck little tabs inside.
25.
26.
1/6
27.
28.
29.
30.
31.
31.
31.
32.

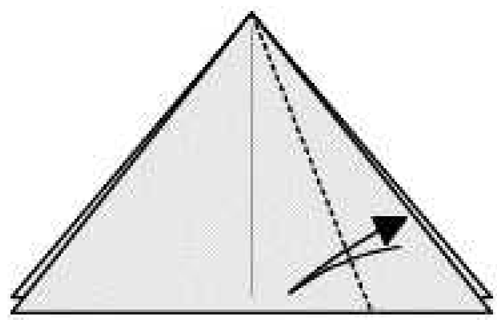
Postscript Dragonfly   by J.C. Nolan (MD) © '95

Complex

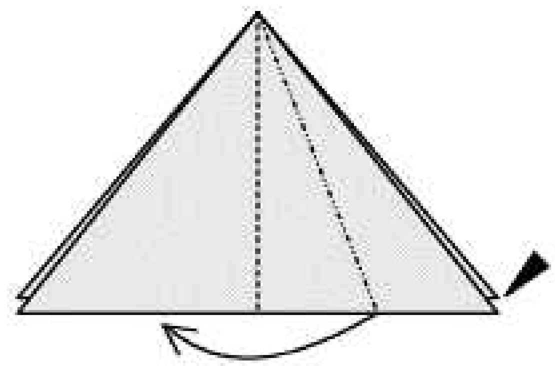
Fold from a square of Japanese foil or other very thin material. This model is not easy! It requires the folder to do some creative interpretation at some points. A 10" piece of paper produces a model 4" in length.



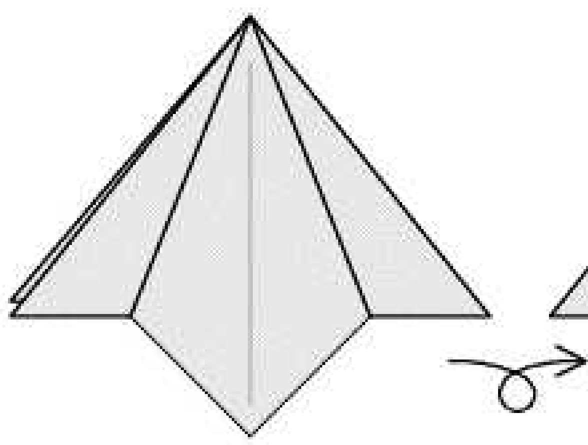
1. Start by folding a waterbomb base, colored side out.



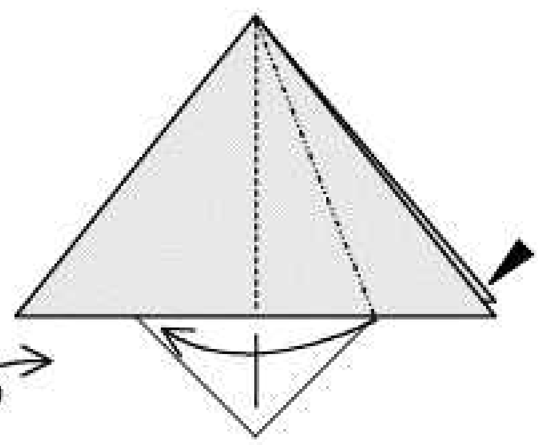
2. Fold and unfold the flap.



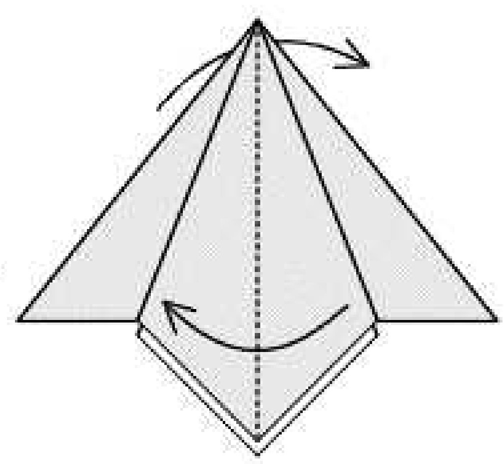
3. Squash the flap.



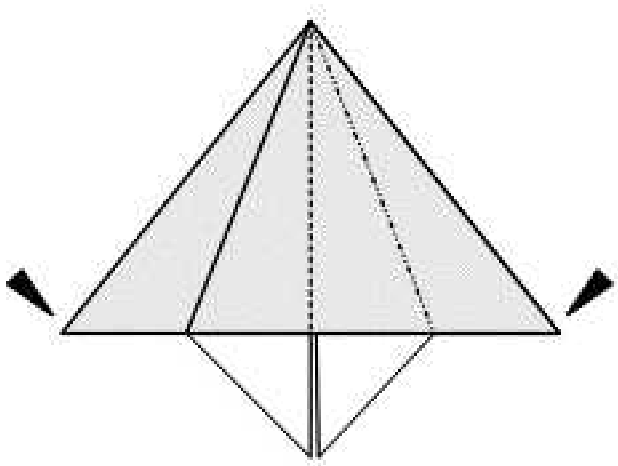
4. Turn the model over.



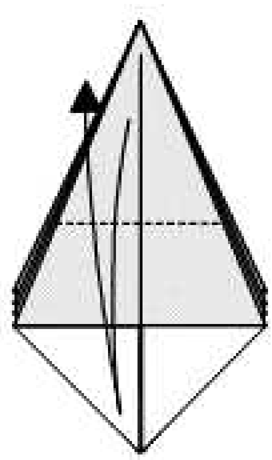
5. Repeat the squash fold.



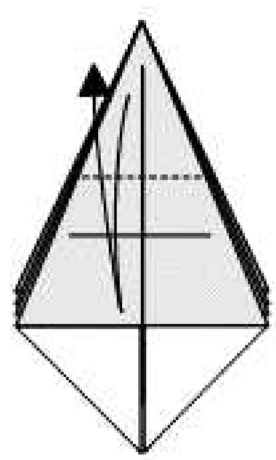
6. Fold one flap from left to right in front and behind.



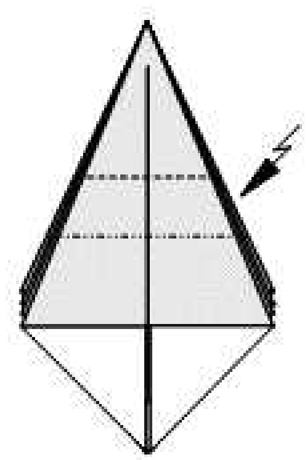
7. Repeat steps 2-6 on the remaining two flaps in front and behind.



8. Fold in half and unfold.

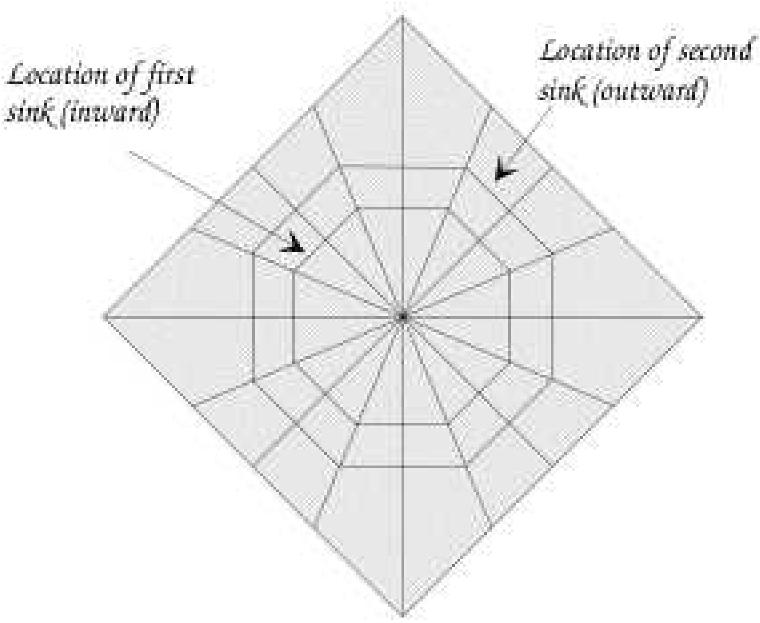


9. Fold the tip down to the edge of the paper and unfold.



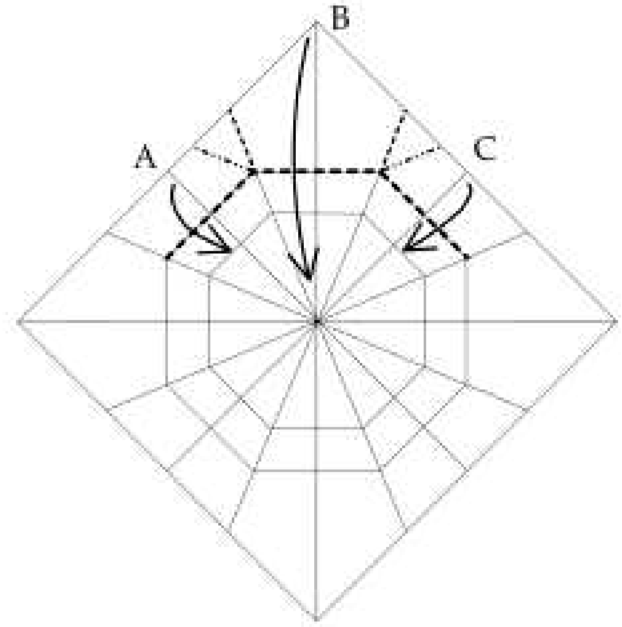
10. Execute a crimp sink on the two creases. The following steps detail the procedure.

Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct. '95



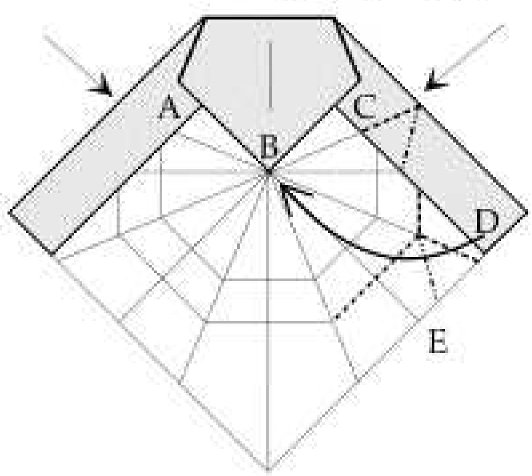
10a. Unfold the model completely. Note the locations of sinks to be executed. Turn the paper over.



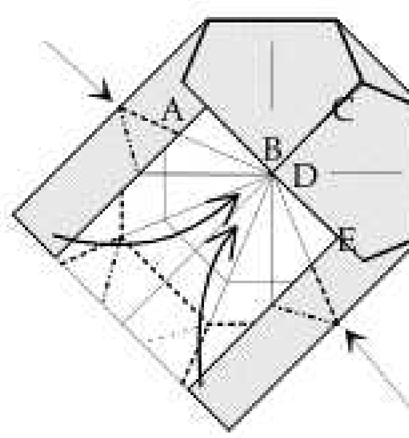


10b. Bring the three points in to the center on the existing creases, folding the sides first (A & C), and then the top (B). Don't worry about the lighter lines, just do the dark portions and the others will follow naturally.

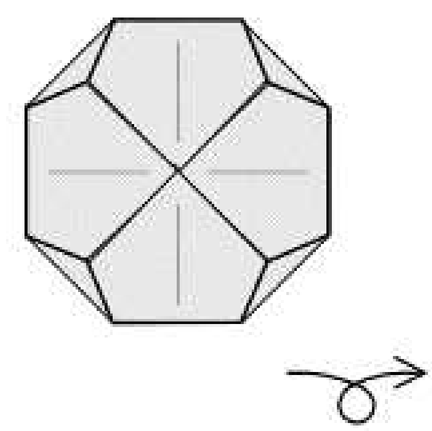
Note: The creases on the sides will only come as far as the arrows indicate. The model is shown flat to clarify the folding procedure but is actually 3D.



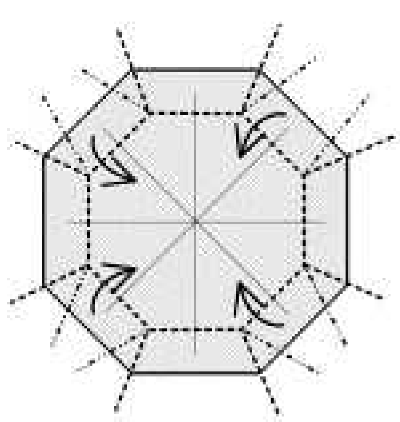
10c. Bring the next two points D & E to the center, as in step 10b.



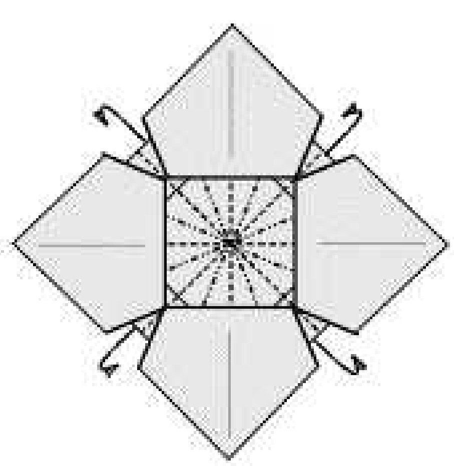
10d. Continue around the circle with the remaining points.



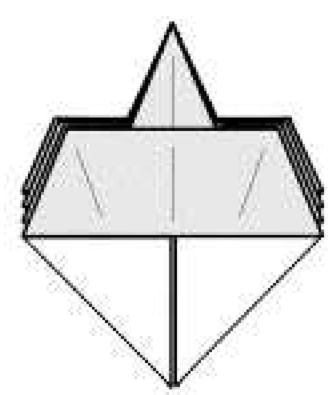
10e. Turn the model over.



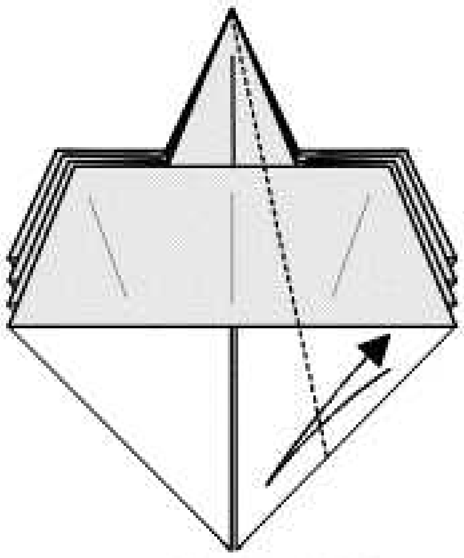
10f. Repeat the process on the next layer of folds, letting the flaps swing out from behind.



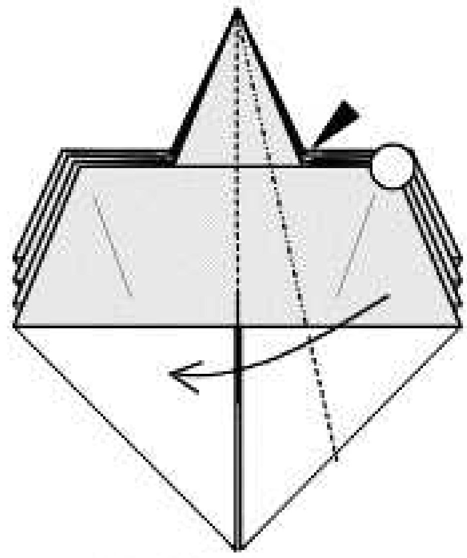
10g. Now, to complete the sink, fold the model up like a fan on the existing creases.



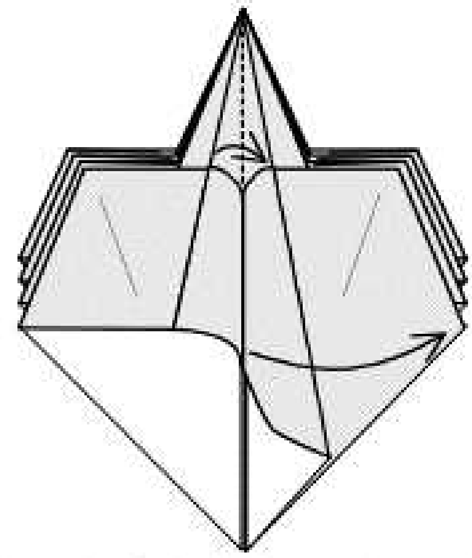
11. This is a completed spider base, standard configuration.



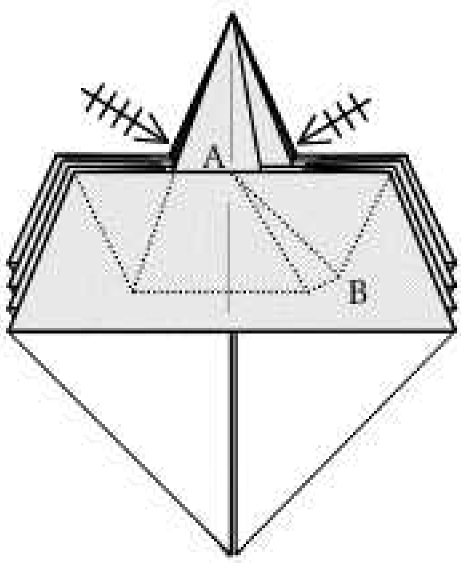
12. Fold and unfold all layers of the flap.



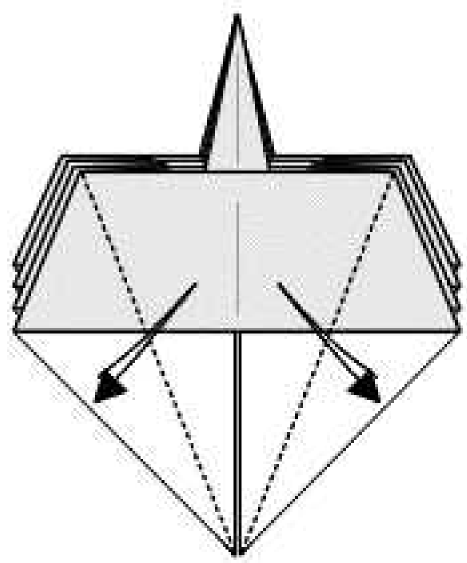
13. Pinch the flap where indicated and squash, flattening where the lines indicate, but not flattening the flap that you are pinching. The model will not lie flat.



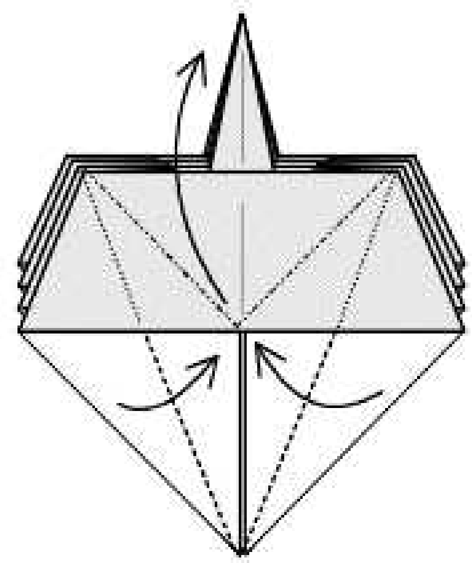
14. Now, bring the flap back, keeping the squashed area flat, and pulling the raised area back into it's previous position. An annoying third ridge of paper will appear between the two ridges (shown as AB in the following step) as you do this. Adjust the third ridge so that it matches the lines shown in the following illustration, sticking a finger inside the model and guiding it as you fold.



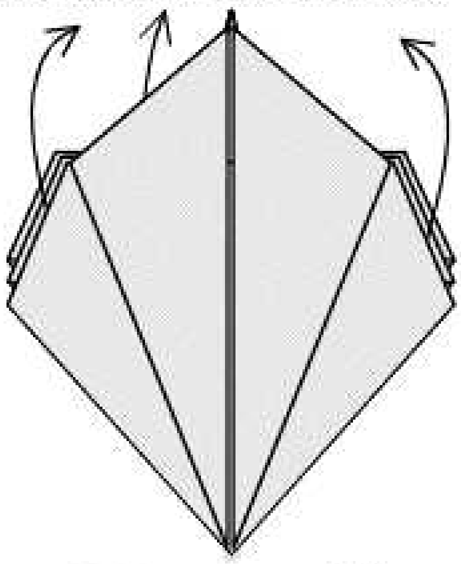
15. Completed squash. The dotted lines indicate an X-ray view of the hidden ridge and accompanying structures. Repeat the squash fold on the other seven flaps.



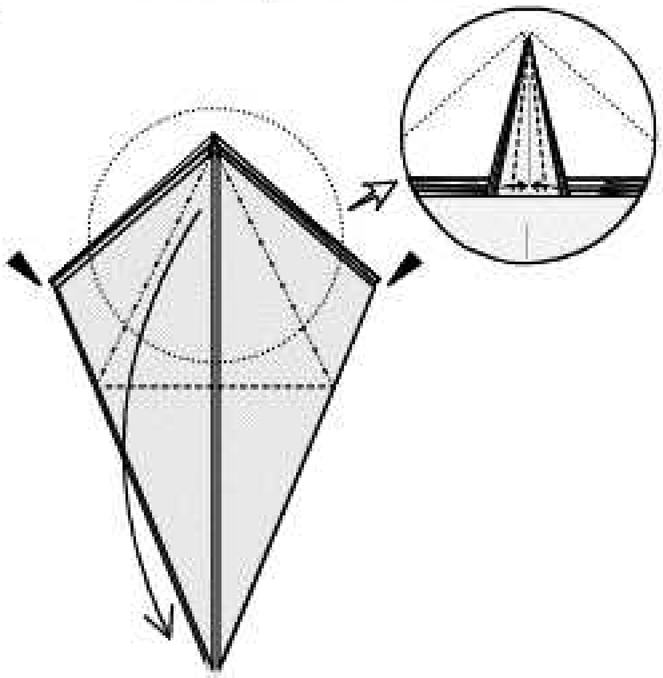
16. Prepare to double petal fold. Fold the flaps in and unfold.



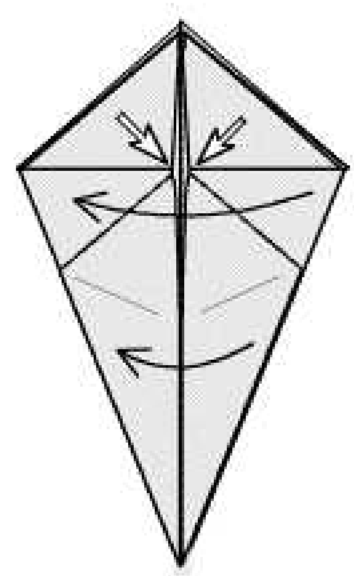
17. Petal fold upward.



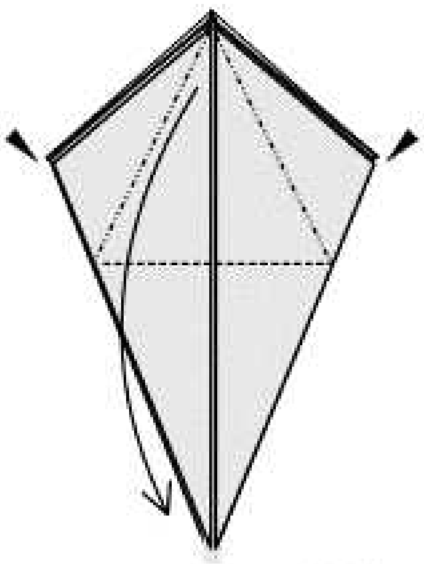
18. Repeat the petal-fold on the other three flaps.



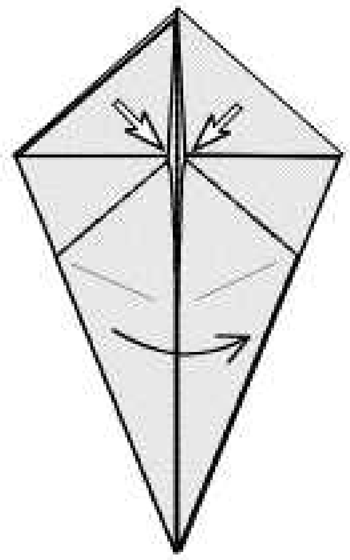
19. Petal-fold the flap downward, thinning the hidden layers as shown. This is not easy to do cleanly, so be as careful and accurate as possible.



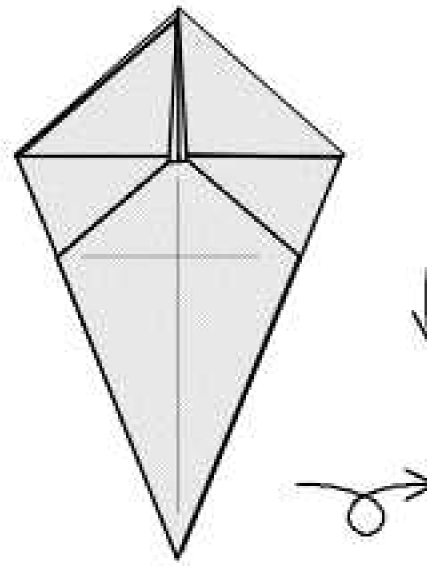
20. Mold the flaps folded in the previous step to make them as possible. Fold two flaps to the left.



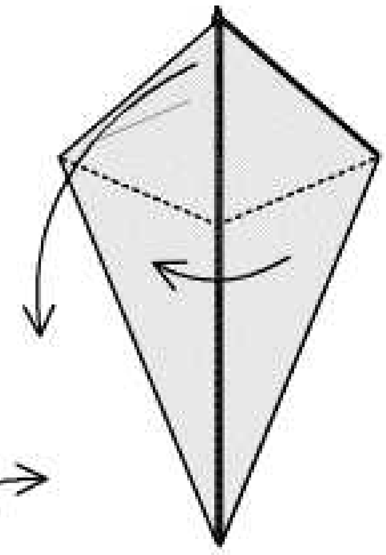
21. Repeat the petal fold.



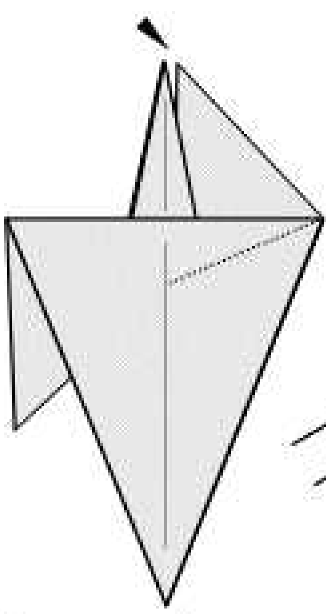
22. Mold the flaps folded in the previous step to make them as possible. Fold one flat to the right.



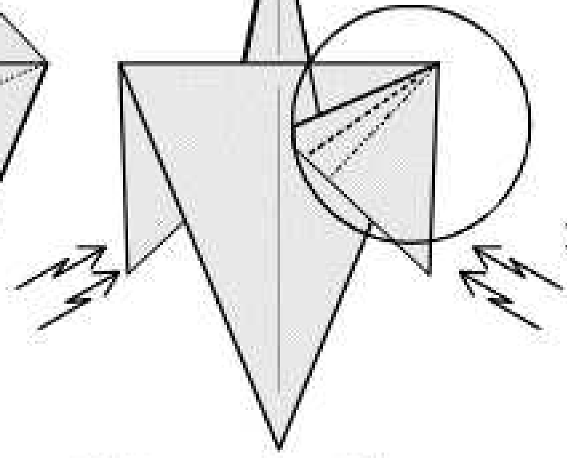
23. Turn the model over.



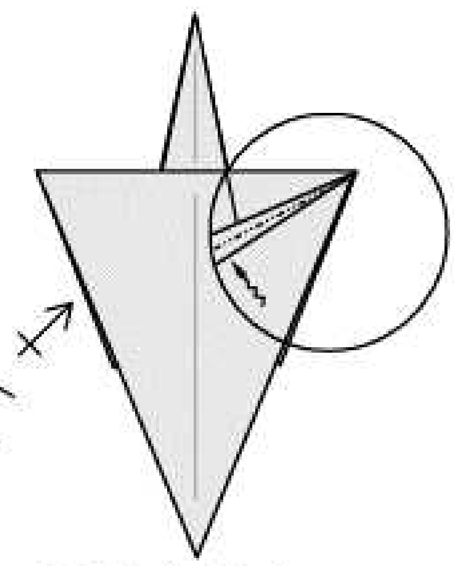
24. Fold one flap to the left incorporating the reverse fold on the existing crease.



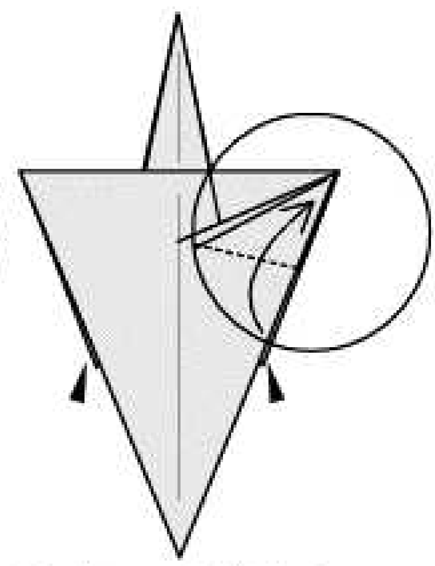
25. Incorporate the reverse fold on the other side.



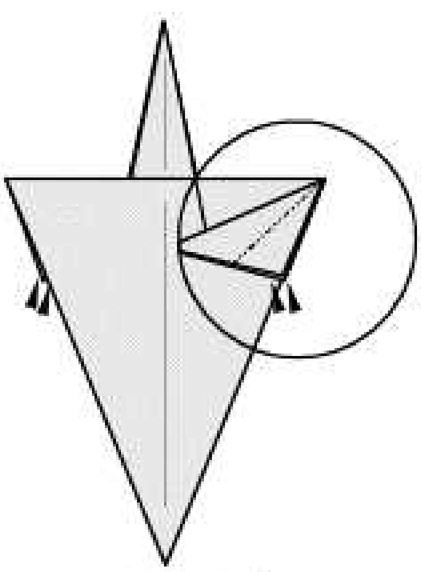
26. Cut away view. Crimp on both sides using the "other" inner crease as a guide.



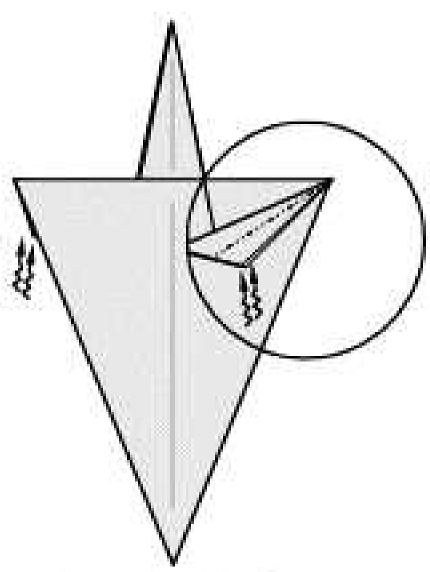
27. Thin the ridge that was formed with a "Pleat-Sink".



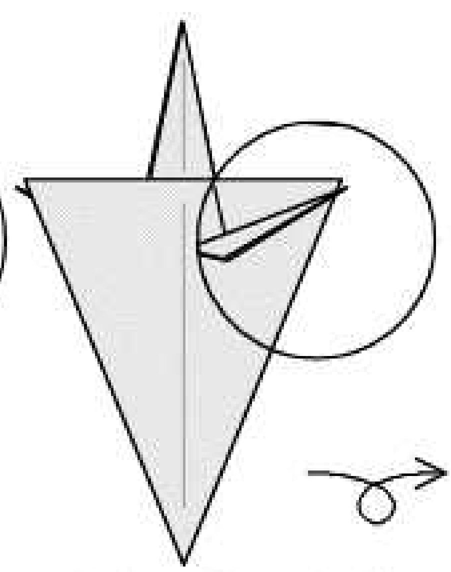
28. "Reverse fold" the large hidden flap in half on both sides.



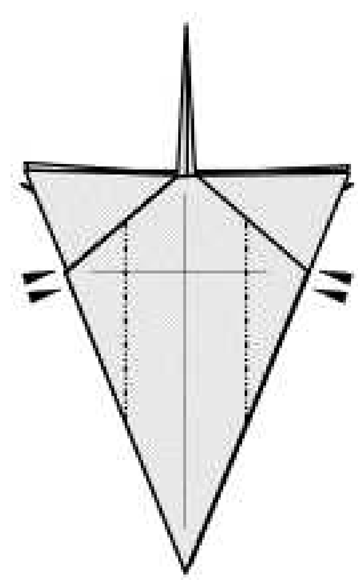
29. Reverse fold both flaps in half on each side.



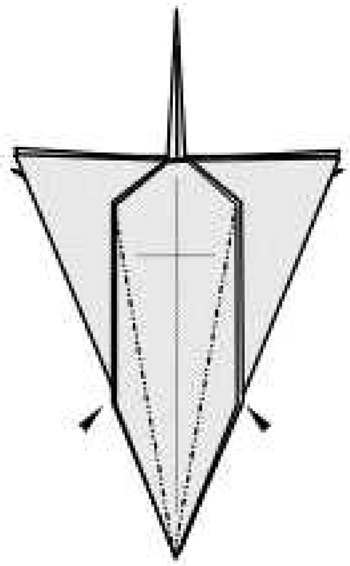
30. Thin each of the flaps in half by pleat-sinking.



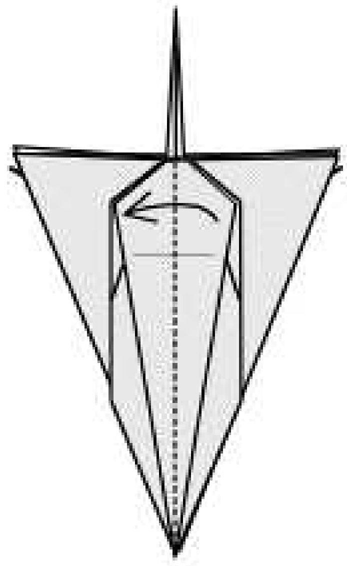
31. Like this. All layers should line up and the "legs" should be very thin and even.



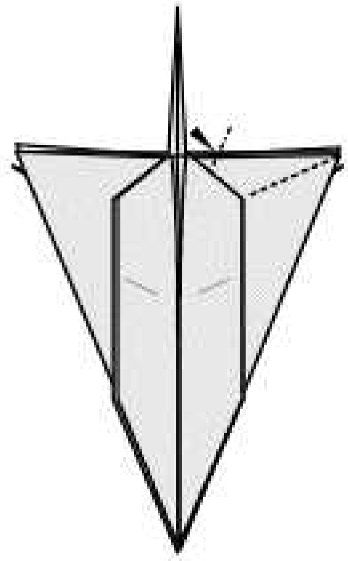
32. SInk twice on either side making the inside as clean as possible as you do so.



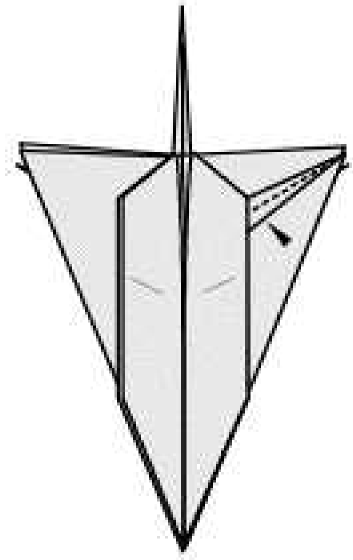
33.. Sink the top layer.



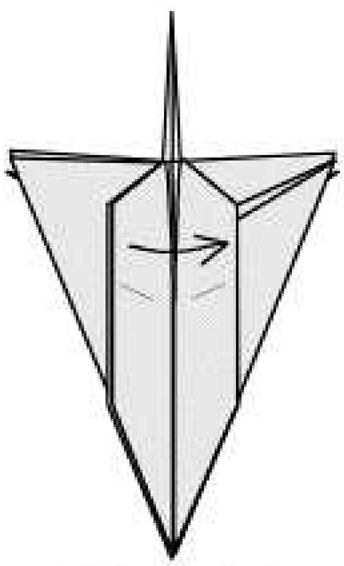
34. Fold one layer to the left.



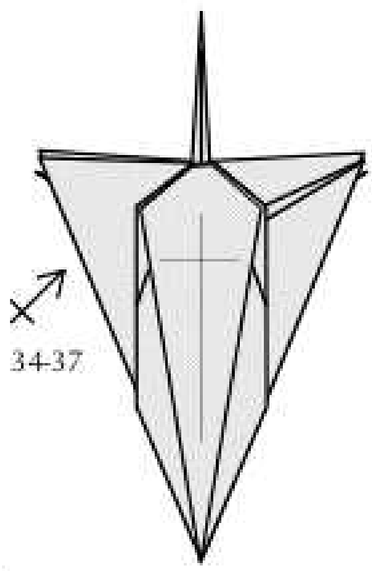
35. Reverse fold along the edge of the hidden leg. This is not easy and you may need to "wrap" some of the paper on the left to do it.



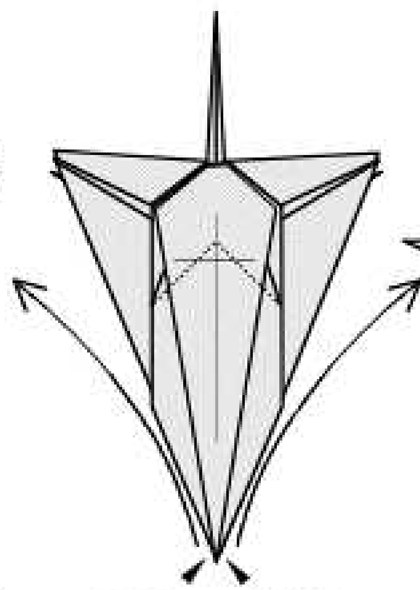
36. Reverse fold again.



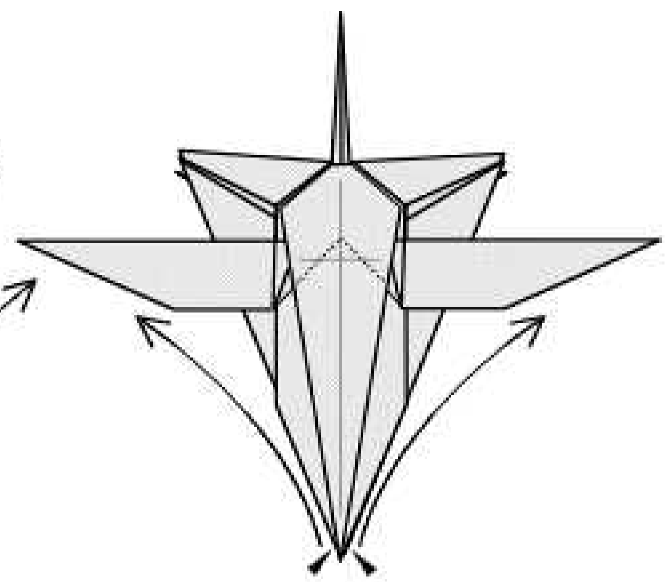
37. Fold a flap to the right.



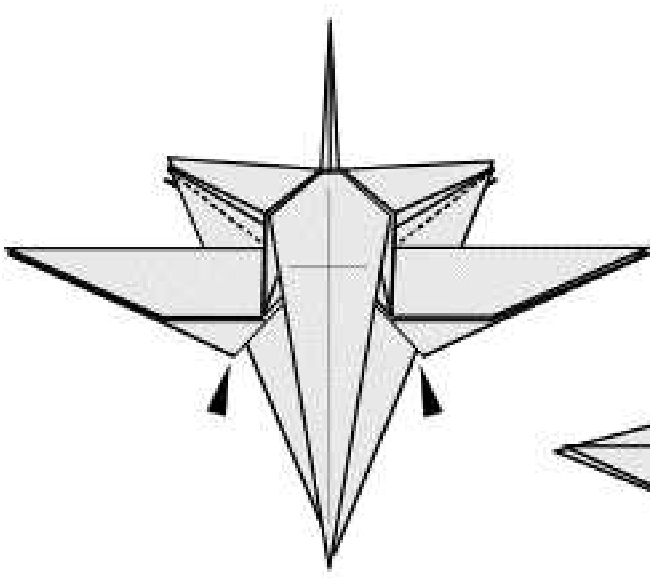
38. Repeat steps34-37 on the other side.



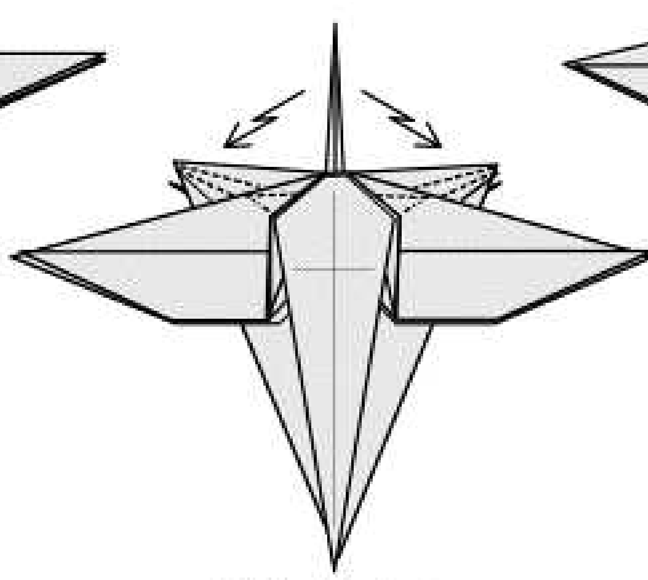
39. Reverse fold the upper set uf points.



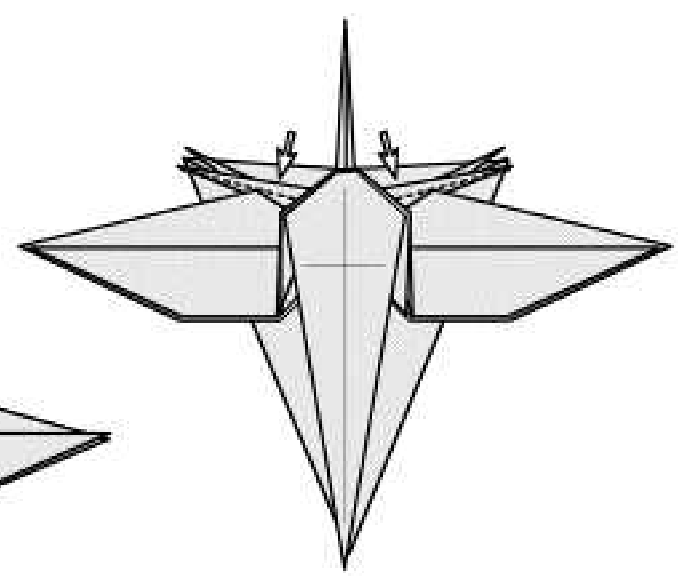
40. Reverse fold the next set of points.



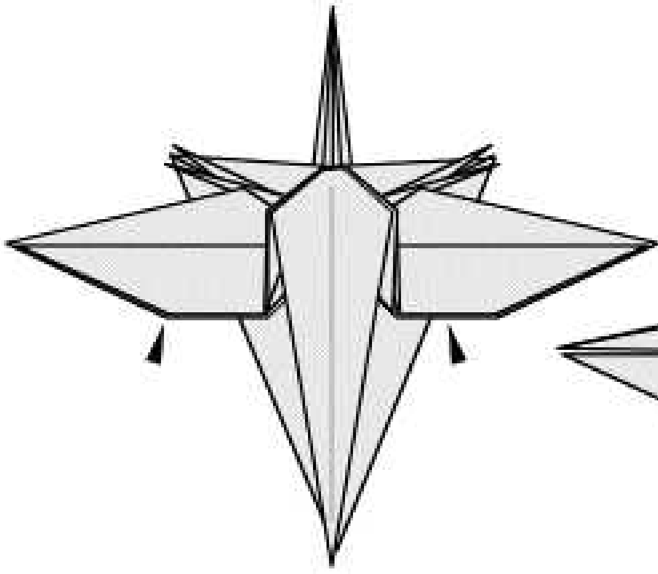
41. Reverse fold the back of the wings as far as possible.



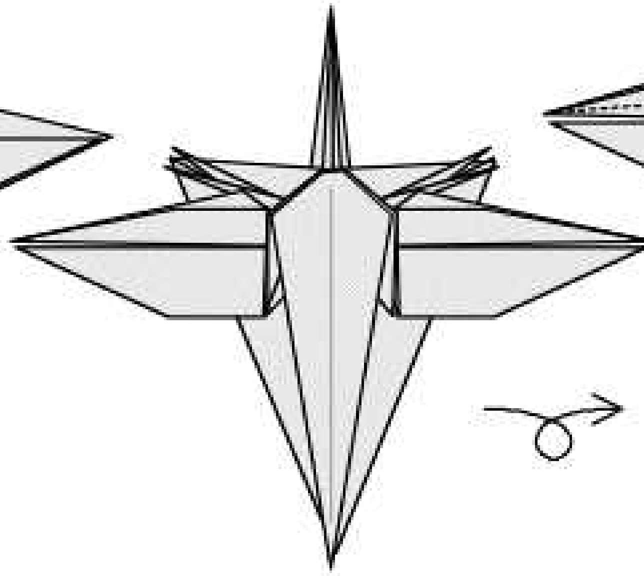
42. Pleat the flap in thirds along the edge of the leg.



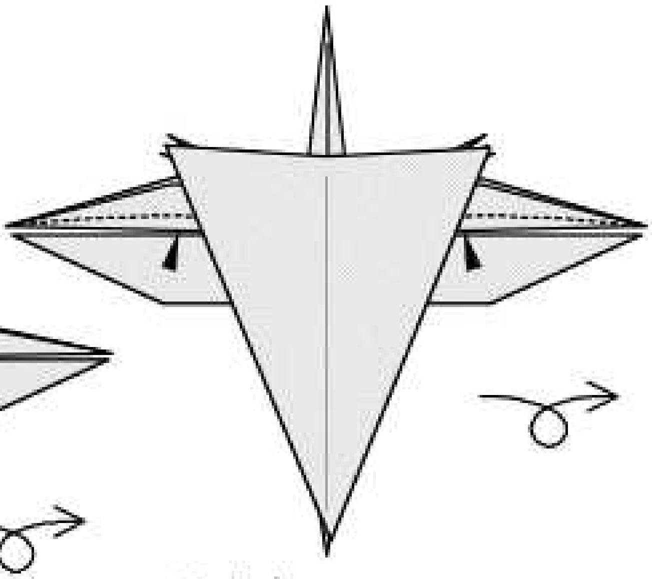
43. Complete the leg by pushing the extra layer over the others.



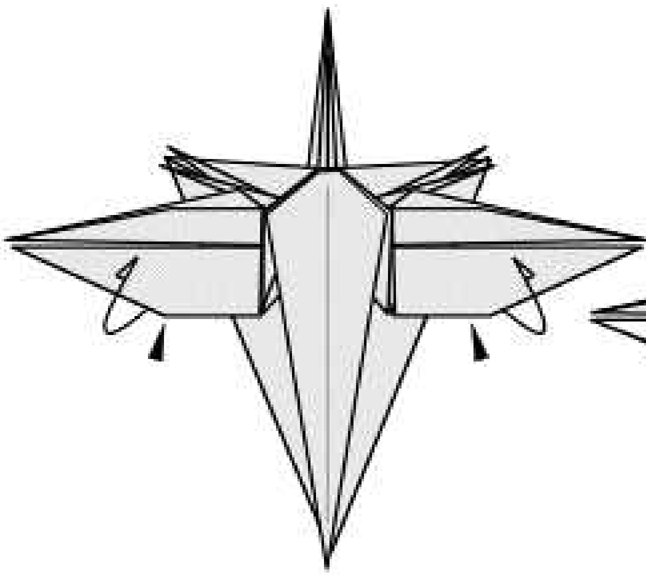
44. Reverse fold the other layer of the rear wing upward.



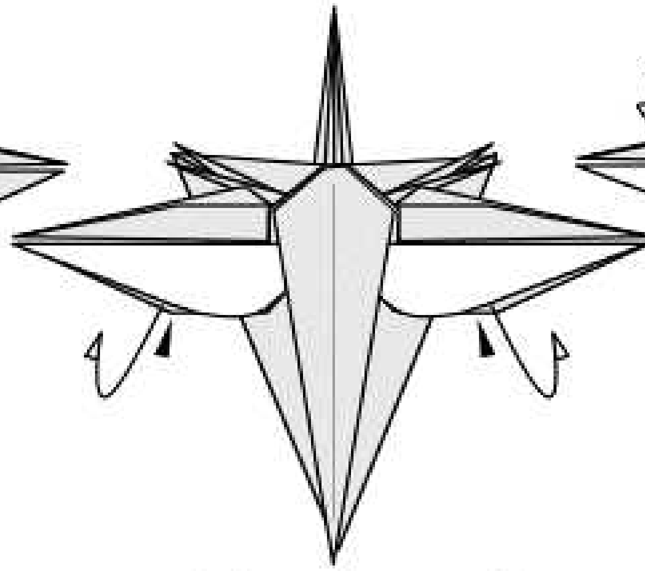
45. Turn the model over.



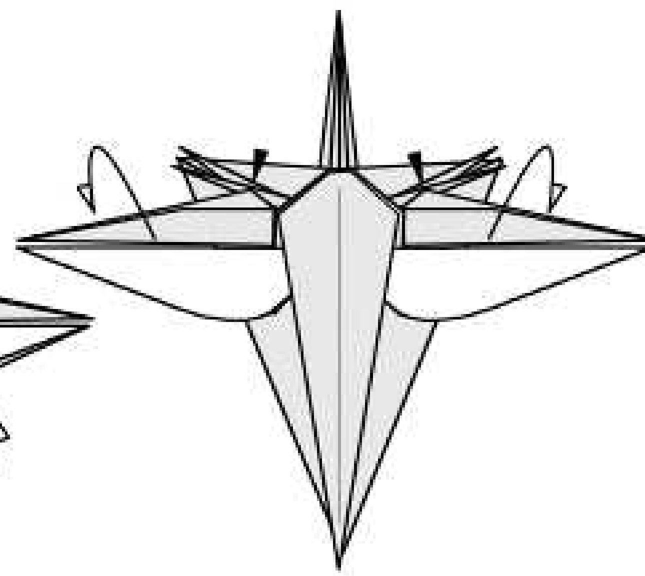
46. Push some paper up to expose some white and turn over.



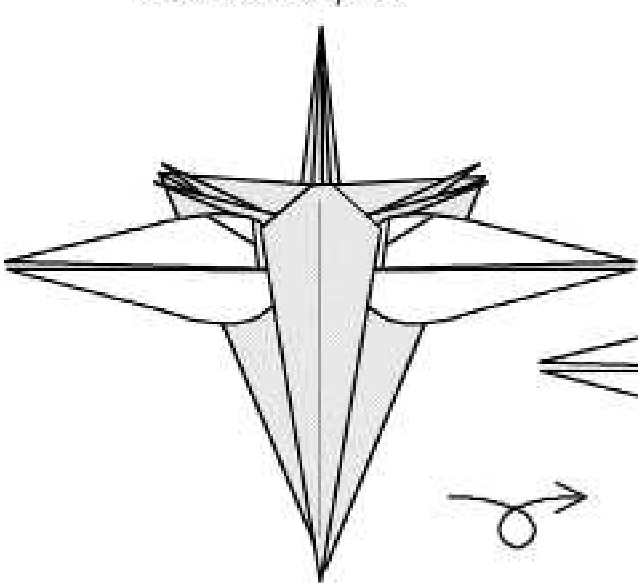
47. Carefully, wrap the colored layer around the top of the wings. As you do this liberate some of the paper which was lost in the sink in step 33.



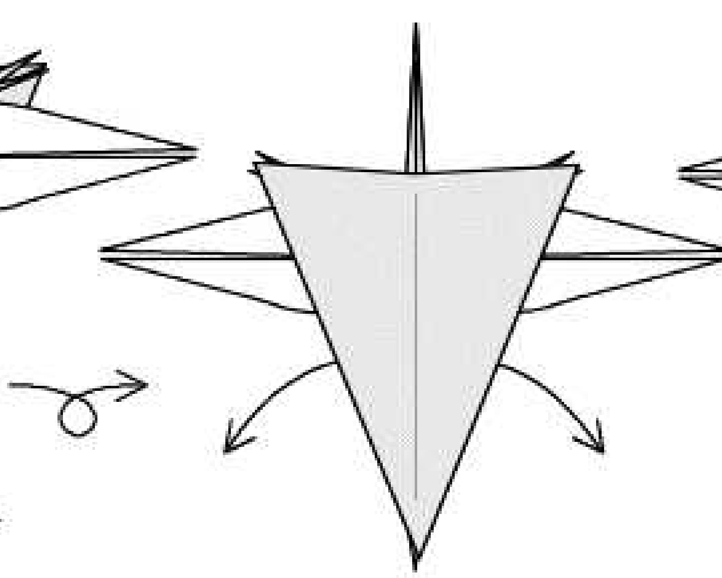
48. Repeat the wrap on the next layer of the wing, again using the encumbered paper to maximize and shape the wing.



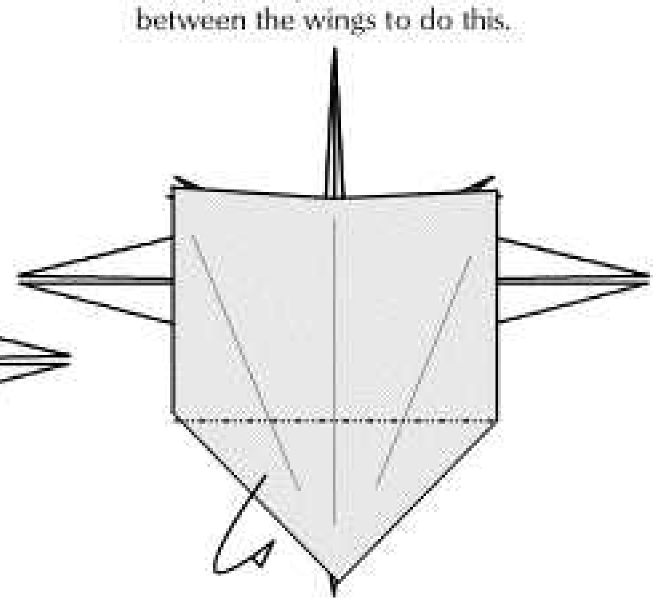
49. Wrap a final time, entrapping both layers of the upper wing. Make sure that the wing stays in the same position. You will need to play a little with the loose layers of paper, incorporating a sort of a "twist-fold" between the wings to do this.



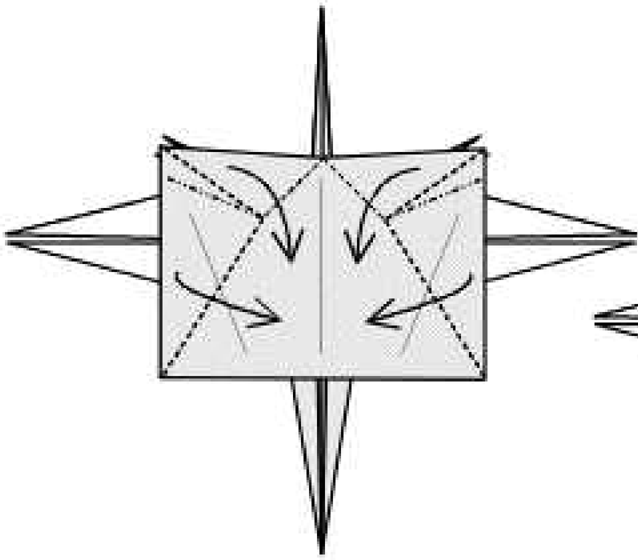
50. Turn the model over.



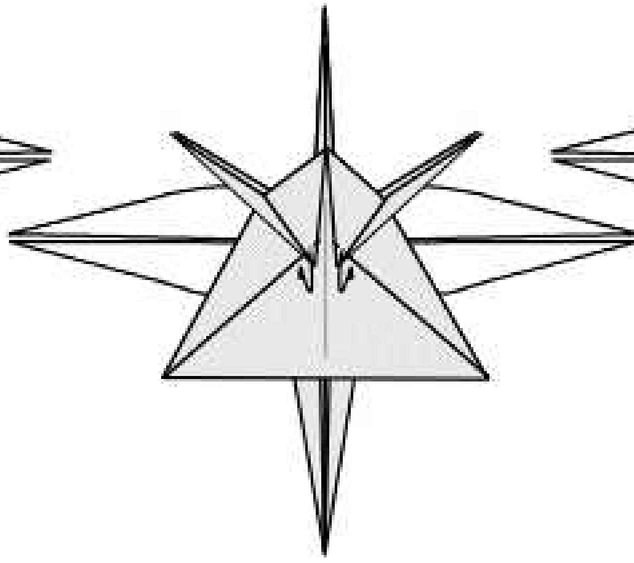
51. Carefully, slide out some loose paper.



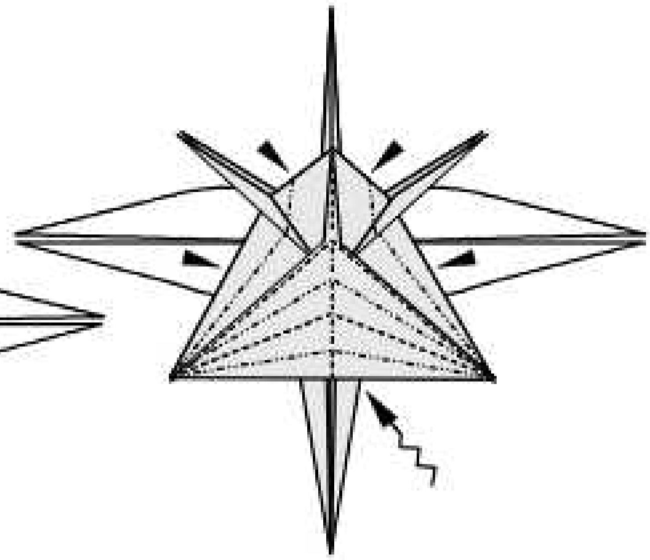
52. Fold the flap underneath.



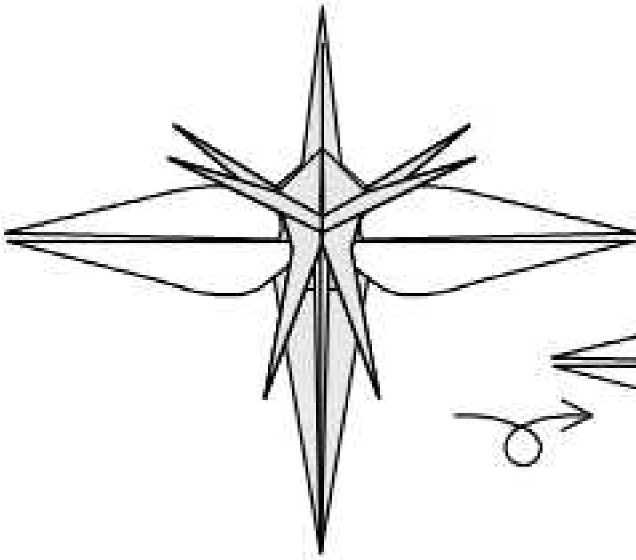
53. Similar to a rabbit ear. Use the structures behind as a guide.



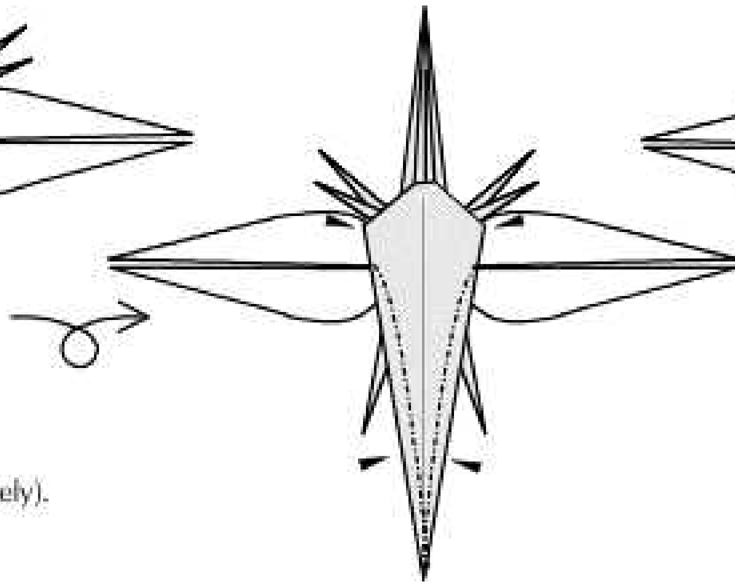
54. Tuck the little tabs underneath.



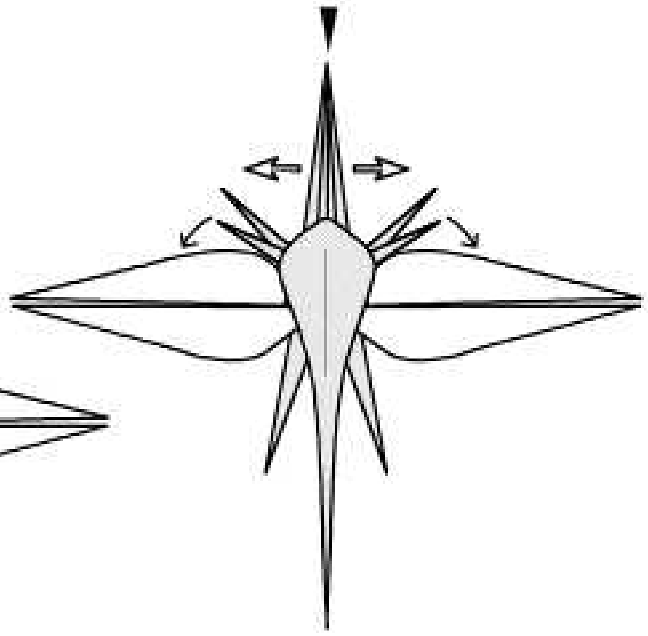
55. Pleat the structure to create the rear legs. Start with the outermost set and work your way in, compressing the body as you go.



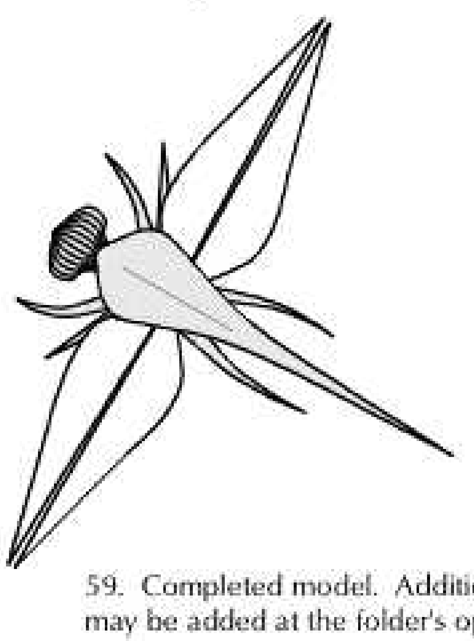
56. Like this (approximately). Turn the model over.



57. Thin the tail again and mold the model into final shape by compressing and rounding the body area and thinning and rounding out the tail.



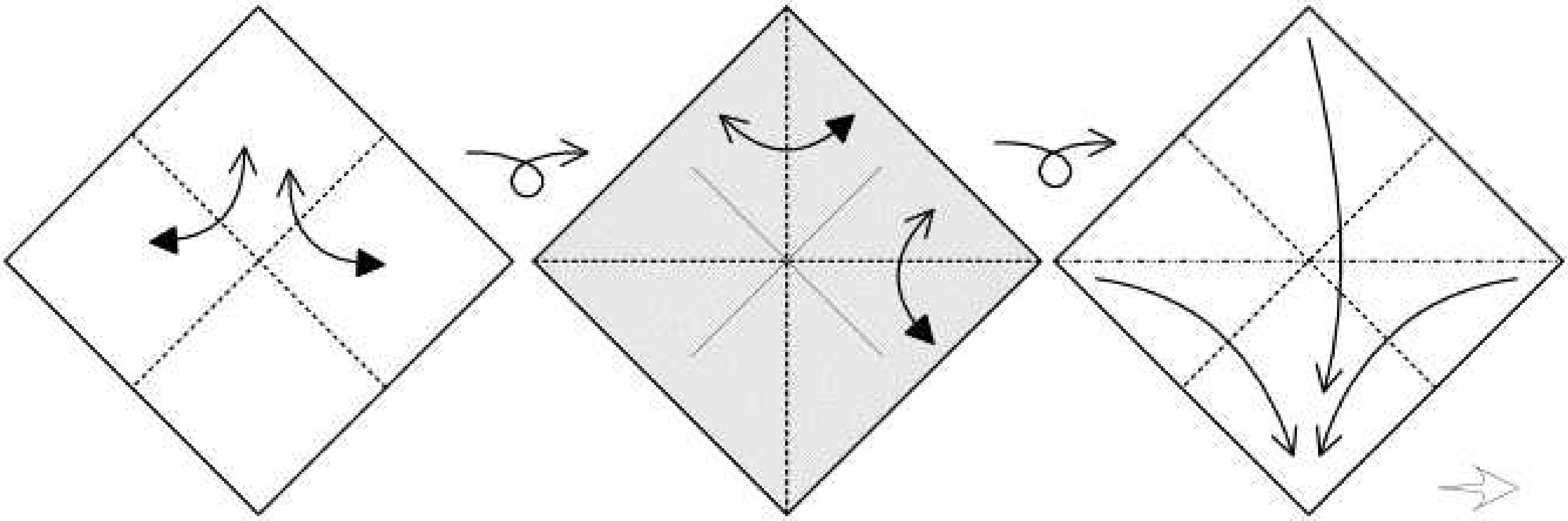
58. Form the head by opening up the spike at the top while pinching at the base. Curl the legs slightly and the model is complete.



59. Completed model. Additional sculpting may be added at the folder's option.

Jester by Michael Adcock (TX)

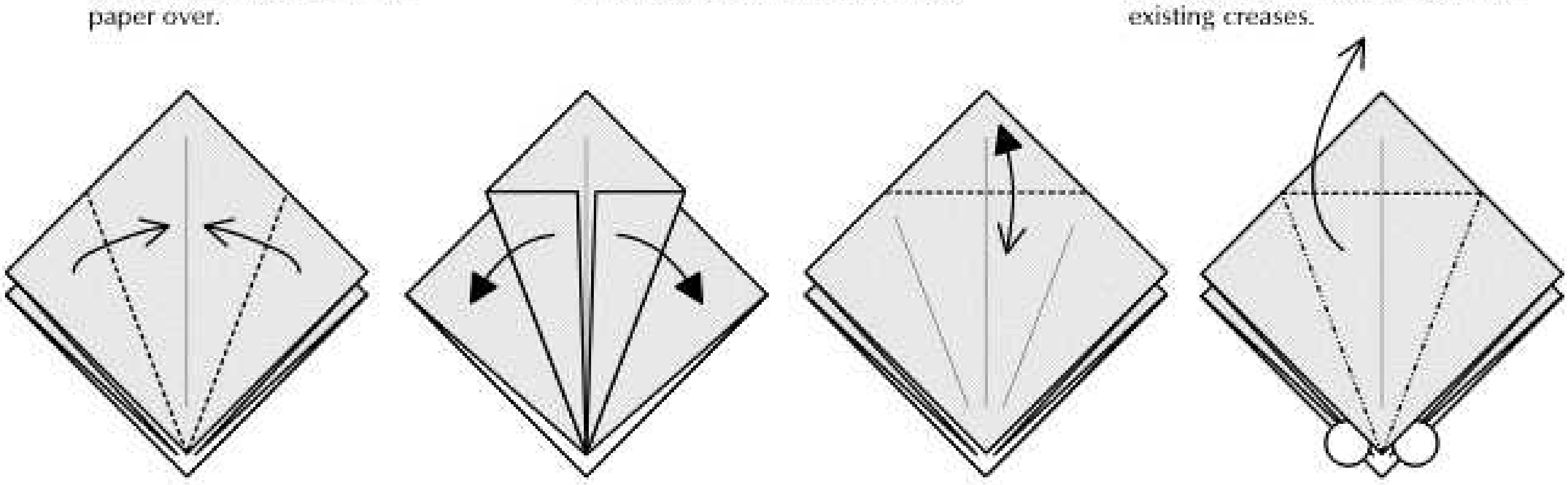
Internediate Fold from a colored bird base. A 10" piece of paper produces a model 6" high.



1. Fold and unfold horizontally in both directions. Turn the paper over.

2. Fold and unfold diagonally in both directions. Turn the paper over.

3. Bring all four corners together, forming a preliminary base on the existing creases.

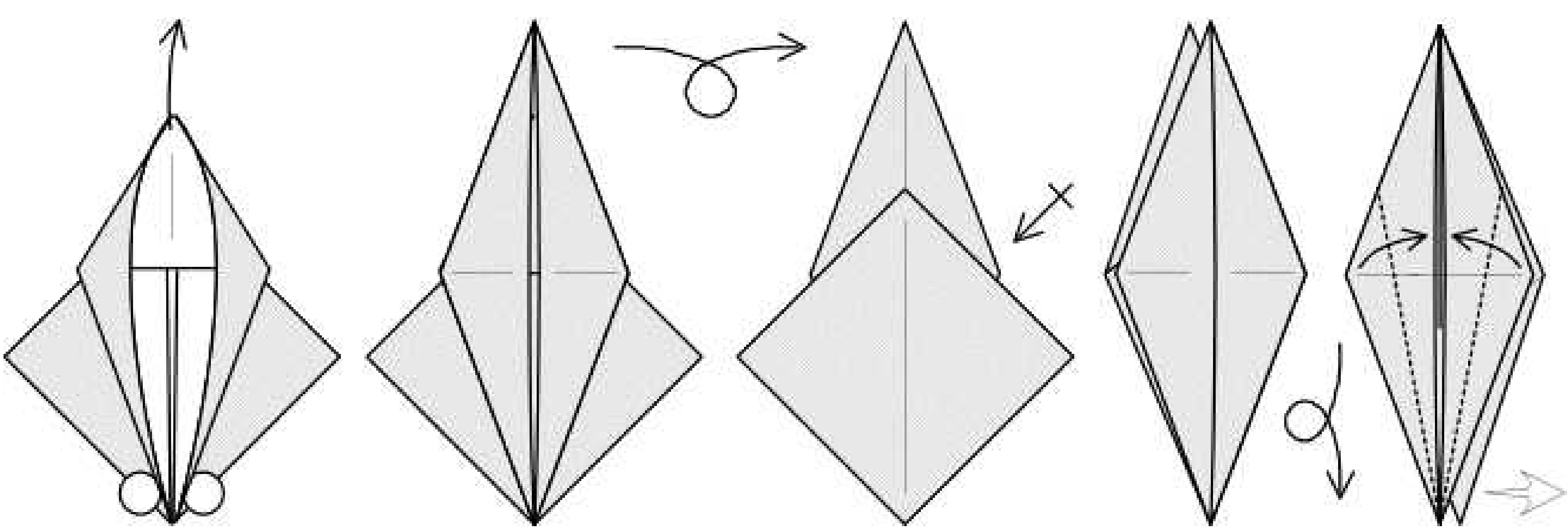


4. Fold the edges in.

5. Unfold the flaps.

6. Fold and unfold.

7. Place your fingers where indicated and bring the center point all the way up, past the top of the model.



8. In mid-fold...

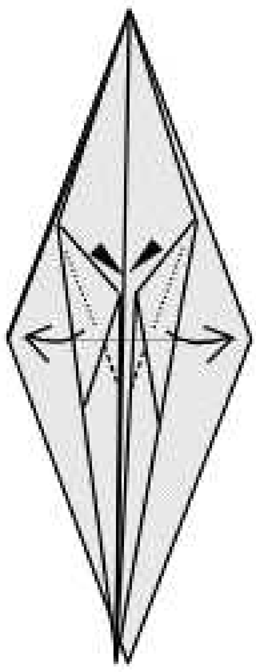
9. This is a completed petal fold. Turn the model over.

10. Repeat steps 4-9 on the other side.

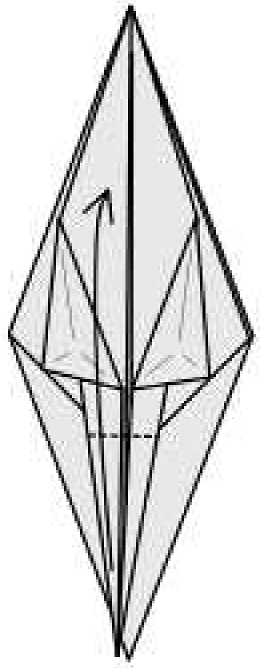
11. Turn the model over

12. Fold in.

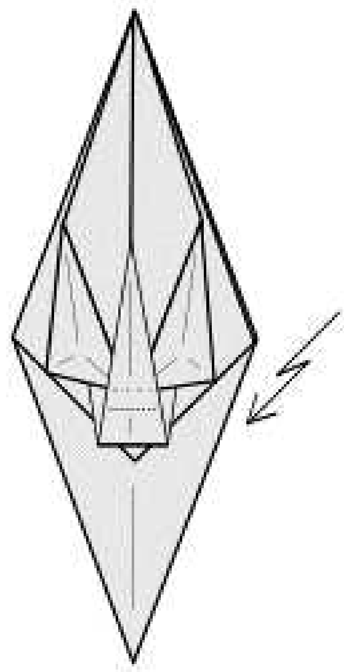
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Jul '95



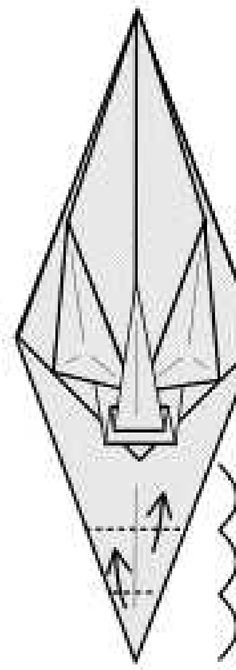
13. Spread Squash.



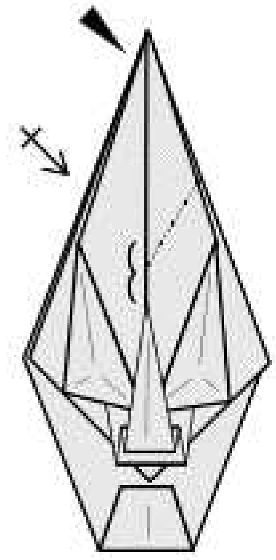
14. Fold up.



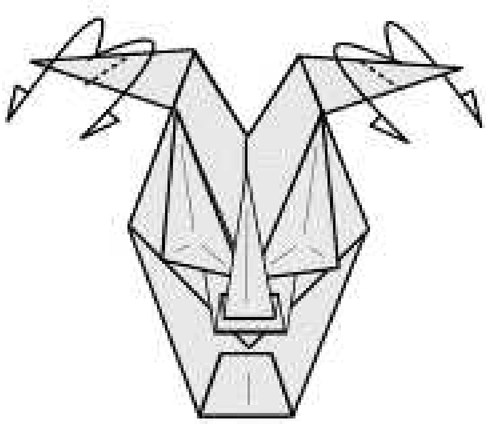
15. Crimp nose.



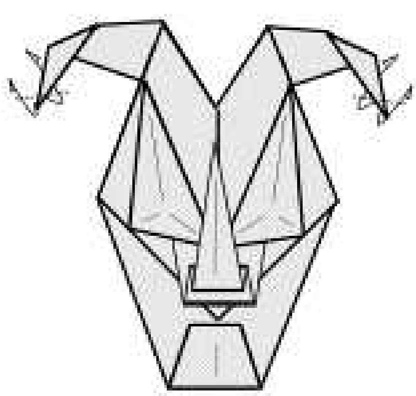
16. Fold in thirds.



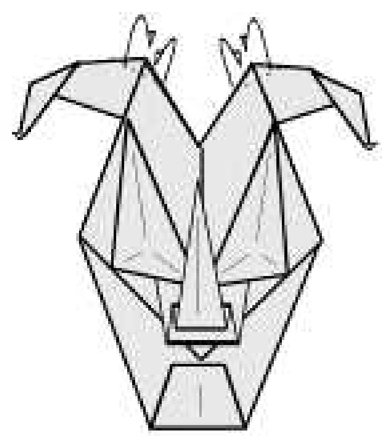
17. Reverse fold



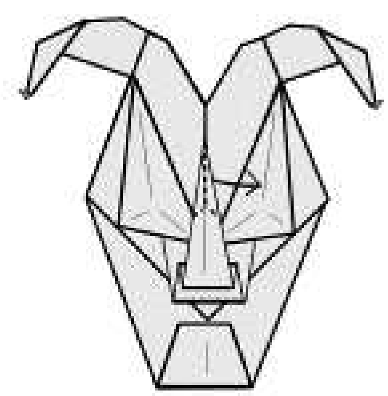
18. Outside reverse fold



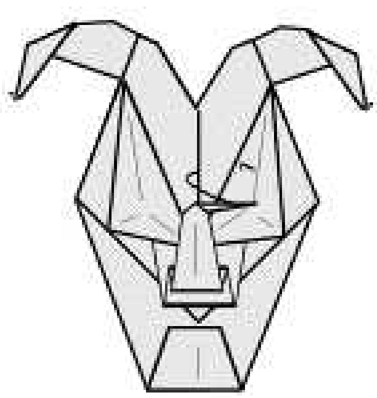
19. Outside reverse fold.



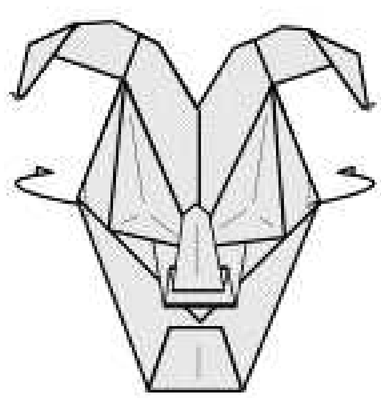
20. Tuck inside.



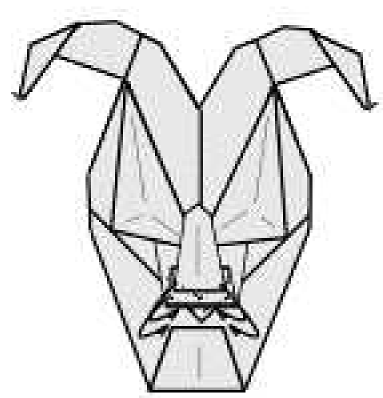
21. Rabbit ear.



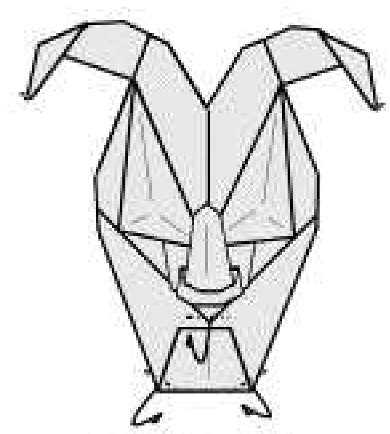
22. Tuck inside.



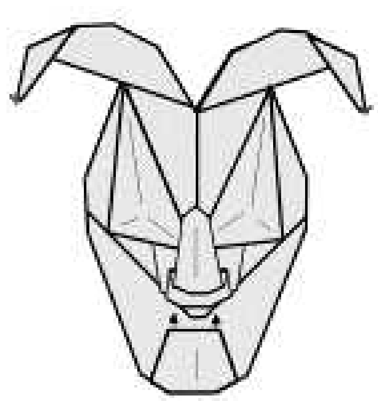
23. Tuck behind



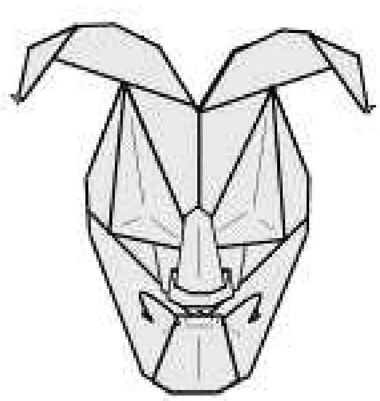
24. Tuck behind



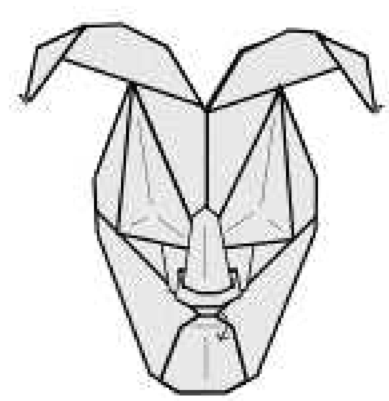
25. Tuck behind



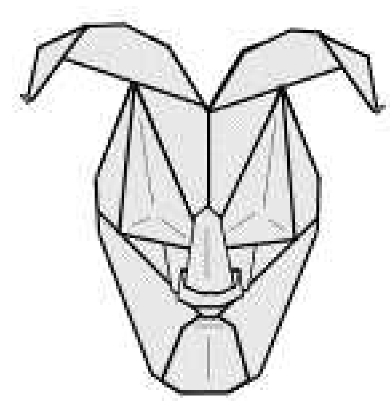
26. Slide out.



27. Tuck behind



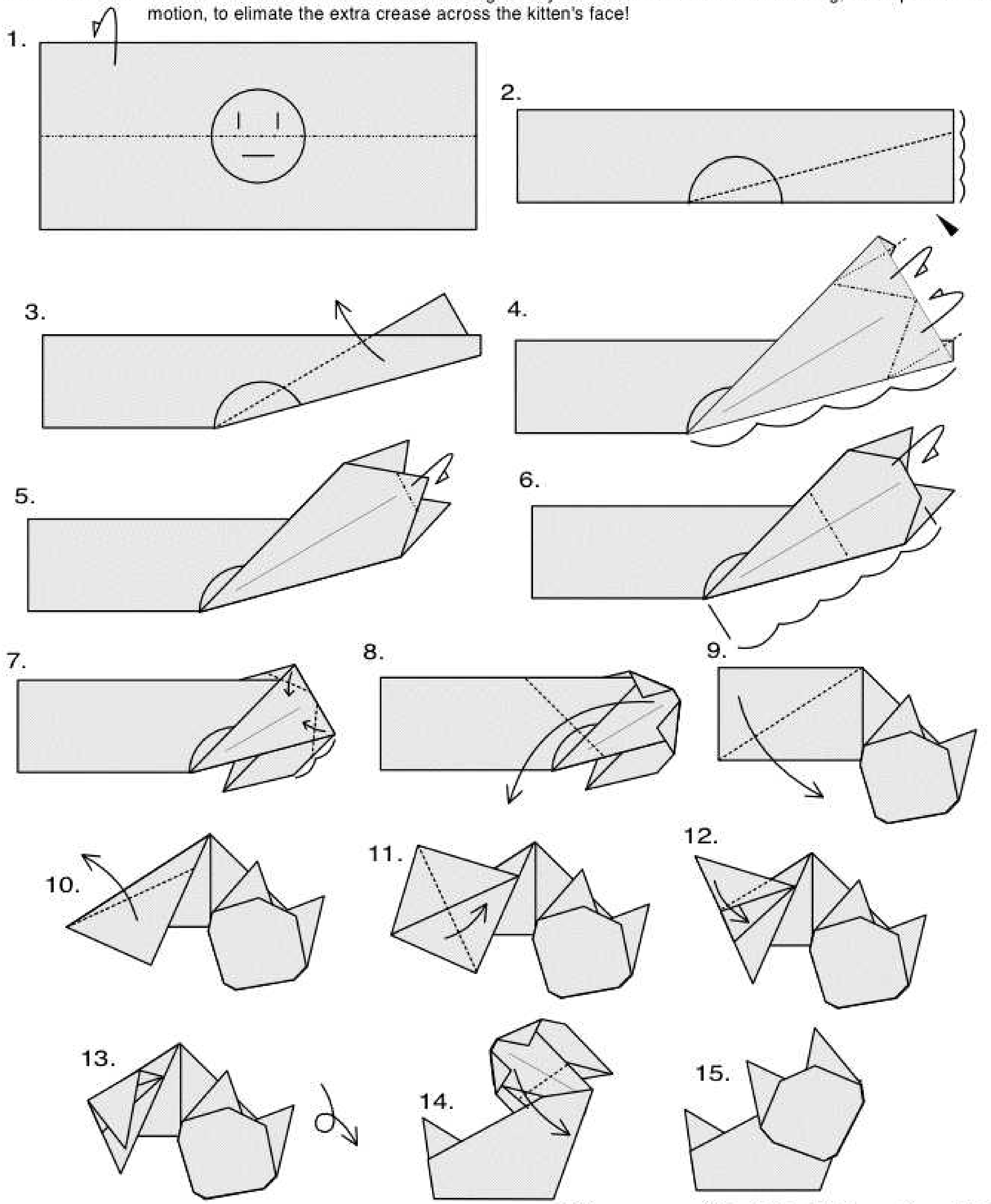
28. Place upper lip above lorer lip



29. Completed model.

"...A Dollar for the Kitty" by J.C. Nolan ©'95

Intermediate Fold from a dollar bill. Note from the designer: if you are comfortable with the folding, do steps 1-3 in one motion, to elimate the extra crease across the kitten's face!

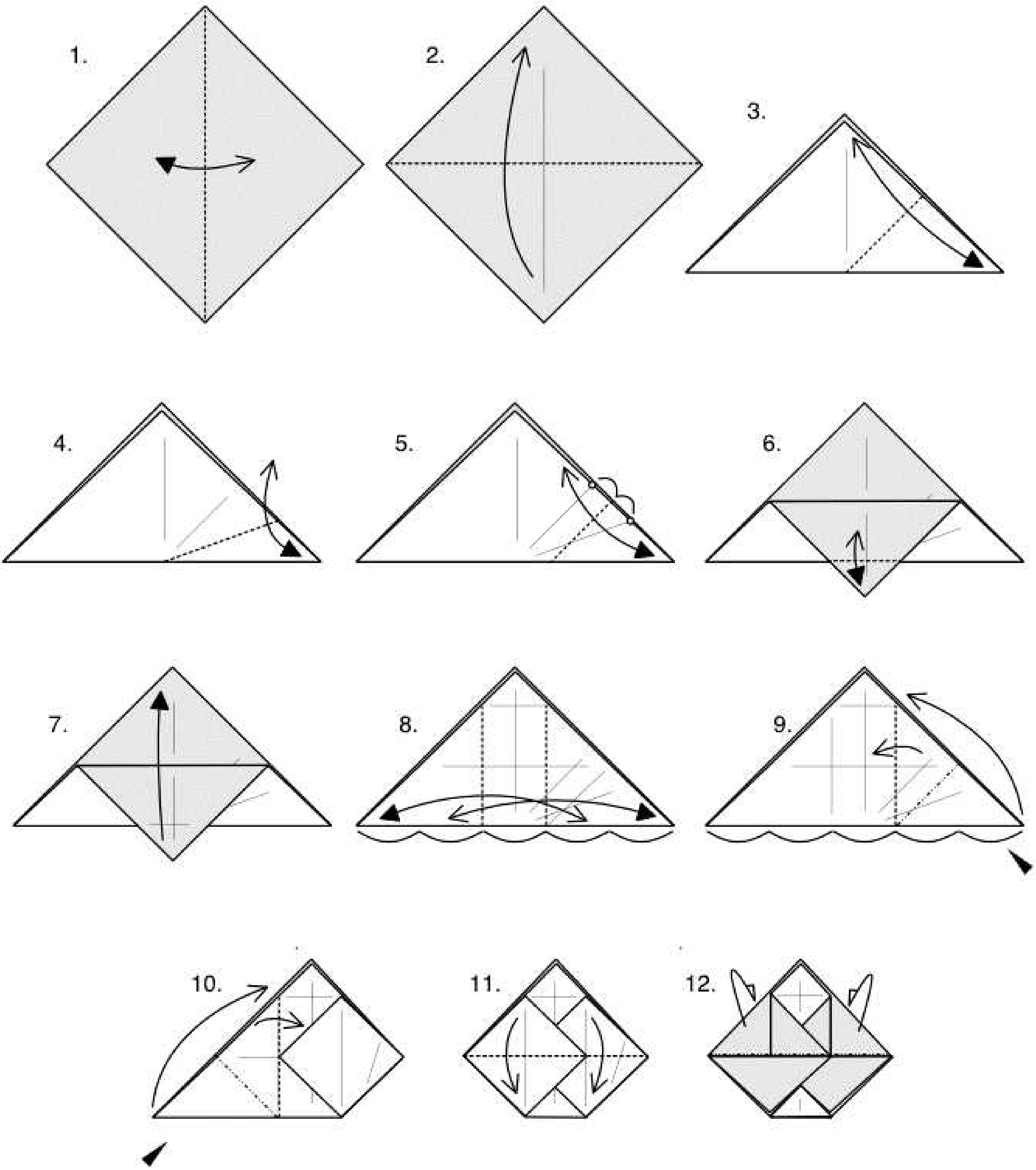


Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Jan. '96

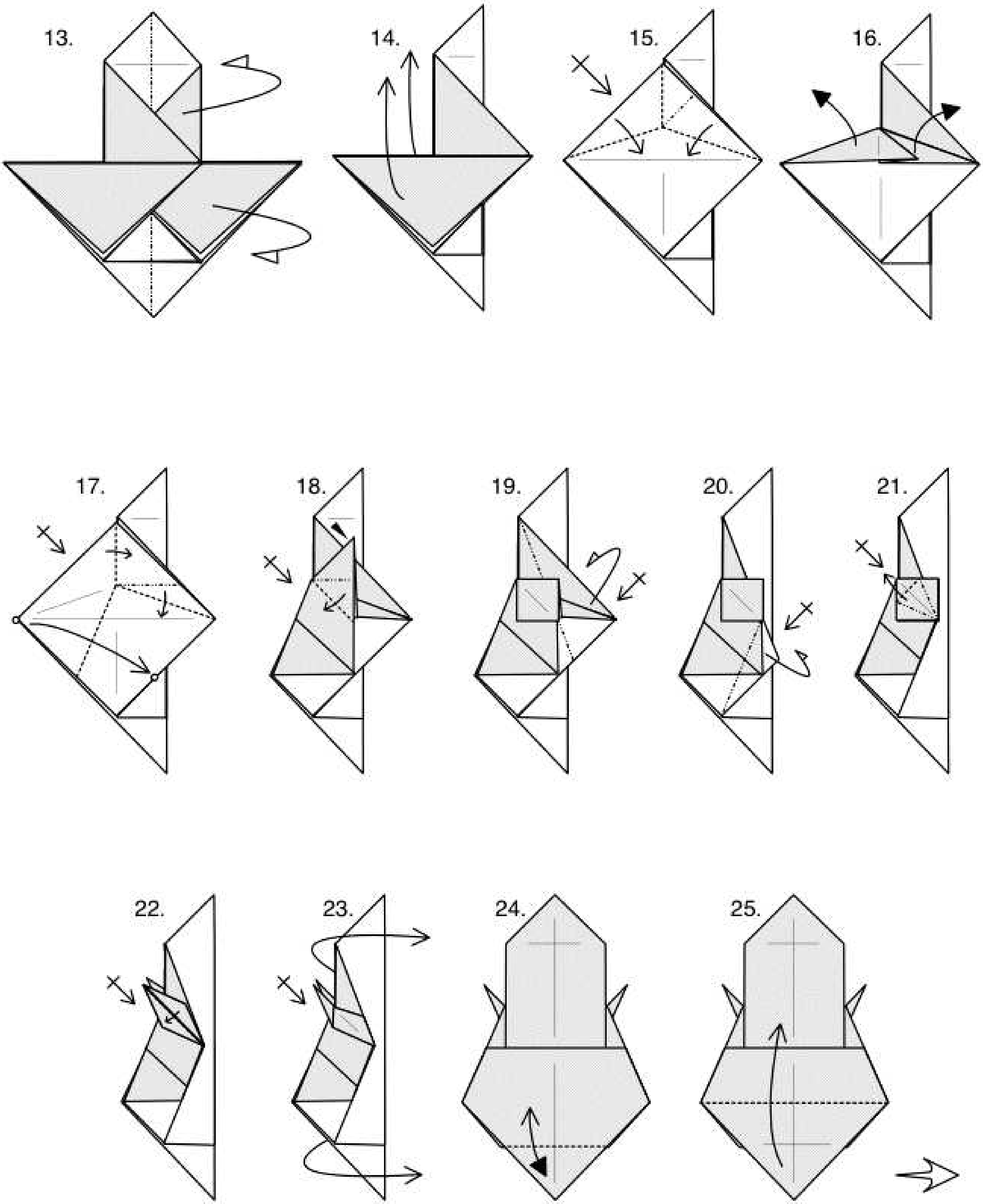
Penguin by Michael LaFosse (MA)

Intermediate

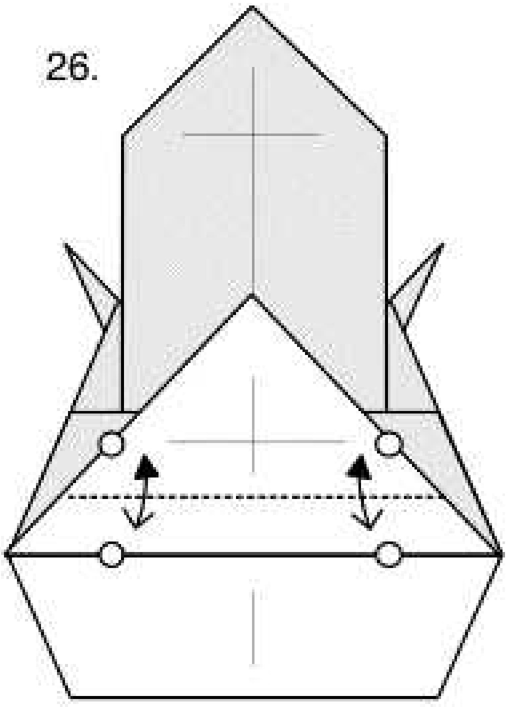
Editor's note: This models was designed when Michael was 14, from an uncolored piece of paper! Fold from a black square of paper. Start with colored side up.



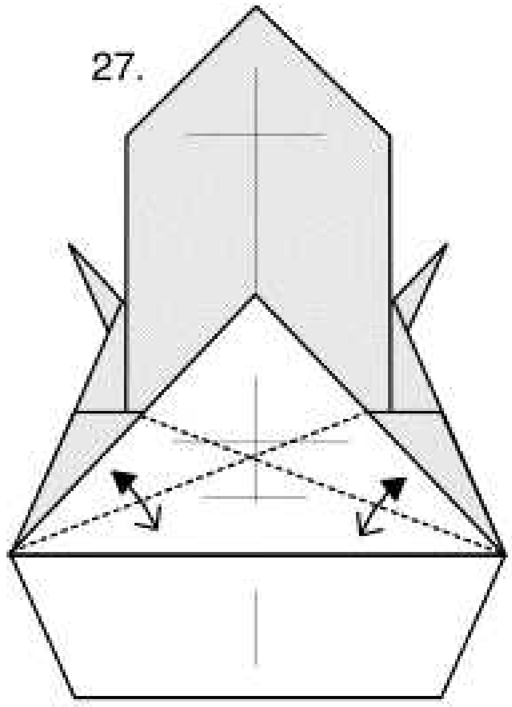
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Oct. '95


13.
14.
15.
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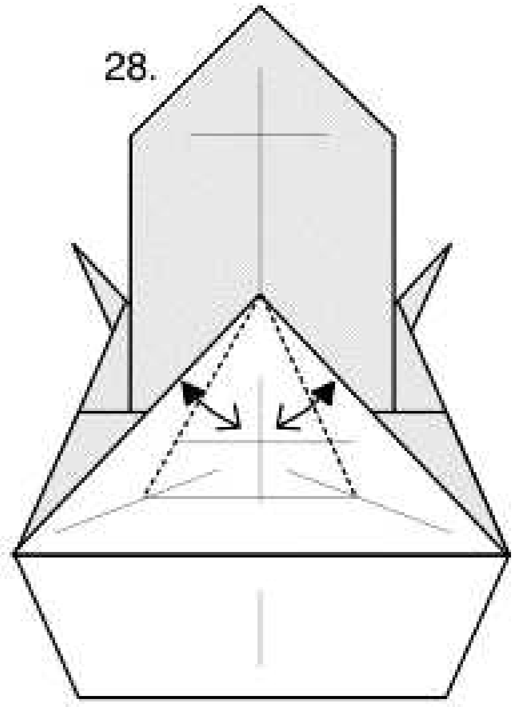
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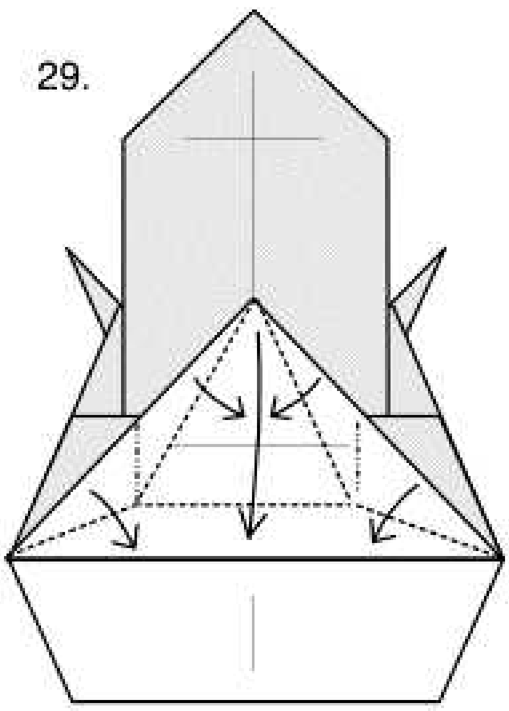
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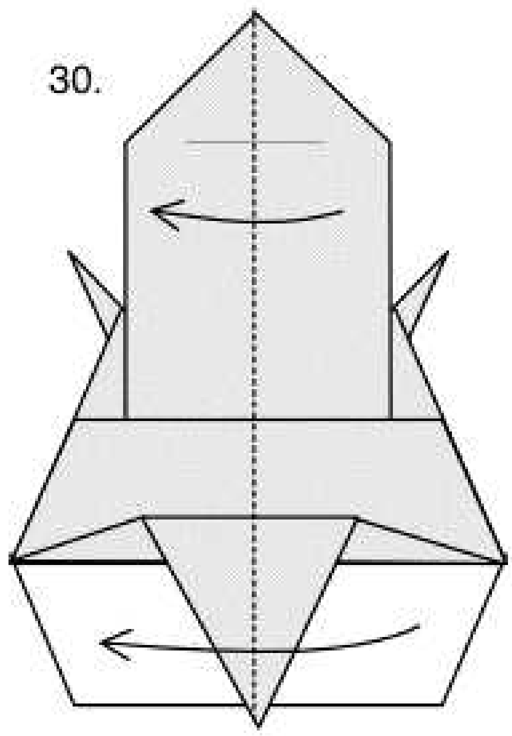
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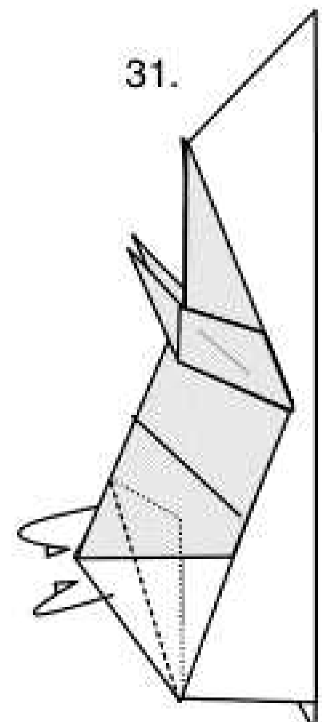
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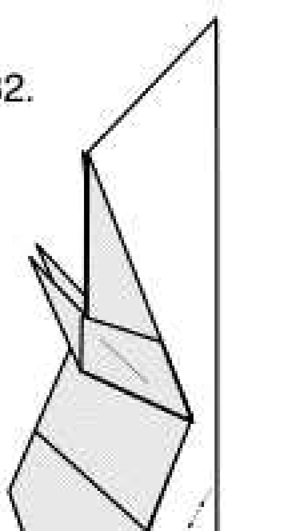
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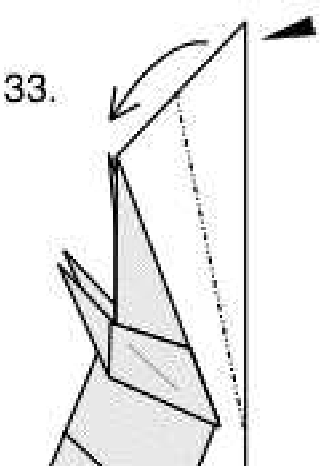
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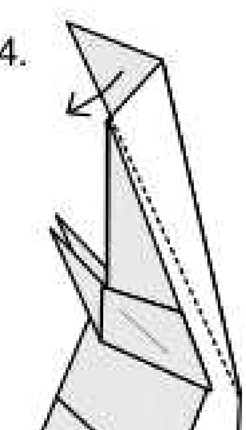
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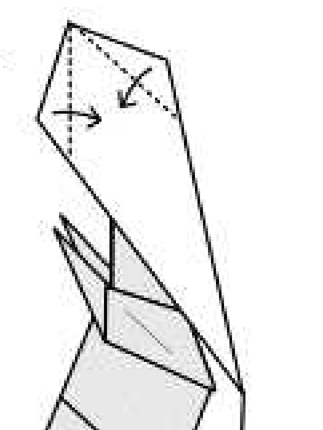
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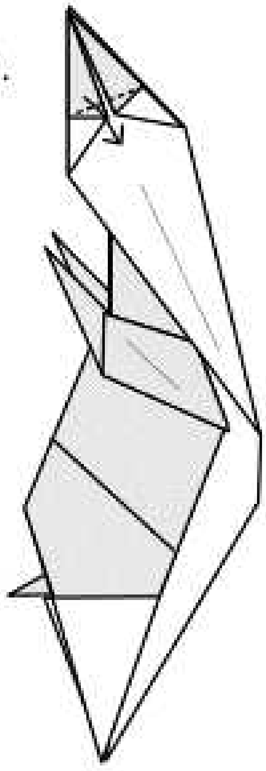
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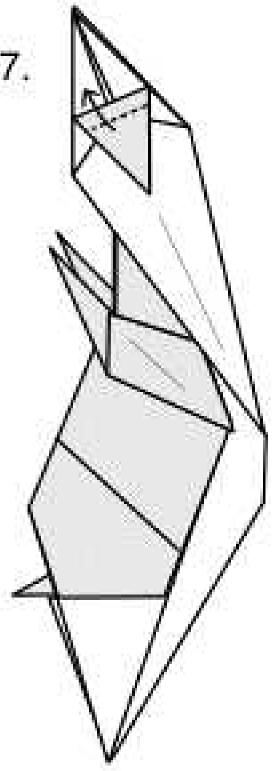
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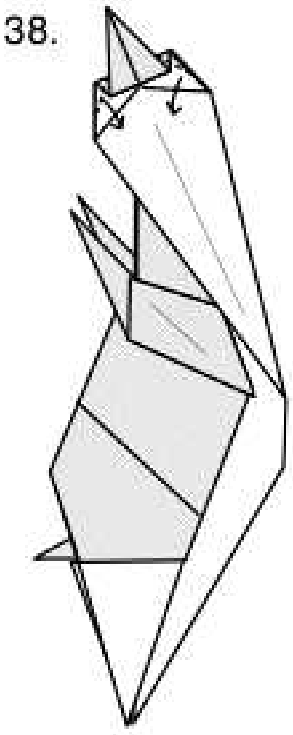
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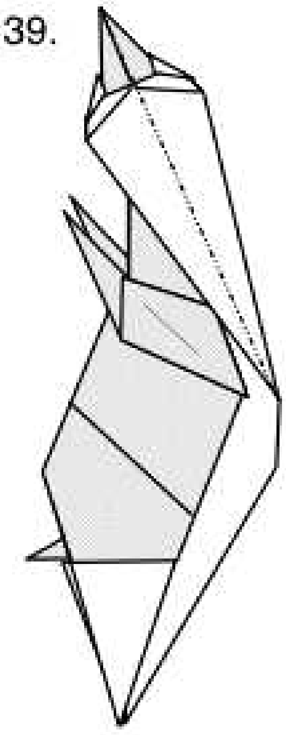
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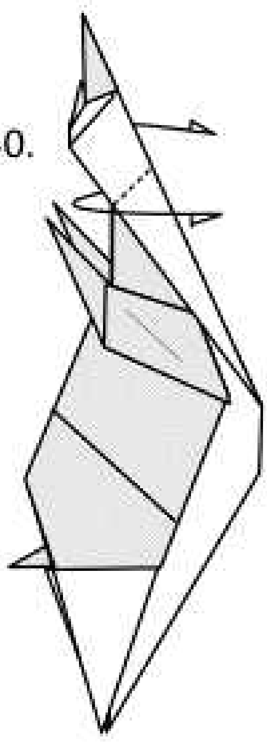
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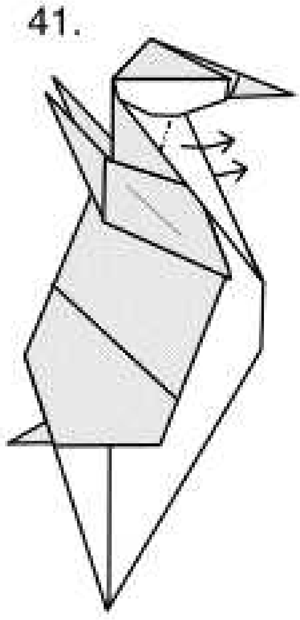
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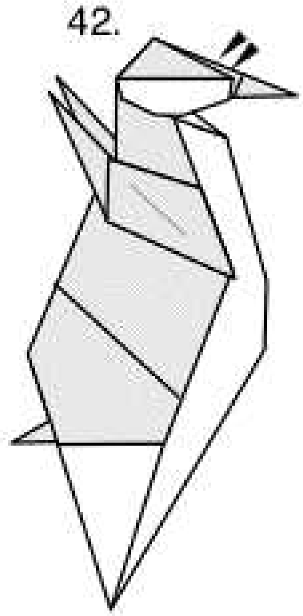
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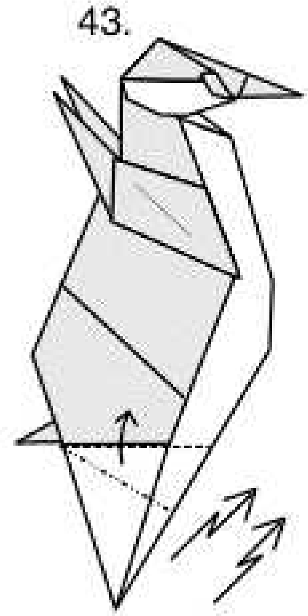
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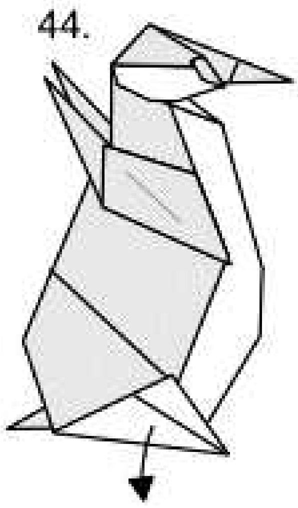
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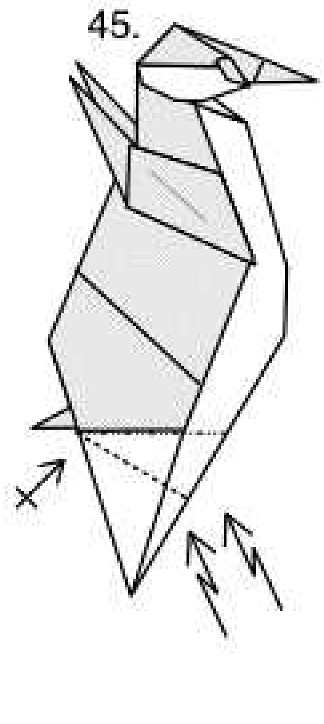
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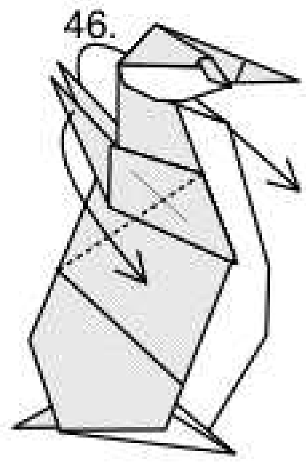
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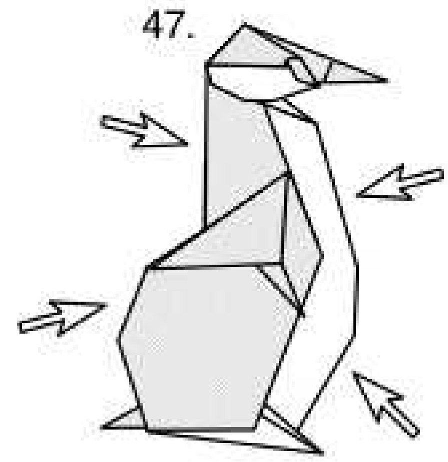
45.



46.



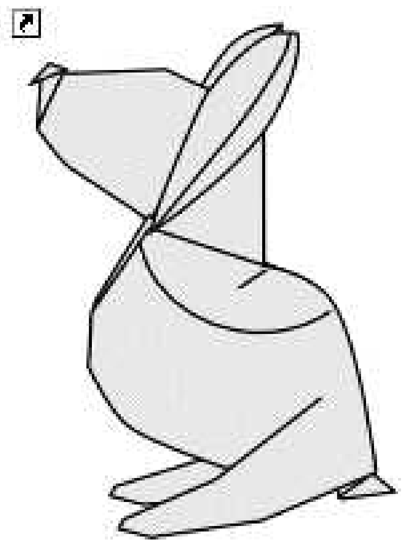
47.



Shape to make 3d.

1997

Money Bunny by J.C. Nolan (MD)

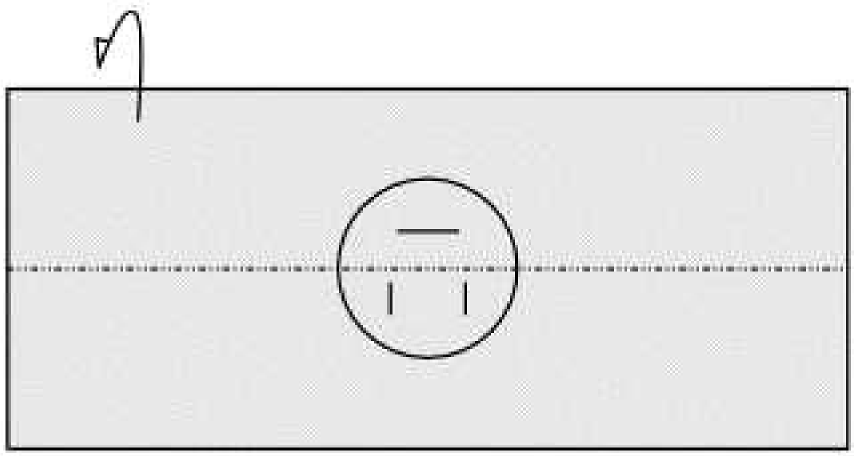


Money Bunny by J.C. Nolan (MD)

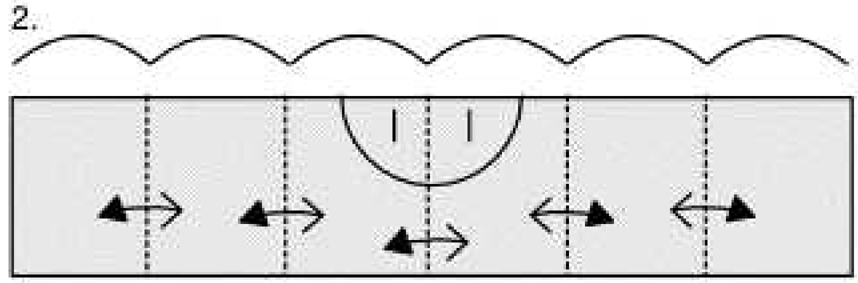
© '95

High Intermediate

Designer's Note: This model was designed spontaneously in church while waiting for the basket to pass. I me two years to reengineer it in a way that led itself to diagramming. Definately a sculpted model...tread c Fold from a crisp $1 bill oriented as shown in the diagrams.

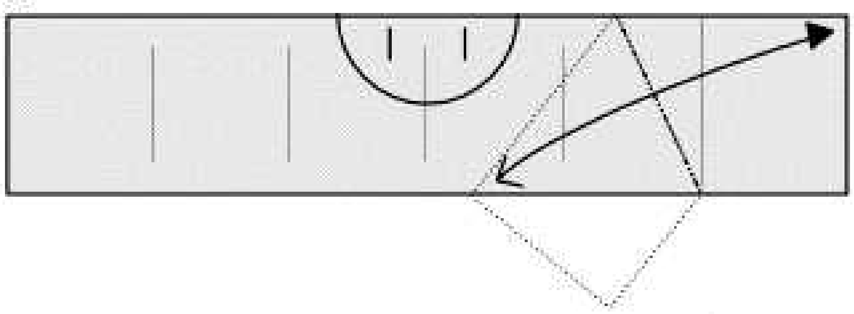


2.

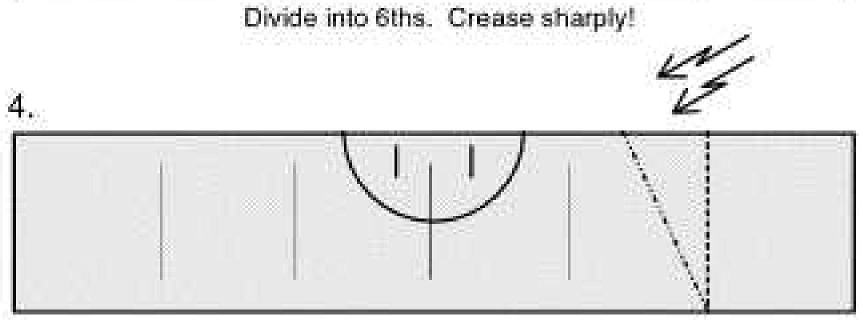


Divide into 6ths. Crease sharply!

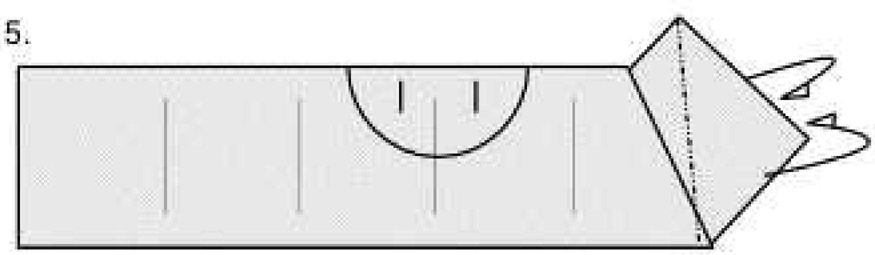
3.



4.

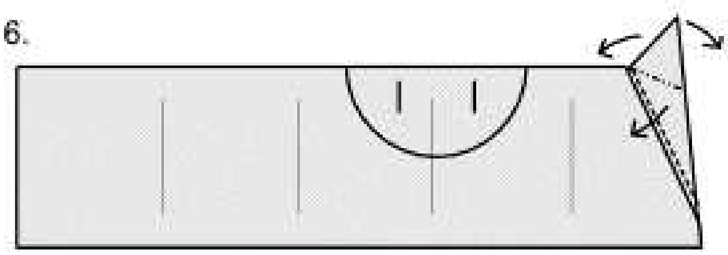


5.



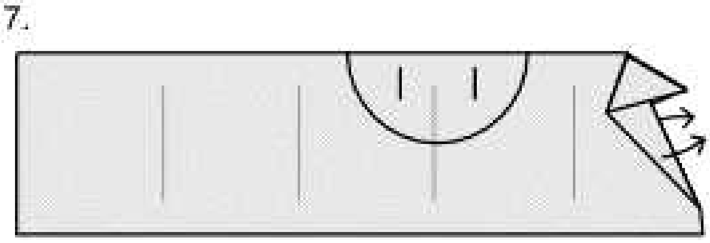
Note that this fold cuts the corner slightly.

6.



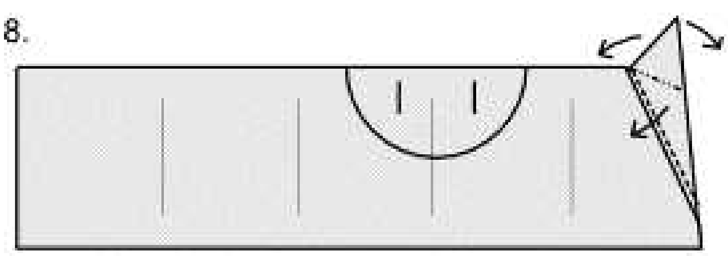
Swivel fold on both sides.

7.



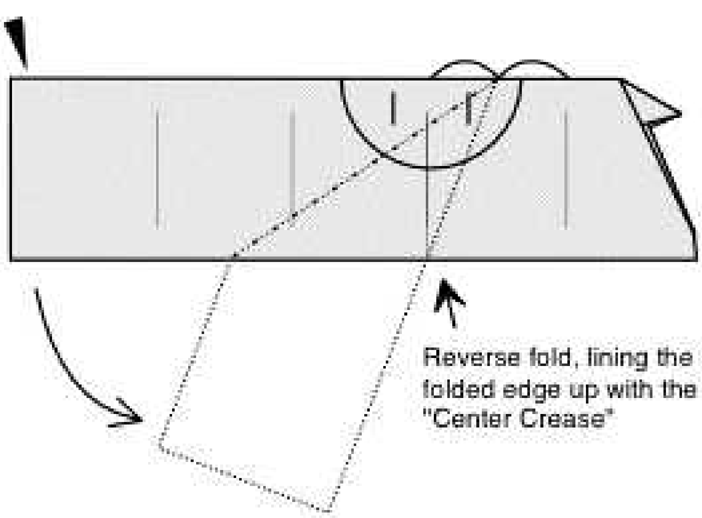
Swivel fold on both sides.

8.



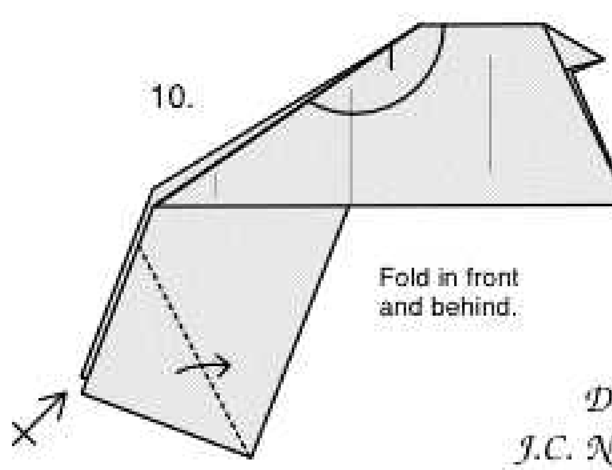
Swivel fold on both sides, tucking the flaps inside.

9.



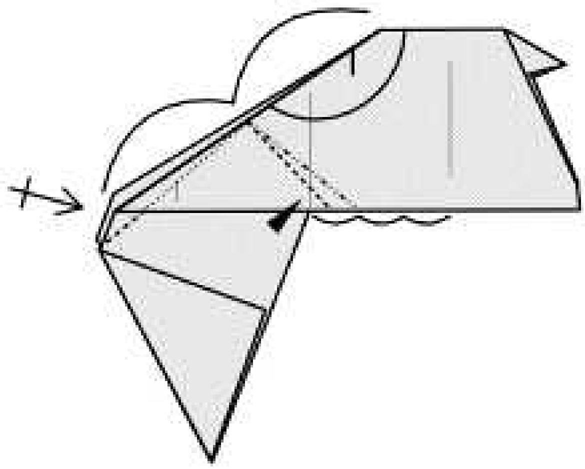
Reverse fold, lining the folded edge up with the "Center Crease"

10.

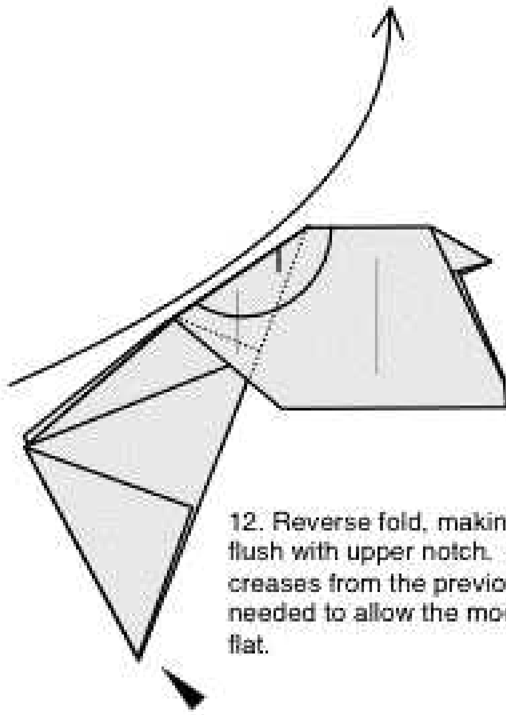


Fold in front and behind.

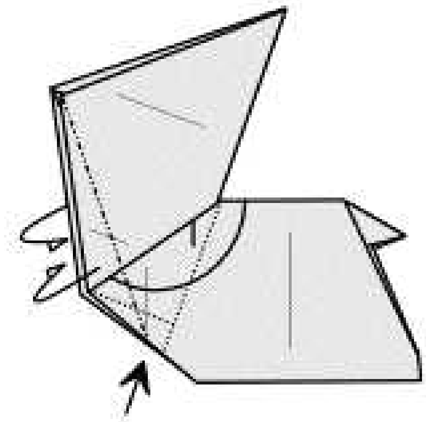
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Jan '97



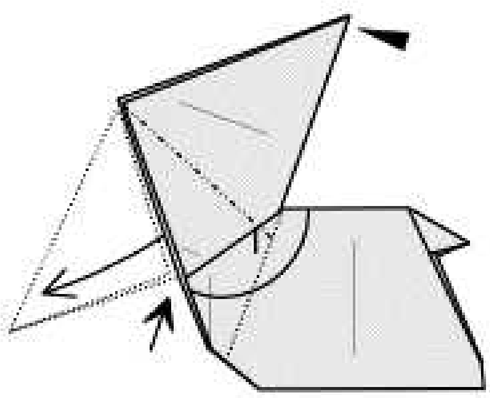
11. Swivel fold, 1/2 way along the folded edge and 1/3 between the "1/2" & 1/3" creases. These values are just approximations and will be corrected in folding the next step. Repeat behind.



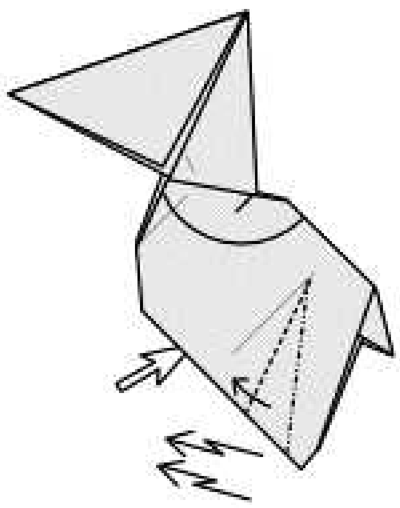
12. Reverse fold, making the flap flush with upper notch. Adjust the creases from the previous step as needed to allow the model to lie flat.



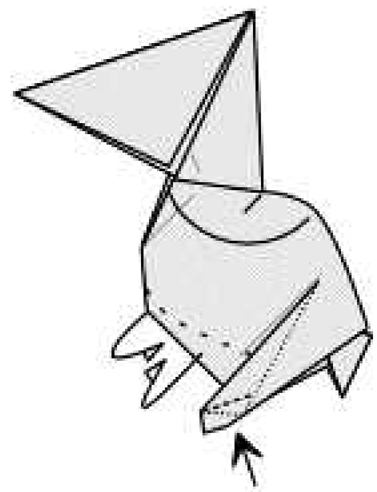
13. Fold inside using the "1/2" crease as a guide. Note that the fold does not line up with the hidden structure.



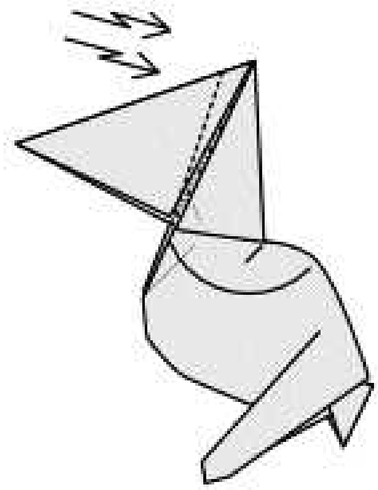
14. Reverse fold, lining up the inner "corner" flaps with the front, folded edge. Rotate slightly.



15. Insert a finger inside and crimp. The model becomes 3D.

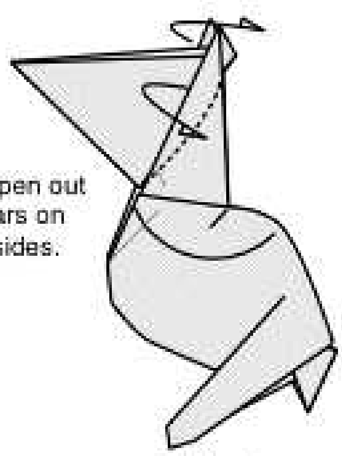


16. Sculpt the model further and lock the crimp into place by folding both sides inward. Push as far in as possible at the bottom, causing swivel folds on the backs of both feet.

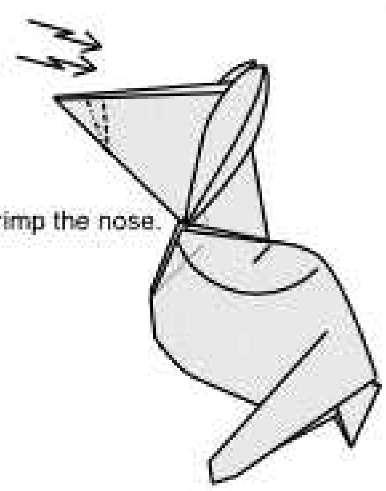


17. Crimp the head backward at a very slight angle.

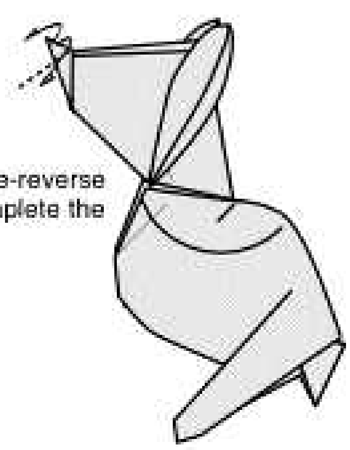
18. Open out the ears on both sides.



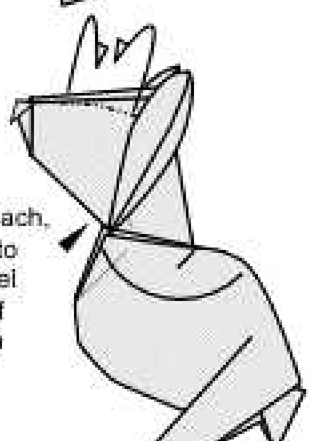
19. Crimp the nose.



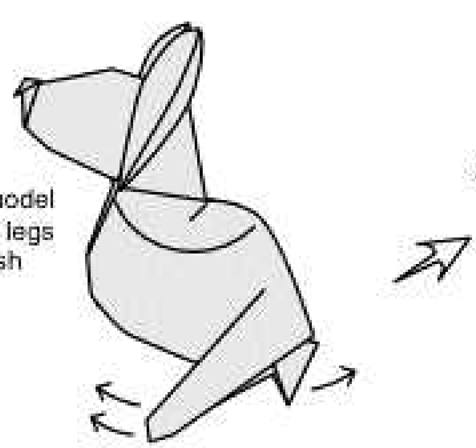
20. Outside-reverse fold to complete the nose.



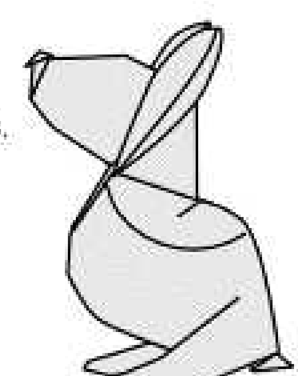
21. As with the stomach, fold the flaps inside to sculpt, causing swivel folds on the backs of the ears. Also, push the neck inward.



22. To get the model to sit, Swing the legs upward and crush the tail.

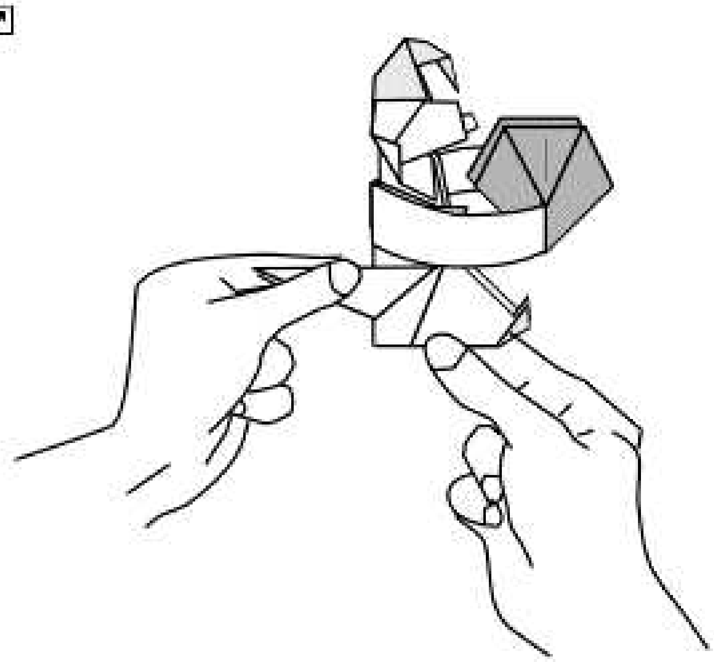


23.



1998

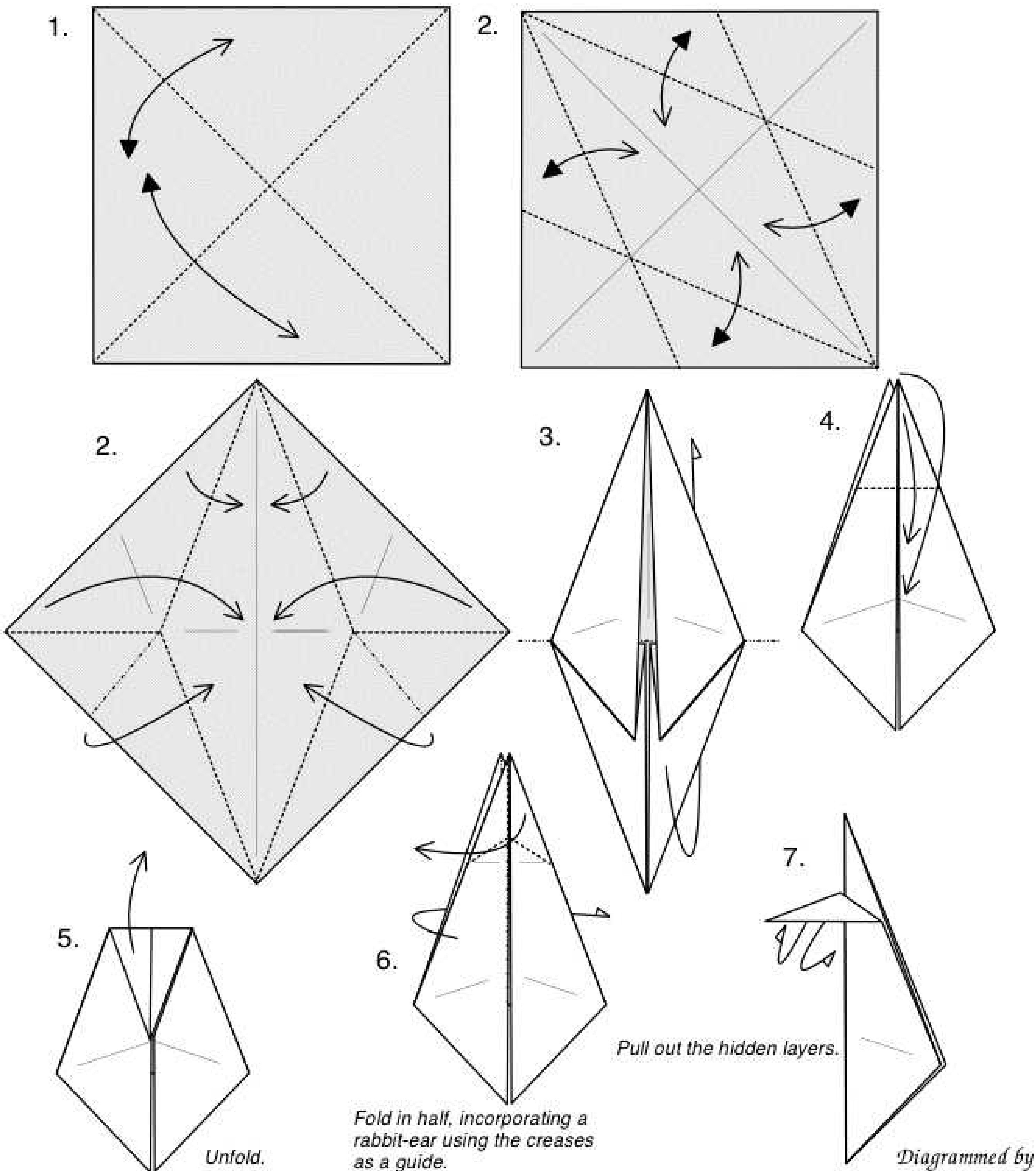
Cymbal Monkey Artist Unknown



Cymbal Monkey **Artist Unknown** ©'97

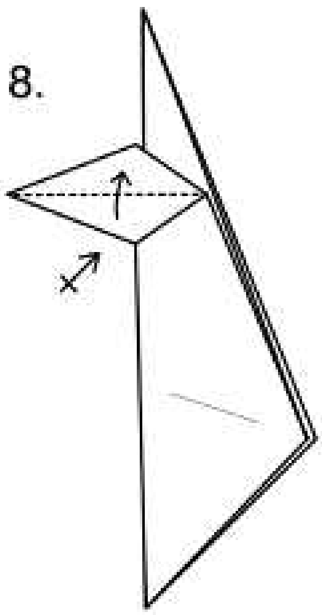
Intermediate

Diagrammer's Note: I learned this model at a party while attending my first origami convention in '92. I have no idea who designed it. I was told at the time that it works best folded from paper which is stiffer than standard kami. We folded it from a paper that kooked like brown-paper bag on one side and cheyogami on the other. Start with two squares of paper, colored differently.



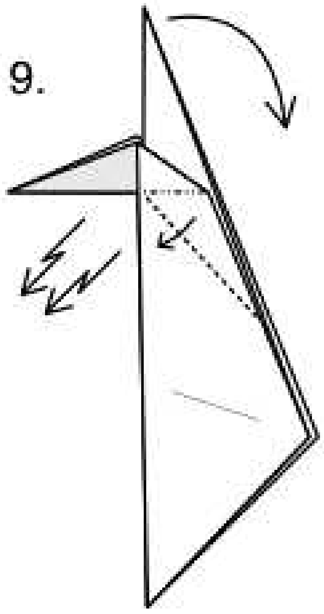
Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Jan '97

8.



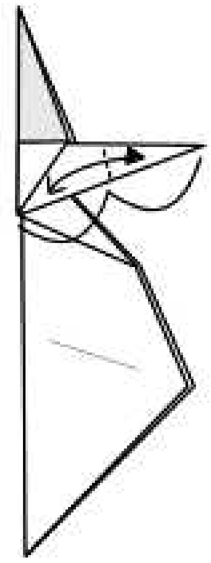
Fold the flaps up in front & Behind.

9.



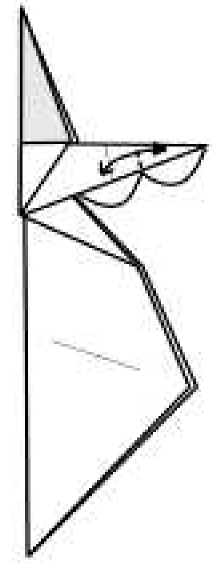
Crimp, making lines meet.

10.



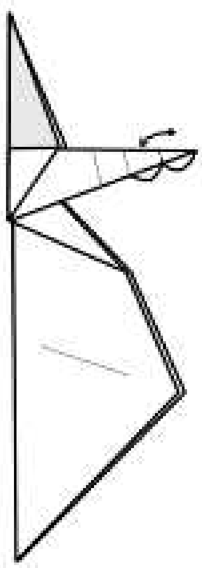
Fold and unfold, halfway.

11.



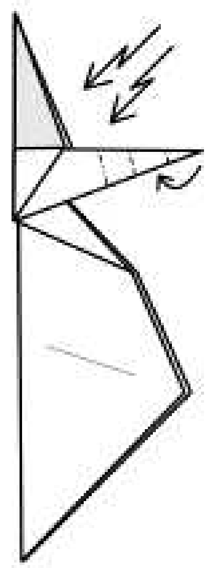
Fold and unfold, Again.

12.



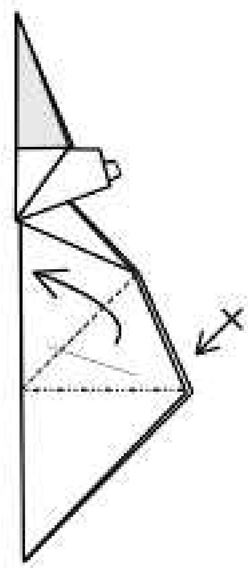
Fold and unfold, Again.

13.



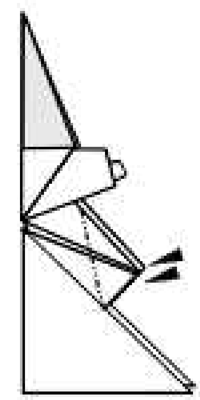
On the creases, crimp & fold the end under.

14.



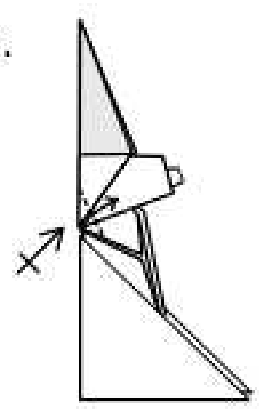
Swing the flaps up in front and behind. This is like a crimp but much easier.

15.



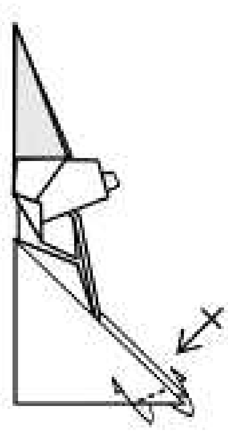
Reverse fold the two points, from the lower corner to just below the upper corner.

16.



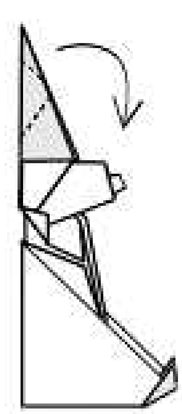
Fold a corner flap up in front and behind.

17.



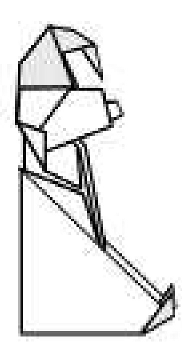
Outside reverse-fold both points to form feet.

18.



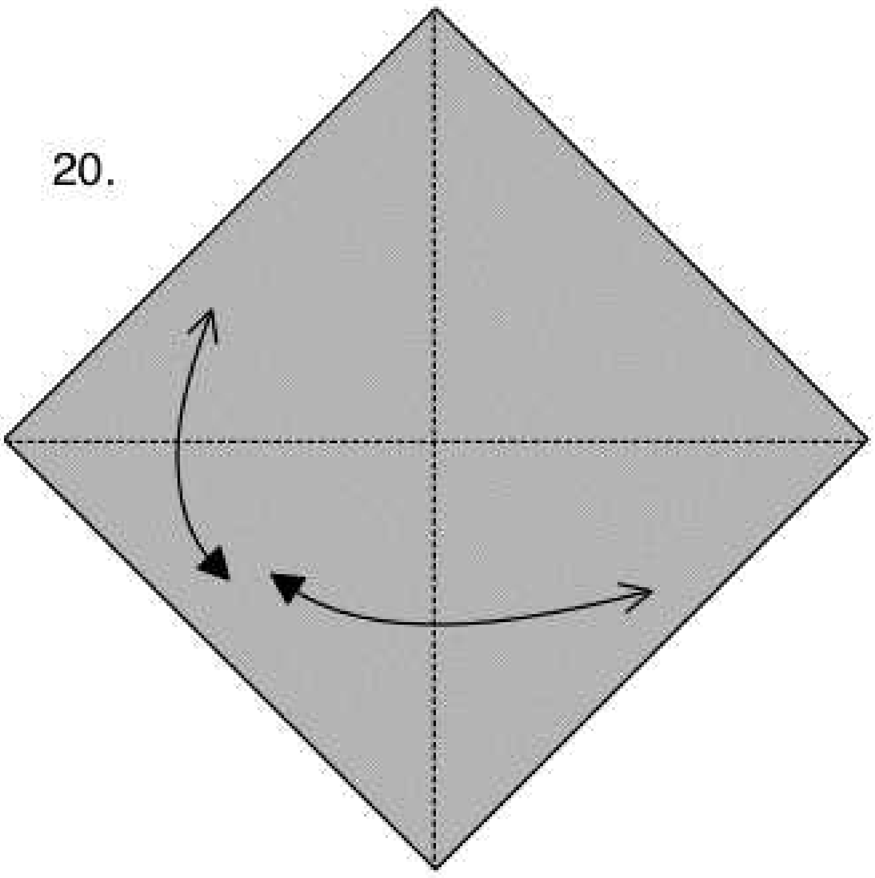
Add two folds to create hat.

19.

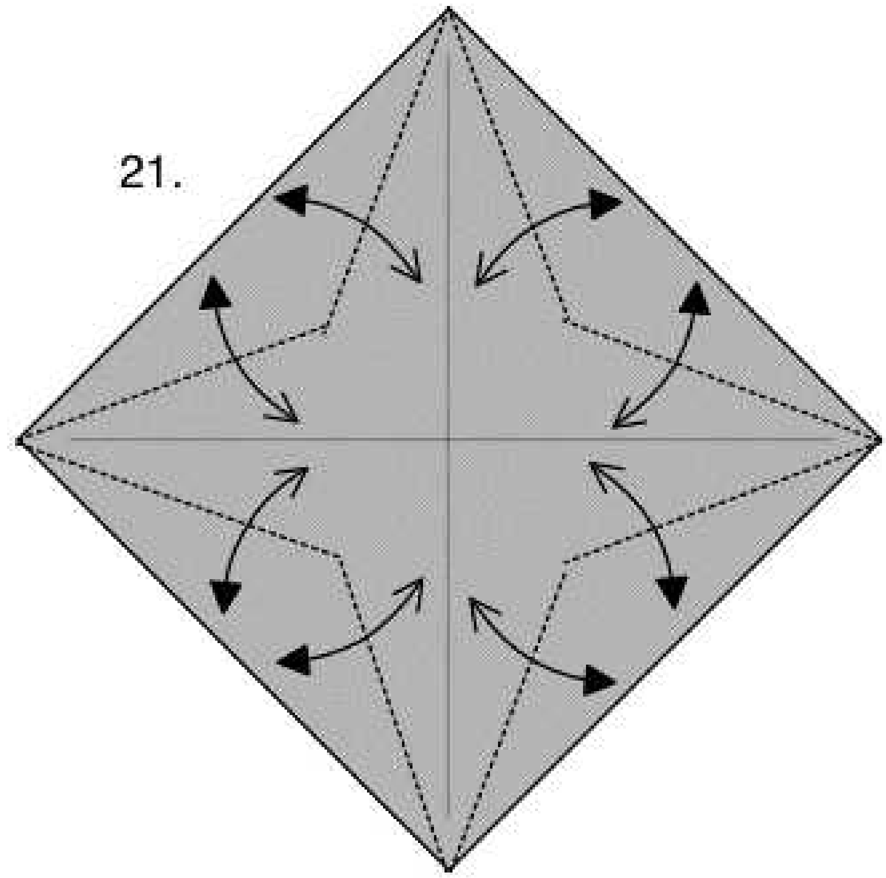


Body & head completed.

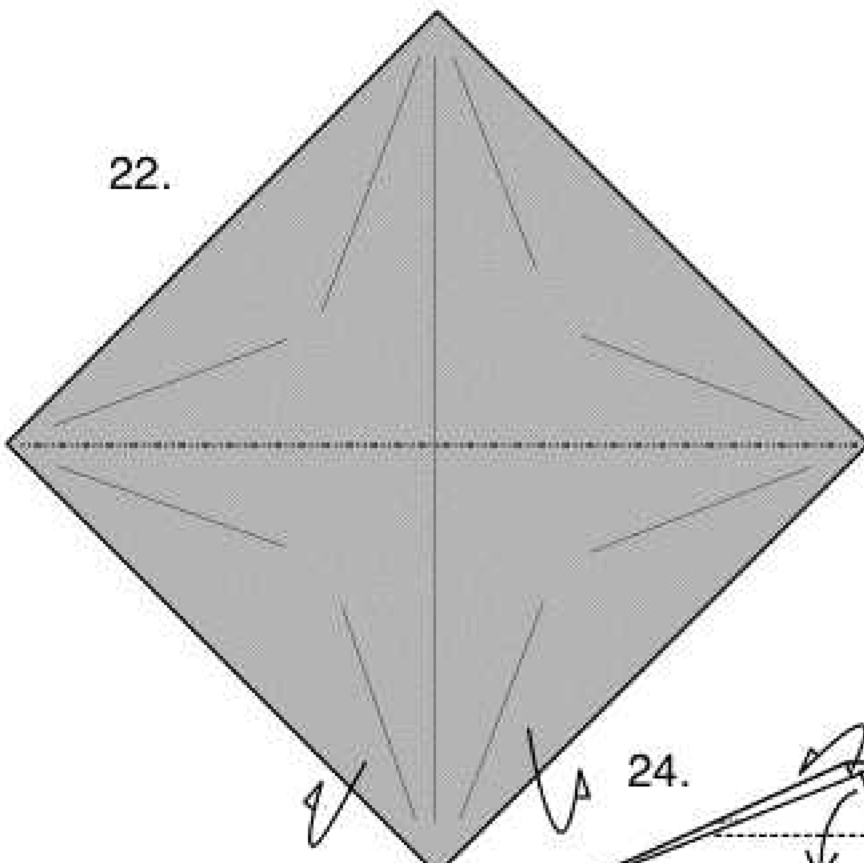
20.



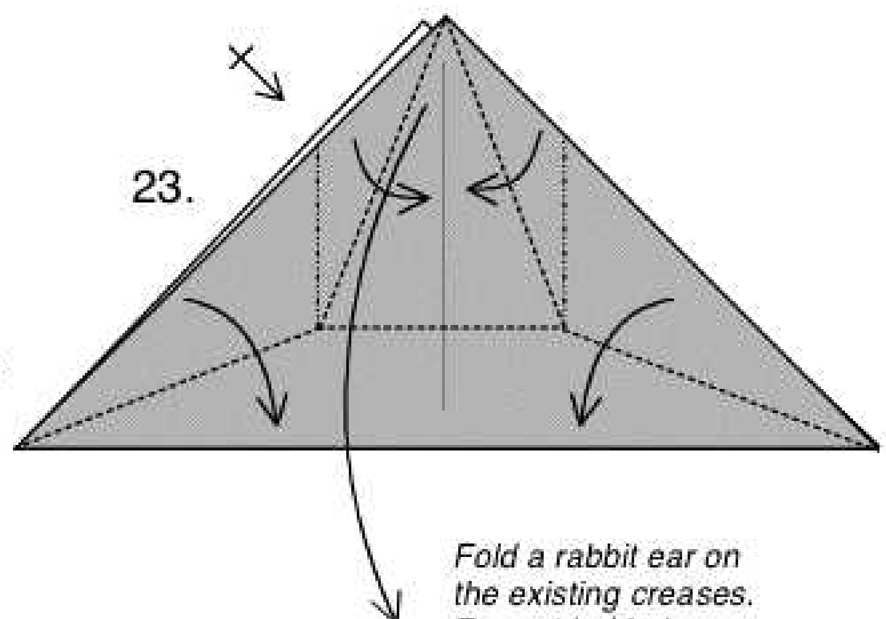
21.



22.

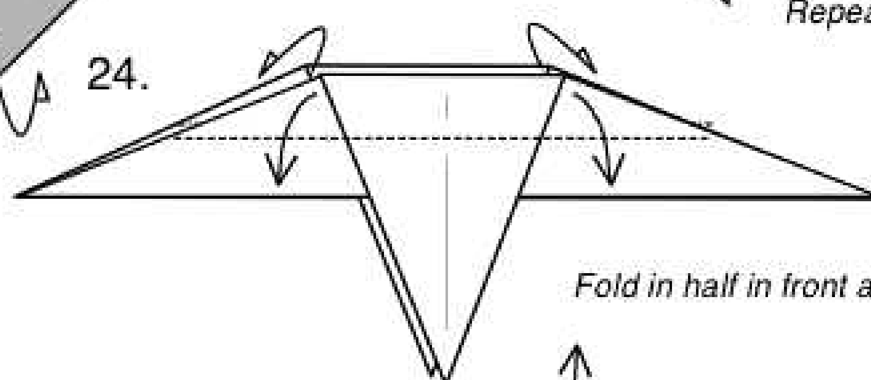


23.



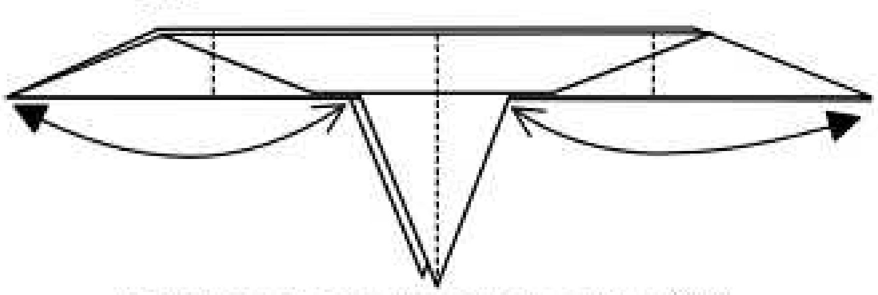
Fold a rabbit ear on the existing creases. Repeat behind.

24.



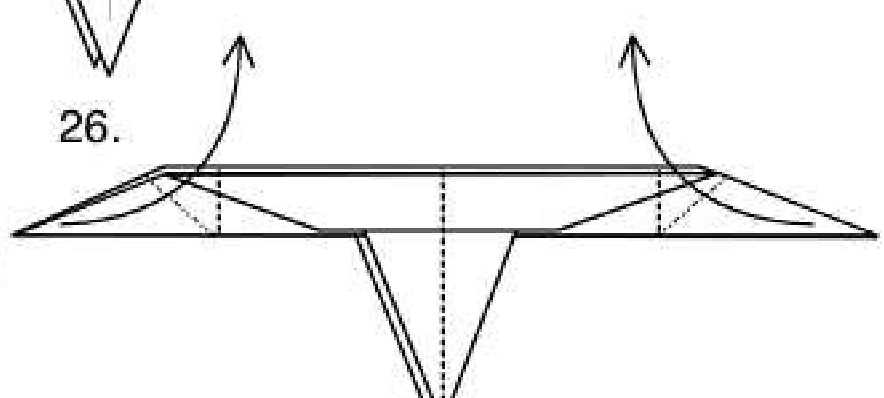
Fold in half in front and behind.

25.



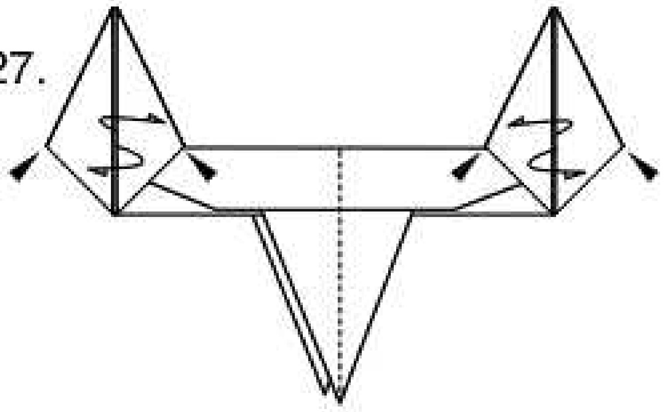
Fold the points to the corners, and unfold.

26.



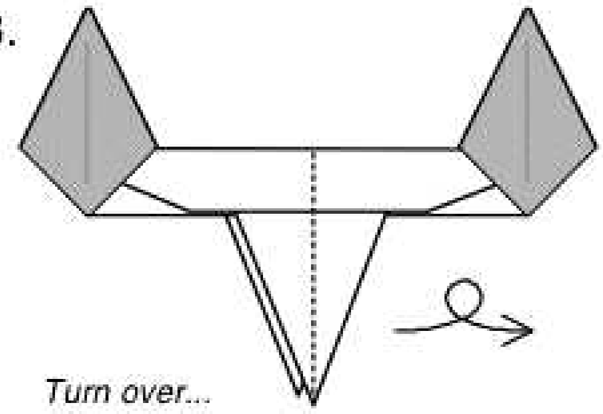
Squash-fold the two points.

27.



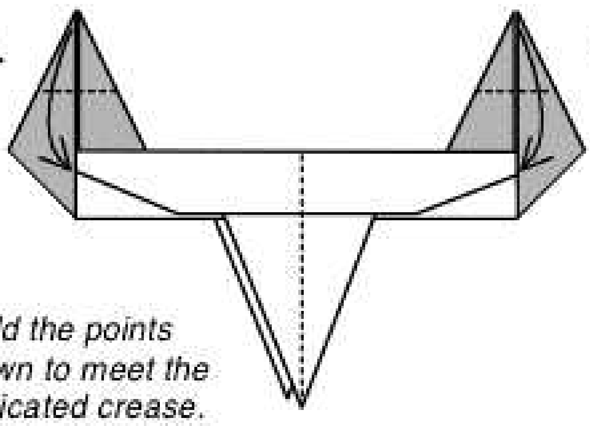
Execute a color change on both flaps of both points by unfolding the paper slightly and wrapping the inner, colored layer around the outer.

28.



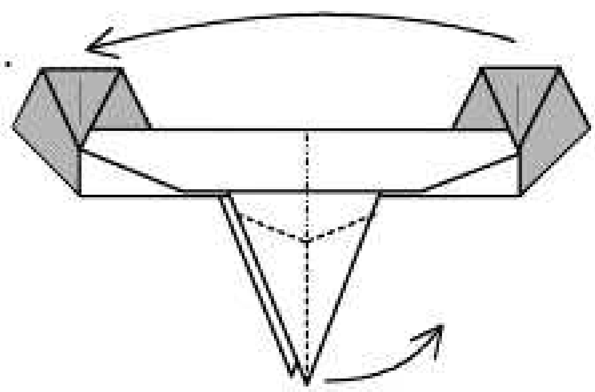
Turn over...

29.



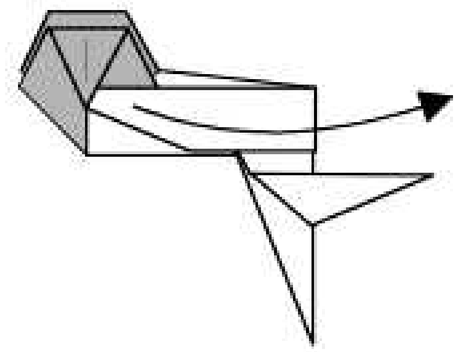
Fold the points down to meet the indicated crease.

30.



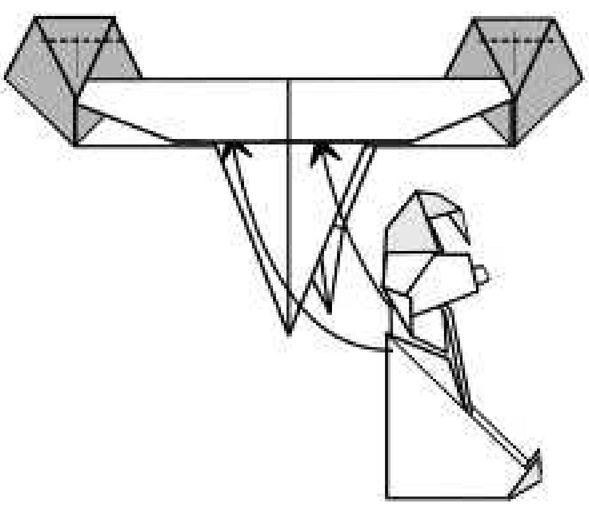
Fold the piece in half, incorporating a reverse fold about halfway up.

31.



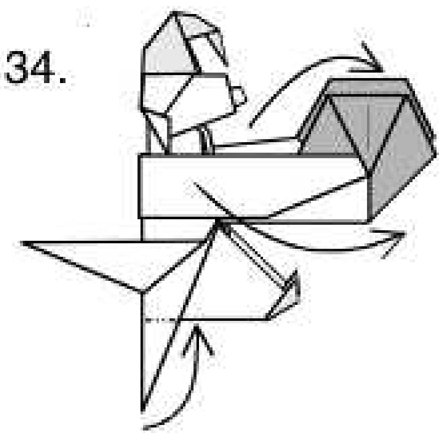
Completed arms. Now to combine the two pieces. Open up slightly.

32.



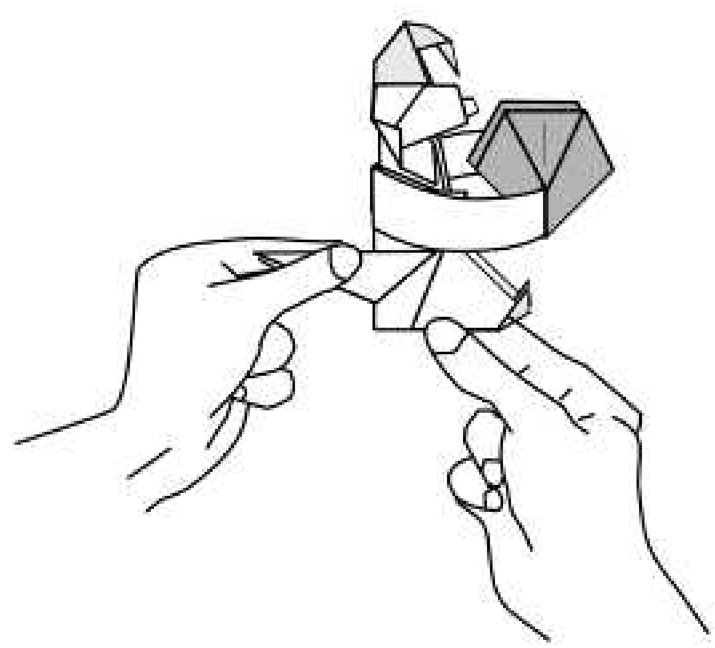
Insert the two points, on either side, into the pockets, as far as they will go. Then close up the model. There will be a tab of the arms that sticks below the bottom of the body.

34.



Tightly tuck the point inside the model to secure the arms. Also, add a nice curl to the arms so the cymbals touch.

35.



Hold the model at the bottom. Pull the point back and the arms will open, release the point and they will snap back closed. Repeat to get a clanging, cymbal monkey effect!